HISTORY

OF

DELAWARE COUNTY,

INDIANA,

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers,

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PREFACE.

IN the preparation of a book designed to embrace the essential features of a local history, many difficulties are to be met and overcome with which the casual reader is wholly unfamiliar; the labor, therefore, is one of no small magnitude, notwithstanding its apparent insignificance, viewed from a home standpoint. The chief difficulty in the author's work arises not so much from a want of materials, in many instances, as from a superabundance of them in a crude state, undigested, and, as a consequence, unarranged. To select and combine, modify and remodel, displace and readjust what is deemed to be valuable and appropriate, adapted to the plan contemplated—rejecting what is considered inappropriate and unessential, in view of the purpose to be subserved, or yet wholly incompatible with propriety, requires patience, judgment, skill—the exercise of which in judicious combination, are qualifications seldom found; nor does the Editor flatter himself that he possesses these qualifications in an eminent degree, beyond an honest determination to be governed by his own convictions of duty in the premises. In this field we have facts and incidents without number, some pertinent to the purpose of our work, but disconnected from the line of narrative advisable to be observed in the proper arrangement. Some branches are presented in a state of completeness, requiring little change; while others, though full to excess in detail, require the exercise of discreet judgment and accurate discrimination in their collation and blending. In this particular field, many difficulties have interposed to prevent the rapid collection of material sought for, of the class conceived to be most valuable and desirable, as well as most essential to the well-being of society; hence the labors bestowed upon this work have been excessive and of unusual duration, in consequence of the loss by fire of many valuable records without which it would be impossible to obtain in their fullness the facts and proceedings connected with the organization of the county and townships with the progressive developments of organic life during the first twenty years of its history.

Among the authorities from which information has been drawn, touching the primitive and subsequent history of this portion of the great Northwest, the following may be cited, with confidence that they cannot be gainsaid: "De Couvertes et Etablissements des Français, dans L'Ouest et dans Le Sud de Amerique Septentrionale," by Pierre Margry, the great French historian and archæologist, to whose indefatigable labors the unearthing of so much valuable material pertinent to the early history of this country is due, the collection embracing the official details of all the early French discoveries and settlements prior to the incoming of the eighteenth century. Another valuable aid has been found in the collections known as the "New York Colonial Documents," contained in eleven super royal octavo volumes a fund of information nowhere else so readily attainable. Parkman's "La Salle," "Jesuits in America," "Pioneers of France in the New World," "Old Régime in Canada," and "Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Chambers" and "Encyclopedia Britannica," Sheldon's "History of Michigan," Bancroft's "History of the United States," "Western Annals," Dillon's and Tuttle's "Histories of Indiana," Colden's "History of the Five Nations," Schoolcraft's "Indians of North America," Thatcher's "Indian Biography," Drake's "North American Indians," Drake's "Tecumseh," Burnett's "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," Victor's "American Conspiracies," "American Archives," and "State Papers," and numerous others of great historic value; Foster's "Pre-Historic Races," Baldwin's "Ancient America," McLean's "Mound Builders," Force's "Pre-Historic Man," "Indiana Geological Reports," etc. These and similar authorities have been brought into requisition and gleaned from because of their superior merit, the statements therein having long been recognized as every way reliable.

In the collection of material of a strictly local character, we have been cordially assisted by the narratives of many who were early and intimately related to the incidents in which their names occur; by the suggestions and references of others, and by the hearty co-operation of the masses more or less interested in the work.

The Military History was chiefly prepared by Prof. E. TUCKER, of Randolph County, assisted by the records, and by the well-preserved remembrances of many officers and others who participated in the minor and major conflicts to which their narrations relate. Prof. Tucker has also collected and arranged much valuable material for which, however, he has received credit in the appropriate places. We are also under personal obligations to Fred. E. Putnam, John Brady, Thomas S. Neely, Minus Turner, A. M. Klein, Boyd Linville, J. H. Wysor, Adam Wolfe, Volney Willson, Warren Stewart, Hon. Marc. C. Smith, Eleazer Coffeen, Dr. Robert Winton, Judge Walter March, Judge J. S. Buckles, Carlton E. Shipley, Robert Gordon, J. W. Heath, L. Wilcoxen, James Boyce, George W. Spilker, John Marsh, J. F. Nickey, Cal. S. Wachtell, J. A. Husted, William F. Jones, Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, Prof. H. S. McRea, A. W. Clancey, Maj. T. S. Walterhouse, Capt. Frank Ellis, Capt. George W. Greene, N. F. Ethell, S. A. Wilson, Joshua F. Truitt, C. W. Moore, all the County Officials, Mrs. J. W. Burson, Mrs. Thomas Kirby, Mrs. Minus Turner, "Aunt Katy" Simmons, "Aunt Patsy" Branson and many others not now remembered—to all of whom we acknowledge ourselves indebted for valuable information imparted.

Mr. L. H. Newton has had almost entire control over the Department of Township History, to whose laborious research, extensive experience and discreet judgment in the collection of pertinent material and blending it into interesting narrative, the Editor is, and the public will be, individually and collectively, indebted. Mr. Newton, in his special field, acknowledges his obligations to the following persons for assistance rendered: In Washington Township—to David Heal, for his personal assistance and influence in securing the co-operation of the people of his neighborhood, whose names are not now remembered. In Union Township—to Liberty Ginn, David Brandt, William A. Long, Wilson Martin and William H. Younts. In Niles Township—to Richard Berry, Dudley Hance, Price Thomas, John Barley, Samuel Clark and Samuel McDonald, Trustee. In Delaware Township—to Alfred B. Strong, William Black and George W. Jones, Trustee. In Liberty Township—to William J. Moore, John Simmons and William Ribble. In Hamilton Township—to Joel Russell and the Township Records in possession of Duncan Williams, Trustee. In Harrison Township—to James Rector, Trustee, John Parker and O. P. Jones. In Mt. Pleasant Township—to George W. Parkison, J. H. Koontz and John Jones. In Salem Township—to David Van Metre, Terrell Summers, Jacob Richman, Samuel G. Sunderland and John Shoemaker. In Monroe Township—to Anda Gibson, Isaac Lenox and A. J. Fleming, Trustee. In Perry Township—to Z. W. Cecil, Peter Dragoo, W. A. Scott, Boyd Linville and Dr. S. V. Jump.

That many errors remain that have escaped the scrutiny of revision, there is no doubt, but the Editor relying upon the best sources of information at his command, feels satisfied, that, while he makes no claim to perfection in his judgment of what ought or what ought not to be written, fair criticism will not materially detract from the reliability of his statements, or the propriety of his judgment in the selection or arrangement of them. Thus supported, he submits what he has written to the candid consideration of the public.

MARCH, 1881.

T. B. HELM, *Author and Editor.*

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Walterhouse, Thomas S., Facing 192
Williams, Charles Alf. Facing 189
Williams, Duncan, Between 248-9
Williams, John, and Wife, Facing 237
Woolverton, A., and Wife, Facing 244
Wilson, Thomas, and Wife,
Younts, W. H.,

ERRATA.

1. In Chapter III, page 19, second column, under "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," "In 1847-48" should be "In 1747-48," or, the date should be "1747."

2. On page 32, first column, under "Pioneer Period," "Samuel Watson," should be "Samuel Watton," and "Upon my arrival here in 1827," should date "1829."

3. On page 32, second column, "Loutz" should be "Lutz," and "Reece" should be "Rees."

4. On page 33, first column, after "Shaffer School," "southwest," should be "nearly west," and "southeast," should be "southwest."

5. On page 33, first column "Drago" should be "Dragoo," and "Sims Coon" should be "Simon Conn."

6. On page 37, first column, "Stover," should be "Slover," and "William Jones," should be "Martin Galliher." (Mr. Neely had intended to be understood further to say that Martin Galliher purchased the lot now occupied by William Jones and there erected a house for a residence.)

7. On page 37, second column, "Dr. Burt," etc., should be "Dr. Budd built a house on the corner of what is now Vine and Jackson streets;" "Burt Schoolhouse" should be "Budd Schoolhouse;" "reconstructed in 1850," should be omitted, and "Henry Hawkins," should be "Henry Hawking."

8. On page 51, first column, under "Circuit Court"—"Petit Jurors for the October Term, 1830," "Lewis Moor" should end with final "e."

9. On page 52, first column, "W. Marsh" should be "W. March," and between his name and "J. M. Haynes," should intervene "Henry S. Kelly."

10. On page 60, under "Early Normal Schools," wherever the name "Shoemaker" appears, it should be "D. H. H. Shewmaker," and "McCrea" and "McRea" should be "McRae."

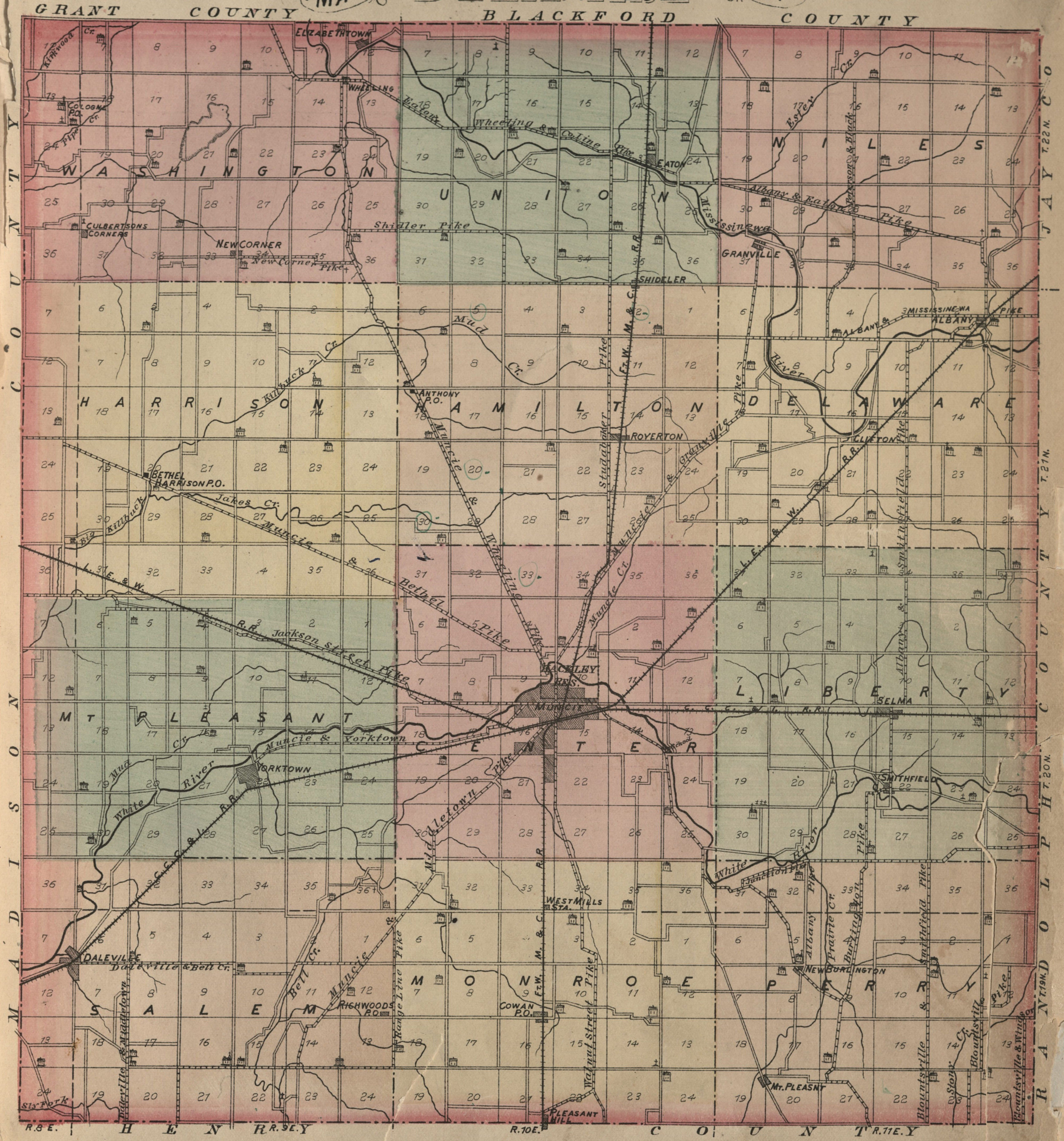
11. On page 68, under "Vital Statistics," in Center Township list, "Joseph Winson," should be "Joseph Williamson."

12. On page 110, first column, in military history, "General W. Kilgore," etc., under "Hancock's corps (eighth corps)" is an error, and should have been omitted.

13. On page 127, in table of "Township Trustees," in Center Township column, "John Bradz," should have been "John Brady."

14. On page 143, second column, in account of present enrollment of Muncie City officials, for corrections refer to tables of city officials on page 129.

MAP OF DELAWARE COUNTY


GRANT COUNTY
BLACKFORD COUNTY
JAY CO
JAY COUNTY
RANDOLPH COUNTY
MADISON COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
WASHINGTON
UNION
NILES
HARRISON
HAMILTON
DELAWARE
MT PLEASANT
CENTER
LIBERTY
SALEM
MONROE
PERRY
ELIZABETHTOWN
WHEELING
COLOGNE P.O.
CULBERTSONS CORNERS
NEW CORNER
New Corner Pike
EATON
GRANVILLE
SHIDELER
Shidler Pike
Wheeling & Co. Line Pike
Albany & Eaton Pike
ALBANY
Mississinewa Pike
Albany & Mississinewa Pike
Mississinewa
ANTHONY P.O.
ROYERTON
CLIFTON
BETHEL HARRISON P.O.
Mud Cr.
Killbuck Cr.
Big Killbuck
Jakes Cr.
Muncie & Bethel Pike
Muncie & Wheeling Pike
Muncie & Granville Pike
Studabaker Pike
Ft. W. M. & C. R.R.
L. E. & W. R.R.
Jackson street Pike
HACKLEY RES.
MUNCIE
SELMA
C. C. C. & I. R.R.
Muncie & Yorktown
YORKTOWN
White River
Muncie Cr.
SMITHFIELD
Smithfield Pike
Albany & Smithfield Pike
Jacksonville Pike
Middletown Pike
Range Line Pike
WEST MILLS STA.
DALEVILLE
Daleville & Bell Cr.
Daleville & Middletown
Bell Cr.
Muncie & Richwoods
RICHWOODS P.O.
COWAN P.O.
Walnut Street Pike
NEW BURLINGTON
Prairie Cr.
Burlington Pike
Albany Pike
Blountsville & Smithfield Pike
Stoney Cr.
Blountsville Pike
Blountsville & Windsor
MT. PLEASNT
PLEASANT HILL
Sly Fork
Kirkwood Cr.
Pipe Cr.
Ester Cr.
Patterson & Black
T. 22 N.
T. 21 N.
T. 20 N.
T. 19 N.
R. 8 E.
R. 9 E.
R. 10 E.
R. 11 E.

HISTORY OF DELAWARE COUNTY, INDIANA.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the developments of this last half of the nineteenth century few have impressed themselves with greater distinctness upon society than that which manifests a recognition of the essential worth to the world of local, as opposed to general, history. This important field, until within the past few years, was seldom or never cultivated. Recently, however, the demands of the times have opened the avenues to this rich mine of unwrought material, and now invite the operator's transformation for the public good. In times past, recourse was seldom had, in the preparation of general history, to the collection of local facts, except such as connected themselves intimately with the annals of the State or nation; hence, we have rarely seen much in them of strictly local significance. Now, the case is different, and that which most interests us is so arranged as to present in review the facts and incidents coming under our own observation, or connected with the past of our own neighborhood, township and county. Of this class of material the history of the State or nation should, in the future, abound, thus adapting them to the wants of the individual reader. In the work which follows, therefore, it has been the purpose to present, as a prelude to the narration of what has taken place in the immediate vicinity of our own homes, a review, first, of the progress and incidents of discoveries which antedate the settlement of the American Continent, of the United States and of the State of Indiana, so far as the same relate to the territory under consideration, by means of which review the reader may, without difficulty, trace the progress of events through the periods of discovery and settlement, down to the time their county became a separate and independent jurisdiction. Following this, will be found a brief account of the aboriginal tribes, who, subsequent to the date of discovery and prior to the date of permanent settlement by the white people, traversed our forest wilds and floated the light canoe along the channels of the creeks and rivers that still course through the townships of our county until their waters mingle with the waters of the great Southern Gulf—something also of their manners, customs, exploits and migrations, with so much of detail as may be necessary to fix their identity as the antecedents of present settlers. Incident to the transition from savage to civilized life in this county, will be found a recital of the events that characterize the struggle for mastery between the Indians and the white race; the displacement of the native race by the representatives of civilization in the territory northwest of the Ohio. These coincident narratives embrace the military transactions induced by the coming-together of the aggressive and the protective elements concerned in the issue between barbarism and humanity, and refer mainly to the salient points of campaigns and the issues of battles, with the ultimate consequences thereof.

Civilization being in the ascendent, the physical geography and the geology of the country, thus determined by the arbitrament of arms as the abode of peace, became important considerations touching the prosperity of the future. In this connection, therefore, a reasonable space has been appropriated to the presentation of such facts as the most recent and careful developments of science have brought forth, with their bearing upon the area under review. Here, then, where the evidences of nature's economy are numerous, the discussion of them becomes an interesting feature of local as well as general history, and the attentive reader will find himself amply repaid by a careful perusal of what has been written for his edification. In intimate connection with the department just considered, is an examination of the prehistoric remains so numerously found along the margin of White River, and of a class so well defined that few, if any, better or more extensive have been brought to the attention of observers in other portions of the State. The study of archæology, in connection with paleontology, has recently developed a most absorbing interest among the devotees of science; hence, to this fact are we indebted for many of the most valuable discoveries that have, step by step, brought to us a more intelligent comprehension of the question, "Who and what were the Mound-Builders?" Until within the last quarter of a century, little progress had been made in unearthing and investigating the evidences thus found to be remaining to us of the present day, that, in the very remote past, this country was inhabited and traversed by a race of intelligent human beings, of whose existence and character we have no historic information other than those memorial remains which just now excite the wonder and speculation of the thinking world. That many who may read these results of our labors in this field will not appreciate or give even a passing thought to what we have written, is expected; but, if anything is found therein calculated to elicit inquiry and promote investigation, the purposes of this work will have been, in a measure, subserved. However this may be, our labors will not be lost upon the coming generations, for it has been the aim not so much to speculate and advance plausible theories as to present an intelligible statement of facts with rational deductions. Following this, when the problem of successful settlement has been demonstrated, and the propriety of organization made manifest, the reader's attention will be directed to an examination of the successive steps taken by our pioneer fathers in bringing order out of chaos—in combining, for the purposes of law and order, the heterogeneous elements of society. This department embraces the legislative enactment authorizing the county organization, with amendatory provisions necessary to complete the organic structure. Under this head, also, may be found other germs of organic life emanating from the machinery of the structure itself, with a carefully prepared digest of the proceedings incident to the development and growth of the body politic—the progressive transitions from the embryonic to the mature state of our local jurisdiction.

Then, in the appropriate place, the separate or divisional history of the county by townships or settlements is given. In this department will appear the dates of settlement, the leading characters in the process of transition from the inorganic to the organic state, who have left their impress on society after the succession; the notation of facts and incidents which have combined to mark the stages of succession; the early improvements of landed and other interests; the erection of churches and schoolhouses, with the names of persons instrumental in bringing them forth; in short, every essential feature necessary to make that department complete and reliable. Finally, the department of "Incidental Miscellany" presents a brief digest of information, valuable for reference, which under any other arrangement would be lost, being simply statements of fact not requiring elaboration, but without which the history would not be complete. What has been written, therefore, is the result of great labor and diligent research among the records and files in the archives of this county. Such other avenues to reliable information as came within the range of investigation have been traversed with whatever of success the source afforded. Accuracy of detail in the presentation of facts eliminated from the masses of crude material, has been the object of the editor in every step taken, his sole aim being to perpetuate in form only that which was in its time strictly true, without embellishment. As such, this work is now presented for the consideration of an appreciating public.

PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

CHAPTER I.

Pre-Columbian Voyages—What Came of Them—Voyages and Discoveries of Columbus and Others—Explorations, Etc.

WITH the information at present in possession of the reading world concerning the early discovery of this continent, it will scarcely be claimed that Columbus was the first to cross the Atlantic from the eastward, in the direction of America. That he visited this continent in the manner and under the circumstances narrated in the current histories of the day, will not be disputed, for those accounts are sufficiently authentic to be accepted without a peradventure. Admitting this, however, does not affect the question whether earlier navigators had not performed a similar task, anticipating his discovery by many centuries.

"About the middle of the ninth century, the spirit of European adventure is known to have directed its course to the westward, across the Atlantic. In the year 860, A. D., the Scandinavians discovered Iceland, and in 874–75 colonized it, and less than one hundred years later they discovered and colonized Greenland." [Encl. Brit. I, 706. Chamb. Encl. I, 198]. "On the authority of M. Rafn, a Danish historian well versed in the narratives of those early voyageurs, it is stated, also, that America was discovered by them in A. D. 985, shortly after the discovery and colonization of Greenland; that early in the following century, and repeatedly afterward, the Icelanders visited the embouchure of the St. Lawrence, the bay of Gaspè being their principal station, that they had penetrated along the coast as far south as Carolina; and that they introduced a knowledge of Christianity among the natives." [Encl. Brit. I, p. 706. Note.]

"Subsequently to the Scandinavian discoveries, and previous to that of Columbus, America is believed by some to have been visited by a Welsh prince. In Cardoc's History of Cambria, it is stated that Madoc, son of Owen Gwynnedd, Prince of Wales, set sail westward in 1170 with a small fleet, and, after a voyage of several weeks, landed in a region totally different both in its inhabitants and productions from Europe. Madoc is supposed to have reached the coast of Virginia." [Chamb. Encl. I, p. 198.]

"However the facts may have been, as stated in these several accounts, it is apparent that the period had not elapsed when the Old World, ripe with the experiences of the past, was ready for the appropriation of the New; hence, it was reserved for the enterprise of the fifteenth century to transmit the civilization of that age to the new continent across the Atlantic." "The discovery of a continent so large that it may be said to have doubled the habitable world, is an event so much the more grand and interesting that nothing parallel to it can ever occur again in the history of mankind. America had of course been known to the barbarous tribes of Eastern Asia for thousands of years; but it is singular that it should have been visited by one of the most enterprising nations of Europe five centuries before the time of Columbus without awakening the attention of either statesmen or philosophers." [Encl. Brit. I, 706.]

"One of the primary inducements for the voyages of Columbus, and of his predecessors as well, was the desire to find a more direct route to the East Indies and China, by sailing westward. These were the objective points in all the voyages of discovery, during the centuries preceding, to which European enterprise gave origin. With this purpose in view, Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, under the patronage of the united kingdoms of Castile and Leon, on the 3d of August, 1492, started on the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the North American continent." "It was toward the east that his hopes directed his westward course, hopes whose supposed fulfillment still lives in the misapplication to the New World of the terms Indians and Indies. Much of our subsequent knowledge of America has been owing to the same desire of reaching the East Indies that led to its discovery."

With the discovery of America by the expedition projected by Columbus, for all the purposes of this work, the subsequent history of pioneer adventures in the Western World, may, with propriety, commence, notwithstanding those antecedent developments. Subsequently, then, on the 20th of April, 1534, Jacques Cartier sailed from St. Malo, in France, on his first voyage of discovery, the result of which was a somewhat careful reconnaissance of the northern coast of Newfoundland, thus acquiring a prestige which, upon his return to France, induced a second expedition, consisting of three vessels. He accordingly embarked on this voyage May 15, 1535. After reaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he sailed up the stream as far as the island of Orleans, reaching that point in the month of September, of the same year. Later in the fall, he ascended the river to the present site of Montreal, where inducements were offered by the natives to go still further westward, with the promise that the country abounded in gold, silver and copper. He did not accept the proffer, however, but, on the 5th of October, he returned, and went into winter quarters on the St. Croix River. The following summer he went back to France.

In 1540, under a charter granted by Signeur de Ruberval to Francis de la Roque, Admiral Cartier was placed in command of a squadron of five vessels, supplied with all the necessaries, men and provisions for forming a new colony on the Ruberval possessions in New France. A fort was erected upon their arrival, with Cartier as Commandant. Subsequently, in 1603, an expedition was fitted out by a company of Rouen merchants, and sent over to the same territory, in charge of Samuel Champlain, a member of the company. One of the results of this expedition was the founding of Quebec, in 1608. Shortly afterward, Champlain was appointed Governor of New France, and remained such until his death, which occurred in 1635. During the period of his Governorship, he visited various parts of the territory embraced in his jurisdiction, which included the valleys of the Miami, White River, and the Wabash. His explorations did not, probably, reach this immediate locality, but farther to the northward, along the borders of the lakes and the larger streams, traversing the same from the southward.

Chasteaufort was the immediate successor of Champlain, in the governorship of New France. His tenure of office, however, was short, for, in 1636, he was superseded by De Montmagny, under whose administration there was a noticeable change in the policy of the new government, the fur-trade becoming the principal object of attention. One of the consequences of this new motive agency was the extension of territory adapted to this object, and the enlargement of the arena of trade. Incidental to this, "rude forts were erected, as a means of defense to the trading-houses," and the protection of trading interests generally. "Gradually, these explorations extended westward and southward along the margin of the lakes and their tributaries." Wherever trading-houses were erected, "not far remote was a never-failing auxiliary, the chapel of the Jesuit, surmounted by a cross."

When Charles Raymbault and Claude Pijart were appointed to missionary labor among the Algonquin tribes of the North and West, in 1640, "their avenue to the West was by the way of the Ottawa and French Rivers, so that the whole coast of Ohio and Southern Michigan remained unknown, except as seen by missionaries from the stations in Canada."* The inference might be readily drawn, therefore, that these intermediate localities had been previously visited, though by a different route than that contemplated. That they were so visited, there is now scarcely a doubt, because, at a date more than twenty years in advance of this, explorations had been made to localities but little to the northward. If the missionaries had traversed this territory at the time indicated, the traders had been there before, since the missionaries were the followers rather than the forerunners of the fur-traders.

During the period from 1640 to 1654, continued advances had been made in extending the avenues of trade, and the domain of missionary enterprise was developed in a like ratio. On the 6th of August, 1654, "two young fur-traders, smitten with the love of adventure, joined a band of Ottawas, or other Algonquins, and, in their gondolas of bark, ventured on a voyage of 500 leagues. After two years, they re-appeared, accompanied by a fleet of fifty canoes." The remote nations visited by these young traders were those beyond Lake Superior, who demanded commerce with the French, and that missionaries be sent them. They sought this alliance from the apparent necessities of trade.

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* Bancroft's U. S., Vol. II, p. 306.

The Western Indians demanded this alliance also, that they might thereby secure the means of successful resistance to the Iroquois, who were making continual inroads upon their territory, having already exterminated the Eries and approached the Miamis and their kindred, the Illinois. Missionaries were sent out as suggested. Among the first of these was Father Mesnard, who was directed to visit Green Bay and Lake Superior. This mission was established in 1660. On the 8th of August of that year, Father Claude Allouez embarked on a mission to the Far West. Two years afterward, he returned to Quebec, where he successfully urged the establishment of permanent missions, to be accompanied by colonies of French emigrants. On his return westward, he was accompanied by Claude Dablon and James Marquette, then recently from France. Their field of labor embraced the region of country extending from Green Bay to the head of Lake Superior, and southward to the countries of the Sacs, Foxes, Miamis and Pottawatomies, whither, also, the traders had preceded them.

Again, in 1671, Father Marquette* "gathered the remains of one branch of the Huron nation round a chapel at Point St. Ignace, on the continent north of the peninsula of Michigan," and the year following, "the countries south of the village founded by Marquette, were explored by Allouez and Dablon, who bore the cross through Wisconsin and the north of Illinois, visiting the Mascoutins and the Kickapoos, on the Milwaukee, and the Miamis, at the head of Lake Michigan."

Count de Frontenac was appointed by the French King, in 1672, Governor General of the province of New France, and with this appointment commenced an epoch noted for the energy manifested by him in reviving the spirit of discovery, and for the judicious management of the affairs of the province. "His first efforts were directed to the extension of the French interests in the regions of the great lakes. Under his guidance and encouragement, the posts of Michillimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie were established, former explorations perfected, and conciliatory treaties made with the immense hordes of Indians who roamed through that far-off wilderness." These discoveries extended not only over territory afterward known as Canada, but over the whole of New France, including the valley of the Maumee and St. Mary's, the valley of the White River and of the Wabash, for all this area was then a part of the dominions of France in North America.

In May, 1671, a grand council of all the adjacent Indian tribes, "including the Miamis, previously visited or communicated with, was held at Sault Ste. Marie, in whose presence and with whose consent the Governor General of New France took 'possession, in the name of His Majesty, of all the lands lying between the East and West, and from Montreal to the South, so far as it could be done.'"

"Meanwhile, Allouez had been pursuing his labors among the Miamis, and extending the beneficent influence of his holy faith, but it appears to have been reserved to Marquette to establish a mission among them and erect there the standard of the Cross, in the year 1673. On the 18th of May, 1675, Marquette died on the river that has since taken his name, near the margin of the lake in Southwestern Michigan. Allouez died also, soon after, in the midst of his labors among the Miamis. According to the account given by Hennepin, of the progress made in Christianizing the Indians, it appears that the mission on the St. Joseph's, of Lake Michigan, was not established until 1679." The following is his account of the establishment of a post at the mouth of the river, afterward called Fort Miami:

"Just at the mouth of the river Miamis, there was an eminence with a kind of platform, naturally fortified. It was pretty high and steep, of a triangular form, defended on two sides by the river, and on the other by a deep ditch which the fall of the water had made. We felled the trees that were on the top of the hill, and, having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of eighty feet long, and forty feet broad, with great square pieces of timber, laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes, of about twenty-five feet long, to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November (1679) about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes that abound there; but, their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired to leave to go a-hunting and kill some wild goats. M. de La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them, and it was but unwillingly that they continued the work. This, together with the approach of the winter, and the apprehension that M. de La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin, wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love."

The year following, this same Father, having visited the villages of the Miamis, in the vicinity and on the Illinois River, gives some of his experiences among them, with something of their habits and mode of thought. He said: "There were many obstacles that hindered the conversion of the savages, but in general the difficulty proceeds from the indifference they have to everything. When one speaks to them of the creation of the world, and of the mysteries of the Christian religion, they say we have reason, and they applaud in general all that we say on the great affair of our salvation. They would think themselves guilty of a great incivility, if they should show the least suspicion of incredulity in respect to what is proposed. But, after having approved all the discourses upon these matters, they pretend, likewise, on their side, that we ought to pay all possible deference to the relations and reasonings that they may make on their part." Superstition, he says, is one of the great hinderances to conversion, and the custom of traders, in common with themselves, to make the most of the bargain by cheating, lying and artifice, to promote personal gain, thus encouraging fraud and injustice. On the other hand, "the best accounts agree that it was through the agency and persevering exertions of missionaries, combined with the active and enterprising movements of traders, that amicable, relations and a moderate trade were brought about between the colonists of Canada and the Miami Indians in the seventeenth century."

Consequent upon the changes occurring in the administration of Canadian affairs, from the death of Champlain, in 1635, to the year 1672, when Count de Frontenac was appointed Governor General, a manifest want of judicious management was apparent in the conduct of administrative officers and subordinates intrusted with the direction of under-colonial affairs. The effect of this was to excite distrust, induce insubordination and retard the operations incident to the prosperity of frontier settlements. At this latter date, and subsequently, there was an advance in the regulatory system, and greater activity in the extensions of trade and settlements. Military posts were established and garrisoned, as a means of protecting those engaged in them, at the principal points designated, as warranted by the demands of these developing interests.

In 1672, a considerable trade had grown up among the Miamis and their allies in the country watered by the St. Joseph's and Maumee, the Wabash and White Rivers, encouraged and promoted by the French, which, in the near future, promised so auspiciously, that the attention of the colonial authorities was directed to the necessity of protection, as a means of securing the large revenue to be derived therefrom. In common, therefore, with other points of no greater commercial value, the home government established and maintained military posts at leading points in the territory. One of these posts, as has been before shown, was erected in 1679, by Robert Cavalier de La Salle, at the mouth of the St. Joseph's (Miami) of Lake Michigan, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting trade, but really for another purpose, then equally apparent—defense against the incursions of the Iroquois, who, at that time, and for two years previously, had been engaged in a destructive war with the Miamis and Illinois. While this war had been in progress, bands of the Iroquois were passing to and from their own territory away to the eastward, along the old trails south of Lake Erie, across the valleys watered by the Muskingum, Miami and White Rivers, toward the ancient capital of the Twightwees, long known as the center of the Miami confederacy, and thence south of Lake Michigan to the country of the Illinois. The notoriety of Ke-ki-ong-a (Fort Wayne) as a valuable trading-point, and as the chief source of information from all the surrounding territory—being so readily approachable by the Iroquois especially—illy adapted it to the purposes of local trade during seasons of aggressive warfare. Hence, the location of Fort Miami, as we have seen, being outside the route traversed by those invading bands, was most judicious and opportune, furnishing also a circumstance tending to show why La Salle had not continued to occupy his position at the head of the Miami of Lake Erie (Maumee), in the most direct line of trade from the lakes to the Mississippi, which he had several years before discovered and utilized in the course of his trading enterprises.

In a communication to the French King, dated November 2, 1681, Count de Frontenac, the King's representative in his North American colonies, speaking of the relations existing in his department, between the Iroquois and the Western tribes, says: "The Mohawks have done nothing in violation of the promises of the ambassadors whom they sent last autumn; but the Onondagas and Senecas have not appeared, by their conduct, to be similarly minded and disposed. The artifices of certain persons, to which the English, perhaps, have united theirs, have induced them to continue the war against the Illinois, notwithstanding every representation I have made to them. They burnt one of their villages and took six or seven hundred prisoners, though mostly children and old women. What is more vexatious is, that they wounded with a knife Sieur de Tonty, who was endeavoring to bring about some arrangement between them, and who had been left by Sieur de La Salle, in the same village, with some Frenchmen, to protect the post he had constructed there. A Recollet Friar, aged seventy years, was also found to have been killed while retiring. So that, having waited the entire of this year to see whether I should have any news of them, and whether they would not send to offer me some satisfaction, I resolved to invite them to repair next year to Fort Frontenac, to explain their conduct to me. Though of no consideration, they have become, Sire, so insolent since this expedition against the Illinois, and are so strongly encouraged in these sentiments, in order that they be induced to continue the war, under the impression that it will embarrass Sieur de La Salle's discoveries, that it is to be feared they will push their insolence farther, and, on perceiving that we do not afford any succor to our allies, attribute this to a want of power, that may create in them to come and attack us."

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*Bancroft's U. S., Vol. II, p. 327-28.

Sieur de La Salle, in a letter to one of his particular friends, bearing date October, 1682, gives his own reason for not occupying the site of Ke-ki-ong-a in his trading expeditions, and why the route by way of the Maumee was not then, and had not for a time been, traversed by him. This is the extract: "I can no longer go to the Illinois, except by the Lakes Huron and Illinois, because the other ways which I have discovered, by the head of Lake Erie and by the southern coast of the same, becoming too dangerous by frequent encounters with the Iroquois, who are always on these coasts."*

Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of trade along the short route to the Mississippi, above indicated, it was, nevertheless, resumed soon after the obstructions were removed, if not before that time, and the necessary defenses were erected for its maintenance. Accordingly, a Commandant was appointed for that post prior to the 15th of October, 1697, in the person of Sieur de Vincennes; and the terms of the appointment would seem to indicate that the fort had had a prior existence. Subsequently, in 1704, the same officer was again appointed Commandant of that post, as is shown by the following official relation thereof, bearing date November 16, 1704: "Dispatched Father Valliant and Sieur de Joncaire to Seneca, and I sent Sieur de Vinsiene to the Miamis with my annexed order and message to be communicated to them."

"Sieur de Vinsiene, my lord, has been formerly Commandant at the Miamis (1697), by whom he was much beloved; this led me to select him in preference to any other, to prove to that nation how wrong they were to attack the Iroquois—our allies and theirs—without any cause; and we—M. de Beaucharnois and I—after consultation, permitted said Sieur de Vinsiene to carry some goods, and to take with him six men and two canoes." Again, on the 19th of October, 1705, in a communication from M. de Vaudrueil to Pontchartrain, the following corroborative passage occurs: "I did myself the honor to inform you last year that I regarded the continuance of the peace with the Iroquois as the principal affair of this country, and, as I have always labored on that principle, it is that also which obliged me to send Sieur de Joncaire and Sieur de Vinsiene to the Miamis."†

The representatives of the English Government, in the early part of the eighteenth century, while manifesting a disposition to discredit the antiquity claimed by the French in the discovery of the line of direct communication by water between the lakes and the Mississippi, awarded them great credit for their method and enterprise in conducting these discoveries. Speaking of this particular discovery, they say: "And, perhaps, such a one as no nation less industrious than the French, would have attempted; but it must be allowed that they have a great advantage over us in this particular, to which even the nature of their religion and government do greatly contribute; for their missionaries, in blind obedience to their superiors, spent whole years in exploring new countries; and the encouragement the late French King gave to the discoverers and planters of new tracts of land doth far exceed any advantage your Majesty's royal predecessors have hitherto given to their subjects in America."

During a period of eight or nine years prior to the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, which gave peace to the dependencies of France and Great Britain in America, a continual warfare prosecuted by these two powerful nations had prevented the progress of discoveries and settlements in the territories of the Great West. While this treaty gave to Great Britain some advantages over the French, in settling the matters in controversy between them, nevertheless, the French King, Louis XIV, began immediately after to perfect plans for the more complete colonization of the Louisiana Territory by sending numerous colonists who were protected by garrisons maintained among them at the expense of the government. Desiring to secure to these colonists all the means, all the privileges, of citizenship, he established a local government among them, and appointed Lemoine de Ibberville Governor, and M. de Bienville, Lieutenant Commandant. These early colonies were located at Biloxi, on the northern shores of Lake Borgne, between Mobile Bay and Lake Pontchartrain. These settlements gradually extended northward along the tributaries of the Mississippi and the Ohio, which movement naturally excited the jealousy and aroused the fears of the English Government, which was not long in manifesting the prevailing dissatisfaction. One of the English officials — Dr. D'Avenant, Inspector General of Customs—gave utterance to the following pertinent language concerning the same: "Should the French settle at the disemboguing of the Mississippi River, they would not be long before they made themselves masters of that rich province, which would be an addition to their strength very terrible to Europe, but would more particularly concern England, for, by the opportunity of that settlement, by erecting forts along the several lakes between that river and Canada, they may intercept all the trade of our northern plantations."

About the same time, the hostility of the Five Nations "defeated the attempts which were made by the French to establish trading-posts in the regions which lie adjacent to the southern shores of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; but, in the month of June, 1701, Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, accompanied by a missionary and 100 men, left Montreal, and, in the month of July, arrived at the site of Detroit, where the party founded a permanent settlement." In the progress of this settlement and as a means of perpetuating the same, grants of land were made to permanent settlers upon certain conditions. By these conditions, "The grantee was bound to pay a reserved rent of fifteen francs a year to the Crown, forever, in peltries, and to begin to clear and improve the land within three months from the date of the grant. All the timber was reserved to the Crown, whenever it might be wanted for fortifications, or for the construction of boats or other vessels. The property of all mines and minerals was reserved to the Crown. The privilege of hunting rabbits, hares, partridges, and pheasants, was reserved to the grantor. The grantee was bound to plant, or help to plant, a long Maypole before the door of the principal manor-house, on the first day of May in every year. All the grain raised by the grantee was to be carried to the mill of the manor to be ground, paying the tolls sanctioned by the custom of Paris. On every sale of the land a tax was levied; and, before a sale, the grantee was bound to give information to the government, and, if the government was willing to take the land at the price offered to the grantee, it was to have precedence as a purchaser. The grantee could not mortgage the land without the consent of the government. For a term of ten years, the grantee was not permitted to work, directly or indirectly, at the profession or trade of a blacksmith, locksmith, armorer, or brewer, without a permit. All effects, and articles of merchandise, sent to, or brought from, Montreal, were to be sold by the grantee himself, or other person who, with his family, was a French resident; and not by servants or clerks or foreigners or strangers. The grantee was forbidden to sell or trade spirituous liquors to Indians. He was bound to suffer on his lands such roads as might be thought necessary for public use. He was bound to make his fences in a certain manner, and, when called upon, to assist in making his neighbors' fences."* These were contingencies attending the settlement of those early French colonies. These conditions attended the grants of land not only in the vicinity of Detroit, but generally in the western dependencies of the province of Canada. Some of the French emigrants from Canada, instead of forming permanent settlements, preferred rather to lead a rambling life among the Indians, adopting their habits and mode of life. Many of these latter subsequently occupied territory northwest of the Ohio, on White River, the Miamis and the Wabash, and adopted the profession of traders in furs and peltries, from which large profits were derived. This trade was carried on by means of men who were hired to manage small vessels on the lakes, and canoes along the shores of the lakes and on the rivers, and to carry burdens of merchandise from the different trading-posts to the principal villages of the Indians who were at peace with the French. At those places, the traders exchanged their wares for valuable furs, with which they returned to the places of deposit."

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* Margry's Desc. Amer., II, p. 296.

† N. Y. Col. Doc., Vol. IX., pp. 296, 759, 766.

* Amer. State Papers, V, p. 261.

The civilized population of the province of Louisiana, under the grant to Sieur Crozat, in 1713, and embracing the entire area from Lakes Michigan and Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, consisted of about four hundred French colonists, a large proportion of whom succeeded in a profitable traffic with the Indians, while a small proportion of them engaged in agricultural pursuits. After the death of Louis XIV, in 1717, Crozat, disappointed in his ambitious expectations, surrendered his grant to the crown of France, and in August of the same year letters patent were issued to the Western or Mississippi Company, offering certain inducements, embraced in the fifth article of the said letters: "In order to provide the said Western Company with the means of making a permanent establishment, and to execute all the plans they may form, we have granted and conceded, and, by these presents, do give, grant and concede, to them, forever, all the lands, coasts, ports, havens and islands which form our province of Louisiana, as well and with the same extent as we had granted it to M. Crozat, by our letters patent dated the 14th of September, 1712, to enjoy the same in full property, lordship and justice—reserving to ourselves but only fealty and homage, which the said Company shall render to us, and the Kings our successors, with a crown of gold of the value of twenty marcs."

In 1719, this Company, by permission of the French Government, obtained an exclusive right to trade with the Eastern Indies and China, in consequence of which the Company came to be known as the "Company of the Indies." Two years afterward, the Directors induced their colonists to exchange their visionary search for gold and the other precious metals for agricultural pursuits and the practice of the mechanic arts, when the colony was subdivided into nine districts. Of these districts, the Illinois included the territory now embraced in the State of Indiana. These changes were productive of much good to the colonists. In 1744, a war broke out between England and France, which extended also to the settlements of these two nations, in the territory of North America, especially those along the Atlantic Coast, but not materially affecting the French population in the Illinois country. This state of things continued until the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, which, however, did not settle the questions of boundary in the colonies of the Mississippi Valley. Subsequently, the English made such inroads into the Indian policy of the French as to secure an alliance with the Miamis, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between the English and the Twightwees, at Lancaster, Penn., on the 23d day of July, 1748. This treaty had the effect to keep alive the former controversies between the two nations.

The same year, an association was formed for the planting of a colony west of the Alleghany Mountains, called the Ohio Company, and received a grant, in 1749, from George II, of 1,500,000 acres of land, lying on and near the Ohio River, the result of which was the extension of English settlements and marts of trade in territory before under control of the French. In consequence, the Governor General of Canada sent out an expedition under command of Louis de Celeron, for purposes of exploration and the deposit of medals of lead with appropriate inscriptions at the mouths of the principal rivers; thus, in the name of Louis XV, taking formal possession of the country.

Capt. Celeron, in a letter to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, about the close of the year 1749, expressed surprise at finding English traders from that State occupying territory to which England had no claim whatever, and requested the Governor to forbid further intrusions, advising them of the danger of thus trespassing upon French rights. The Ohio Company, however, so far from refraining in consequence, prosecuted its original design, extending settlements with unabated continuity, employing Christopher Gist "to explore the country, examine the quality of the lands, keep a journal of his adventures, draw as accurate a plan of the country as his observation would permit, and report the same to the Board." Sometime in the year 1752, the Company, by its agents, established a trading-house in the country of the Twightwees or Miamis. This fort was situated some forty-seven miles to the northward from the present site of Dayton, Ohio. These movements naturally induced controversy between the French and English Governments, and preparations began to be made in Virginia and elsewhere, to raise a military force sufficient for the protection of the frontier English settlements. "Maj. George Washington was sent by Gov. Dinwiddie to the West as the bearer of an official letter to the Commandant of the French forces in this quarter. The letter, which required the French forces to withdraw from the dominions of Great Britain, was delivered by Washington to M. Le Guardner de St. Pierre, who was the Commandant of a post on the western branch of French Creek." In reply to this message of the English Colonial Governor, the French officer said: "It was not his province to specify the evidence and demonstrate the right of the King, his master, to the lands situated on the River Ohio, but he would transmit the letter to the Marquis du Quesne, and act according to the answer received from that noble man. In the mean time, he said, he did not think himself obliged to obey the summons of the English Governor—that he commanded the fort by virtue of an order from his General, to which he was determined to conform with all the precision and resolution of a good officer."*

In addition to this post on French Creek, the French then had in their possession numerous trading-posts in the great valley of the Mississippi, on the Miami, Wabash, and the Ohio. In localities where these posts were situated, the influence of the French was exerted in securing the co-operation of the Indians. Among the various Indian tribes, the Iroquois and a branch of the Miamis, were, perhaps, the only Indian allies of the English; so strong was the hold of the French upon them, being connected by ties of interest and friendship with nearly all the tribes of the North and West.

From 1750 forward, during a period of twelve or thirteen years, continued acts of hostility between the English and the occupants of the various French trading-posts manifested unequivocally the purpose of the former to possess by force the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Day by day these acts of hostility became more determined and sanguinary, until, in 1754–55, the controversy was general, involving all the border settlements. One by one the French posts succumbed to the inevitable, and passed into the hands of the English. Finally, on the 10th of February, 1763, a definitive treaty of peace between France and England was concluded at Paris, the preliminary articles having been considered, adjusted and signed on the 3d of November, preceding. By the terms of this treaty, all subjects of dispute between the belligerent parties were removed forever, growing out of the occupancy of this territory by the French, and a complete cession by the latter of all their territory formerly claimed by them in North America, and a complete opening of navigation on the Mississippi along its entire length was secured. About the same time, by a secret convention, France ceded to Spain all that part of Louisiana which lies westward of the Mississippi River, but it was not until the 17th of August, 1769, that Spain came into actual possession, notwithstanding the convention ceded the territory in November, 1762.

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*Smollett's History of England.

banks of the Delaware, and turned their faces westward, humiliated and subdued except in the proud recollections of their past achievements. Again, in 1751, they inhabited the region about Shamokin and Wyalusing, on the Susquehanna, threatened on the one hand by the intrusive tread of white settlers, and the tomahawk of the Iroquois on the other. After a few years of mixed joys and reverses, they took shelter on the White River, of Indiana. This was about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and here a missionary effort was set on foot among them, which was afterward broken up by the interference of the prophet-brother of Tecumseh, during his career of popular jugglery and imposition.

The coming of the Delawares, and the occupancy of this immediate territory by them, was with the approbation and consent of the Miamis. After the treaty of Greenville, they had removed from the mouth of the Auglaize to the head-waters of White River—a large branch of the Wabash. By the terms of the treaty of Greenville, it was determined that the community of interests in the lands among the Indian tribes, as claimed by Tecumseh, should not be recognized, but that each individual tribe should be protected in every claim that should appear to be founded in reason and justice. It was also determined, that, as a measure of policy and liberality, such tribes as lived upon any tract of land which it would be desirable to purchase, should receive a portion of the compensation, although the title might be exclusively in another tribe. Upon this principle, the Delawares, Shawanoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos were admitted as parties to several treaties. Care was taken, however, to place the title to such tracts as might be desirable to purchase hereafter, upon a footing that would facilitate the procuring of them, by getting the tribes who had no claims themselves, and who might probably interfere, to recognize the titles of those who were ascertained to possess them.

This was particularly the case with regard to the lands watered by the Wabash, which were declared to be the property of the Miamis, with the exception of the tract occupied by the Delawares, on White River, which was to be considered the joint property of them and the Miamis. [Gov. Harrison to Secretary of War.]

By the treaty of St. Mary's, on the 3d of October, 1818, between the Delawares and the United States, the former ceded all their claims to lands in the States of Ohio and Indiana, under a perpetual annuity from the latter of $4,000, to provide them with comfortable homes beyond the Mississippi. In this treaty, the Delawares reserved the right to occupy their lands in Indiana for a period of three years subsequent thereto.

THE SHAWANOES

are properly classified as members of the same family, springing from the same parent stock as the Miamis and Delawares, occupying, also, a high position among the Indian tribes formerly inhabiting the territorial area of the United States. By the Delawares, they were called Shawanau, and by the French Chouanons—occasionally, Massawomoes, but, by the Iroquois, they were designated as Satanas. The name Shawanau appears to have been derived from their location at the time when it was so applied—Southern—then inhabiting the Savanna country. They were erratic; hence, their abiding place, prior to 1608, was almost unknown. At that time and since, however, their locality is ascertainable. Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," states that in 1608, when Capt. John Smith had been in America about one year, having landed in this country in April, 1607, a fierce war was raging against the allied Mohicans residing on Long Island, and the Shawanoes on the Susquehanna and to the westward of that river, by the Iroquois. During that year, he traversed the Susquehanna to its mouth, where he met six or seven canoes filled with Shawanoe warriors preparing to attack their enemies in the rear.

"In 1632, De Laet mentions them as being then on either side of the Delaware River. Charlevoix speaks of them, in 1672, under the name of Chaouanons, as neighbors of the Andastes, an Iroquois tribe, south of the Senecas, and were, perhaps, represented at the treaty of Kensington, Penn., in 1682. They were parties to the treaty at Philadelphia in 1701, which was signed by their chiefs, Wa-pa-tha, Lemoytungh and Pemoyajagh." [Proud's Hist. Penn.] Colden, in his history of the Five Nations, speaks of them as occupying territory of the Miamis upon their invitation, with a view to war against the Iroquois, by whom the Shawanoes had been defeated as early as the year 1672. Subsequently they were located on the south side of the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Wabash, in Kentucky, in Georgia, and in the Carolinas at later periods. Mr. Gallatin says that, in 1708 and after, there was a settlement of them on the head-waters of the Catawba or Santee, probably the Yadkin. From there they returned, under Black Hoof, to Ohio, about 1750. They were the allies of the French against the English, during the continuance of the French and Indian war, from 1755 to the declaration of peace, in February, 1763. Being dissatisfied with the conditions of peace between the two belligerent powers, they refused to abide by its terms, and continued their depredations against the settlers on the border with unmeasured barbarity. Soon after the conclusion of their war against the English, in December, 1764, they were involved in a controversy with the Cherokees, which continued until 1768, when, pressed hard by the united force of the former tribe and the Delawares, the Cherokees solicited and obtained a peace. During the succeeding six years, these several tribes remain in comparative quiet, living on amicable terms with the whites. In 1774, however, hostilities were again renewed, and prosecuted with vigor during a series of years. Having united in the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, with the exception of those who fought at Tippecanoe, the Shawanoes remained at peace with the Government of the United States. Since that time, having sold all their lands in this State and moved west of the Mississippi, we hear little of them in the attitude of warriors.

THE WYANDOTS (OR HURONS).

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the settlements of New France began to extend westward along the borders of the lakes, this tribe occupied territory on the north and south, and at the west end, of Lake Erie. Then, they were known as Hurons, and subsequently as Huron-Iroquois. They belonged to the division of the Iroquois, and sustained an enviable reputation among the primitive tribes, besides being the recognized allies of the French during all the vicissitudes of early settlement and the incidents of trade. They, with the Ottawas, were the best fur gatherers, or rather, the gatherers of the best furs, being especially skilled in the procurement of the beaver, which, commanding the readiest sale and best prices, was most sought after. The French, from their treatment of the natives, were better able than any other people to secure these advantages of trade, and thus almost monopolized the traffic. In the course of time, this advantage became a source of great annoyance and chagrin to the English traders, who were unable to gain the confidence, and so secure the trade, of these great fur-gathering tribes. To overcome this, the English resorted to various means, some of which would not comport with honor and fair dealing. Petty jealousies were excited between contiguous tribes, resulting in war and bloodshed. One of the chief consequences of the policy adopted by the English to secure an advantage in the prosecution of this especially lucrative trade in beaver, was that the Hurons, from being the warm friends and allies of the French, came to be their secret and ultimately open enemies. This, however, was the work of time; almost a century elapsed from its inception to the period of culmination in the Nicholas conspiracy in 1747–48. The immediate pretext for this movement of Nicholas, the Huron chief, while it was known to be the outgrowth of jealousy on the part of the English, was assumed, for the purposes contemplated, to have been occasioned by the circulation of English belts, by their agents, the Iroquois, among the neighboring tribes, as a means to that end. Nicholas was sometimes known as Sandosket, from having his principal village on the bay of Sandusky, south of Lake Erie. He was a Huron chief of considerable notoriety, but, from some disaffection, left Detroit with a few followers and settled at Sandusky, where subsequently, his well-matured plans of conspiracy were formulated. Afterward, having been foiled in the execution of his scheme by the indiscreet haste of a few of his over-ambitious followers, and meeting with greater opposition than was contemplated, he finally succumbed to the inevitable, abandoned his town, on the Sandusky bay, destroyed it, and, at the head of 119 warriors and their families, left for White River, Indiana, on the 7th of April, 1748, where he died in the fall of that year. His scheme was one of the most gigantic of the eighteenth century, and seldom, if ever, surpassed in the arrangement of its details. As a diplomatist, he was no doubt the peer of Pontiac, but possessing less of his effective force as an orator.

Gov. Harrison, in his letter to the Secretary of War, dated March 22, 1814, thus speaks of this tribe and its relations to the situation then present. "The Wyandots are admitted by the others to be the leading tribe. They hold the grand *calumet* which unites them and kindles the council fire. This tribe is nearly equally divided between the Crane, at Sandusky, who is the grand sachem of the nation, and Walk-in-the-Water, at Browntown, near Detroit. They claim the lands bounded by the settlements of this State, southwardly and eastwardly; and by Lake Erie, the Miami River, and the claim of the Shawanoes upon the Auglaize, a branch of the latter. They also claim the lands they live on near Detroit, but I am ignorant to what extent."

"The Wyandots of Sandusky have adhered to us through the war. Their chief, the Crane, is a venerable, intelligent and upright man. Within the tract of land claimed by the Wyandots, a number of Senecas are settled. They broke off from their own tribe six or eight years ago, but received a part of the annuity granted that tribe by the United States, by sending a deputation for it to Buffalo. The claim of the Wyandots to the lands they occupy, is not disputed, that I know of, by any other tribe. Their residence on it, however, is not of long standing, and the country was certainly once the property of the Miamis."

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Affecting the title to lands on White River.

BY the provisions of the treaty of Greenville, Ohio, on the 3d day of August, 1795, between the United States and Indian tribes—the former represented by Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, commanding the armies, and sole commissioner, of the United States, and the latter by their sachems, chiefs and warriors—an end was put a destructive war, all controversies settled, harmony restored and friendly intercourse established between the parties named in the treaty. In addition to the foregoing general provision, annuities were granted to the several tribes interested, of $1,000 each; also, by Article V. "To prevent any misunderstanding about the Indian lands relinquished by the United States in the fourth article, it is now explicitly declared, that the meaning of that relinquishment is this; the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, or any part of them, they are to be sold only to the United States; and, until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same. And the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and no other power whatever." Numerous other provisions were included, intending the more strongly, not only to establish a lasting peace but to define with particularity the respective rights of all the contracting parties thereto.

This treaty and these provisions were signed on the part of the Delawares in this vicinity, by Kith-a-we-nund, or Capt. Anderson; Buk-ong-e-he-las; Pee-kee-lund, Magh-pi-way, or Red Feather, and many others of equal rank and influence.

Again, by the provisions of Article IV, of the treaty between the United States and the Delaware tribe of Indians, on the 18th day of August, 1804, it is stipulated that, "the said tribe having exhibited to the above-named commissioner of the United States, sufficient proof of their right to all the country which lies between the Ohio and White Rivers, and the Miami tribe, who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country, having explicitly acknowledged the title of the Delawares, at the general council held at Fort Wayne, in the month of June, 1803, the said United States will, in future, consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country which is bounded by the White River on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky River on the east, and the tract ceded by this treaty, and that ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, on the west and southwest."

By the treaty at Vincennes, on the 27th of August, 1804, the Piankeshaws, who previously had claimed a right in certain lands lying between the Wabash and the tract before ceded by the Kaskaskias in 1803, relinquished all said right to the United States, thus acknowledging the right of the Delawares thereto. Also, by the provisions of Article V, of the treaty at Grouseland, near Vincennes, on the 21st day of August, 1805, "The Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers and Weas explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares, about thirty-seven years ago."

Article II, of the treaty at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809, between the United States and the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamis, and Eel River Miamis. "The Miamis explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White River. But it is also to be clearly understood, that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same without the consent of the others; and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares, or their friends the Mohecans, shall be theirs forever." This treaty was signed on the part of the Delawares, by Capt. Anderson, Pet-che-ke-ka-pon, The Beaver, Capt. Killbuck, and by Capt. Anderson for Hocking-pom-skon, who was absent. On the part of the Miamis, by Pucan, The Owl, Little Turtle, Wa-pe-mangua (or the Loon), Silver Heels and Sha-wa-pe-no-mo.

The Delawares, also, by the first article of the treaty with the United States, at St. Mary's, on the 3d day of October, 1818, ceded to the United States all their claim to land in the State of Indiana. And, by Article II, "In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same." By Article III, "The United States also agree to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded: which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed by the President of the United States," etc. By Article VII. "One-half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Pet-cha-ka, and Jacob Dick; and one-quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Soloman Tindell and Benoni Tindell; all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located, after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White River, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the President of the United States." They were, also, by the fourth article, "allowed the use and occupation of their improvements, for the term of three years from the date of this treaty, if they so long require it." This treaty was signed by Capt. Anderson, La-pah-ni-hi (or Big Bear), James Nanticoke, Apa-ca-hund (or White Eyes), Capt. Killbuck, the Beaver, Ne-ta-hopun-a, Capt. Tunis, Capt. Ketchum, The Cat, Ben Beaver, The War Mallet, Capt. Cagh-koo, the Buck, Pet-che-nana-las, John Quake, Que-nagh-to-othmait, and Little Jack.

In a note appended to this treaty, "It will be perceived that they are the first nation of Indians with which the United States entered into a formal treaty; and it seems by the sixth article, of No. 1, of this chapter, that it was contemplated in the year 1778, during the American Revolutionary contest with Great Britain, to institute an *Indian State*, with the Delawares at its head, and with a right to a representation in Congress. The wandering mode of life and peculiar habits of the Indians no doubt frustrated this benevolent plan. The Delaware Indians are parties, in common with several different tribes, to other treaties with the United States."

CHAPTER III.

THE CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

Indian Opposition to English Control—The Strategy of Pontiac—His great Influence among the Indians—Successes and Reverses—Ultimate Failure.

IN 1847–48, in the conspiracy originating with Nicholas, a Huron chief, better known, perhaps, by the name of *Sandosket*, from the situation of his village in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay, we have an example, somewhat anomalous, it is true, of Indian dissatisfaction toward the French people. From the first introduction of the French policy among the savage nations, this unlettered people, because of the uniformly kind and generous conduct manifested toward them by the former, had always been attached to and in unchangeable alliance with them. When, therefore, this wily Huron began to develop his scheme of opposition to the former friends and allies of his people, it was a surprise to all, except those who were cognizant of his movements. At first, his supporters were few, but, possessing unusual diplomatic talent, in a short time a formidable force was on the war-path, ready to execute his every command. But the fates were against him, and, after a stubborn pursuit of his skillfully arranged plans, he yielded sullenly to the power he could not overcome. His opposition had grown from the patronizing influence of English traders exerted during a long series of years. With Pontiac, the case was different. When the long-continued warfare between the English and French for supremacy had culminated, and the latter had surrendered to the former; when Quebec had fallen into the hands of the English, and one after another of the strongholds had passed from French possession, and new alliances became a necessity, then it was that the Indians began to manifest opposition to English rule. This wide-spread disaffection rapidly assumed form and the demand for a competent leader became imminent. The emergency was met in the choice of Pontiac. Mighty in his influence among the people of his race, powerful in person, commanding in presence, resolute to an extraordinary degree, possessed of a rare gift of eloquence, sagacious and subtle as a beast of prey—he rightfully claimed the office of chief over many tribes, and became the minister of vengeance for his race. He was a principal chief of the Ottawas and a warrior of great renown. As a participant in the battle upon the Heights of Abraham, in the vicinity of Quebec, he was the ally of the French, and, now that they had been subjugated, he manifested an unwillingness to surrender that allegiance to the conquerors, preferring to maintain, by force of arms if need be, his fidelity to the early friends of his people.

Had the English, at this juncture, adopted a course of policy toward the Indians similar to that of the French, much effusion of blood might have been spared, and much of the unparalleled suffering of victims averted. "But then, as since, Great Britain acted less from the dictates of a broad humanity than from the impulse of commercial gain. In fixing the degree of responsibility for what followed, we should, in order to be just, weigh well the causes which impelled the savages to the war-path. If Great Britain could have appeased those tigers of the American forests, panting for blood, she should have done it; that she not only offered no conciliation, but scorned and maltreated the untamed creatures, is to make her at least partially accountable for the conspiracy and its sad results."

"The mutterings of the impending storm were heard early in the summer of 1761, when Maj. Campbell, commanding at Detroit, was fully informed of a conspiracy among the tribes along the lakes and in the Ohio Valley, to rise simultaneously against all the forts, to massacre the garrison and then to combine and fall upon all settlements advanced over the eastern ridge of the Alleghanies. Expresses were at once dispatched to all the points menaced. This betrayal of their plot sufficed to postpone the attack for that season. Sir Jeffrey Amherst commanded extreme caution to be used at all posts, while the Indians were treated with a severity and suspicion which only served to strengthen their bitterness of feeling toward their foe." *

While this postponement gave the English an opportunity to strengthen their posts and guard against attack, it enabled the Indians, also, to perfect their plans and better concentrate their efforts when the proper time arrived for their onward movement. Pontiac made good use of the delay in sending ambassadors to all the adjacent Indian tribes, urging an alliance. These movements of the wily chief were kept, however, profoundly secret, and, had it not been for the confidential disclosures, in the way of warnings to special friends, the result would have been most disastrous to the white settlements within the limits of the prescribed territory.

Among the means of diplomatic intercourse between the different tribes in that day, the transmission of belts, having an accepted significance, was, perhaps, the most conspicuous, and was generally accompanied with a speech or "talk," calculated to emphasize the symbology of the belt. A white belt was emblematic of peace, while black or red belts were suggestive of war, and were always transmitted by special messengers. The practiced observer understood well their purport, and prepared accordingly.

The chiefs, says Parkman, have the power "to declare war and to make peace; but when war was declared, they had no power to carry the declaration into effect. The warriors fought if they chose to do so; but if, on the contrary, they preferred to remain quiet, no man could force them to lift the hatchet. The war chief, whose part it was to lead them to battle, was a mere partisan, whom his bravery and exploits had led to distinction. If he thought proper, he sang his war-song and danced his war-dance, and, as many of the young men as were disposed to follow him gathered around and enlisted themselves under him. Over these volunteers he had no legal authority, and they could desert him at any moment with no other penalty than disgrace."

On the 25th of April, 1763, a council was summoned to meet on the River Encorces. "In accordance with the summons, they came issuing from their cabins—the tall, naked figures of the wild Ojibwas, with quivers slung at their backs, and light war-clubs resting in the hollow of their arms; Ottawas, wrapped close in their gaudy blankets; Wyandots, fluttering in painted shirts, their heads adorned with feathers, and their leggins garnished with bells. All were soon seated in a wide circle upon the grass, row within row—a grave and silent assembly. Each savage countenance seemed carved in wood, and none could have detected the deep and fiery passions hidden beneath that unmoved exterior. Pipes, with ornamented stems, were lighted and passed from hand to hand." Before this grand council, Pontiac delivered his war speech, ingenious in its method and thrilling in its effects upon his silent, statue-like auditors. "Every sentence was rounded with a fierce ejaculation; and, as the impetuous orator proceeded, his auditory grew restless to spring at once into the bloody arena of battle and bury the scalping-knife and tomahawk in the body of the enemy." With this kind of enthused excitement at fever heat, the conspirators were ready for immediate action. Detroit was the objective point, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent its execution. Notwithstanding the failure to capture Detroit, numerous other posts—Sandusky, Presque Isle, Michilimackinac, Ouiatenon fell into the hands of conspirators. Soon the capture of the post at the junction of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Rivers followed.

Meanwhile, though these apparent successes of the conspirators had a tendency to encourage them, the results were not equal to their anticipations, in view of the fact that the strongholds of the English had in a measure become impregnable, and, the question of the ultimate success of the conspiracy no longer a doubtful one, its failure was found to be inevitable. This fact, to the mind of Pontiac, was strikingly manifest, and, though still sullen and intractable, he, and such of his followers as continued their allegiance to him, in the fall of 1764, left Detroit and took their abode for the time being on the Maumee, a few miles below the present site of Fort Wayne. Finally, in the spring of 1766, Pontiac left his encampment on the Maumee, "accompanied by his chiefs, and by an Englishman named Crawford, a man of vigor and resolution, who had been appointed by the Superintendents to the troublesome office of attending the Indian deputations and supplying their wants"—for the purpose of meeting in council the English Governor at Oswego. Reaching the point of his destination, where the great council was held, he made his great peace speech, and "sealed his submission to the English" by acknowledging allegiance to them forever. This was the end of his warlike career.

CHAPTER IV.

Expedition of Gen. Harmar against the Miamis—His Defeat and its Consequences—St. Clair's Expedition and Defeat—Disasters Attending Wayne's Expedition and Victory—Indians Demoralized—Treat for Peace.

FROM the date of the failure of Pontiac's conspiracy until the commencement and during the progress of the American Revolution, but little more than local protection was afforded the frontier settlements against the depredations of Western Indians. Indeed, it was a part of the policy of the British Government to maintain an alliance with belligerent tribes, for the purpose of using them, when opportunity offered, in its offensive warfare against the colonists. It was not until the close of the Revolution, the success of the colonial arms and the establishment of a permanent government by the people of the United States, that any formidable movement was inaugurated against them, notwithstanding frequent and startling incidents of merciless Indian warfare were common. When, however, the machinery of government was put into operation, and the power to meet force with force, if need be, was adequately established, President Washington called the attention of Congress to the necessity of effective measures in the premises. At first a pacific policy was adopted, and all reasonable means to establish and maintain the same applied, but without satisfactory results. Hence, Washington, in his message of the 8th of January, 1790, directed the attention of Congress to the matter, using this language: "There was reason to hope that the pacific measures adopted with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, would have relieved the inhabitants of our Southern and Western frontiers from their depredations; but you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I shall direct to be laid before you [comprehending a communication from the Commonwealth of Virginia], that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the Union, and, if necessary, to punish the aggressors." Again, in his second annual message, on the 8th of December, in the same year, he submitted the following:

"It has been heretofore known to Congress that frequent incursions have been made on our frontier settlements by certain banditti of Indians from the northwest side of the Ohio. These, with some of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabash, have of late been particularly active in their depredations, and, being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by such parts of the neighboring tribes as could be seduced to join in their hostilities or afford them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with fresh alacrity and greater effect."

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* American Conspir., p. 35.

"These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the Western settlements, that the aggressors should be made sensible that the Government of the Union is not less capable of punishing their crimes than it is disposed to respect their rights, and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to put in force the act which empowers the President to call out the militia for the protection of the frontier. I have, accordingly, authorized an expedition in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient."

Pursuant to the authority above referred to, Gen. Harmar, having been placed in chief command of the expedition, left Fort Washington on the 4th of October, 1790, at the head of the army, the route being to the northward, bearing to the northeast, passing the Indian village of Chillicothe, on the Little Miami, on the 6th. From there, the route lay to the northward and westward, in the direction of the Miami towns at the head of the Maumee. On the 14th of October, when about thirty miles from the objective point, Col. Hardin, with one company of regulars and 600 militia, was detached from the main army and sent forward to reconnoiter the position of the Indians, their number and apparent intentions. On the afternoon of the following day, this detachment reached the village and took possession of it, the Indians having vacated it a short time previously. In the meantime, however, the main body of the army, having pursued the regular line of march, arrived on the morning of the 17th, and crossed the Maumee to the village above, at the junction of the St. Joseph's with this stream. Then the destruction of the village commenced, and before the 21st the destruction was complete, the chief town and five subordinate villages, with nearly twenty thousand bushels of corn found in the vicinity, had been reduced to ashes.

A general reconnaissance of the surrounding neighborhood having been determined upon to ascertain the whereabouts of the absconded savages, Gen. Trotter, with 300 Kentuckians, was sent out for that purpose on the morning of the 18th, after the destruction of the principal village. This reconnaissance was not rewarded with any beneficial results, and was, as a consequence, unsatisfactory to the General-in-Chief. On the morning of the following day, Gen. Trotter's command was transferred to Col. Hardin, with instructions as on the preceding day, and the detachment took up its line of march along the Indian trail, bearing to the northwestward, in the direction of the Kickapoo village. A halt was called, when about five miles from the head of the Maumee, and positions assigned to different divisions, anticipating an attack, but, none being made, the detachment moved forward about three miles, when two Indians were discovered on foot. These escaped unhurt, owing to the thick underbrush surrounding, though a gun had been fired at them. A little further on, a more formidable body of Indians were discovered with camp-fires in front of them. A fire was at once opened by these Indians upon Col. Hardin's detachment, which, without waiting to return the fire, hastily retreated with great loss, the regulars alone remaining to continue the fight against fearful odds. The result was most disastrous.

Col. Hardin was greatly chagrined at the apparently unnecessary defeat of his expedition, and, on the night of the 21st, after Gen. Harmar had taken up his line of march back in the direction of Fort Washington, after much persuasion, induced the commanding General to give him another opportunity to vindicate himself, by sending him back to the site of the village just destroyed. Accordingly, though Gen. Harmar was unwilling to try further experiments, having already suffered greatly, he received an order for a special detachment of 340 militia, of which forty were mounted, and sixty regular troops, the former to be commanded by himself, and the latter by Maj. Wyllys. The detachment marched immediately, forming in three columns, the regulars in the center, commanded by Capt. Asheton, with Maj. Wyllys and Col. Hardin in front, the militia forming the right and left. The Maumee was reached about sunrise on the morning of the 22d, when the spies, discovering the enemy on the opposite side of the river, reported to Maj. Wyllys, who halted the regulars, and gave his orders and plan of attack to the militia in front, with the commanding officers of the several divisions. These orders, however, were not generally communicated, leaving those uninformed officers in doubt. Divisions were sent to the left with instructions to cross the St. Mary's in rear of the village, and to the right; crossing the Maumee at the old ford in advance of the regulars, to cut off the retreat of the Indians below the village, while the center was to move forward, cross the Maumee near the same point, and attack the enemy in front. Premature firing from the division sent to the rear of the village disarranged the order of attack, and the Indians, being apprised of the situation, attacked the entire body almost simultaneously, and forced the center by a concentrated movement, with fatal effect. The right and left, being held by an inferior force, were unable to afford any assistance in repelling the principal attacking force of the enemy. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive, the slaughter terrible. The loss to the whites was 183 killed and 31 wounded. The Indian loss was not so great.

ST. CLAIR'S EXPEDITION.

The failure of the expedition of Gen. Harmar against the Wabash Indians naturally induced a continuance of the hostile spirit manifested by the savages of that locality, and, indeed, of the whole territory northwest of the Ohio. The leaders of these hostile bands, whenever opportunity offered, never failed to exercise their warlike propensity. Hence, the Government of the United States found it necessary to adopt other measures for the relief of the frontier settlements. Accordingly, Gov. St. Clair was directed to prepare for such defense with all possible dispatch. Hence, on the 28th of March, 1791, he left Philadelphia and proceeded thence to Pittsburgh, arriving there on the 16th of April following. From Pittsburgh he repaired to Lexington, Ky., where he remained a few days and departed for Fort Washington, arriving there on the 15th of May. The garrison at the latter point consisted then of seventy-nine commissioned officers and privates fit for duty. At Fort Harmar, "the garrison consisted of forty-five, rank and file; at Fort Steuben, there were sixty-one regulars; and at Fort Knox eighty-three." On the 15th of July following, the whole of the First Regiment of United States Infantry, "amounting to 299 non-commissioned officers and privates, arrived at Fort Washington, under orders from Gov. St. Clair, Commander-in-Chief." This force was subsequently increased under act of Congress to raise the number of regulars to complete the quota, drawn principally from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Early in September, the army took up its line of march in the direction of the Miami towns at the head of the Maumee, halting on the site where Fort Recovery was afterward erected. On the 3d of November, the army, consisting of about fourteen hundred effective men, encamped on the head-waters of the Wabash, among a number of small creeks. The right flank lay in front of a creek about twelve yards wide, and constituted the first line, while the left wing formed the second line. Between these two lines there was a space of about seventy yards, which was all the situation would allow. The right flank was supposed to be protected by the creek, while the left was covered by a steep bank, a corps of cavalry and some pickets. The militia passed over the creek and encamped in two lines about one quarter of a mile in advance of the main army. Snow was on the ground, and two rows of fires were made between Butler's and Darke's lines, with two rows also between the lines of the militia.

At the same time, and while the army was thus encamped, Little Turtle and Buckongahelas, with other chiefs of less distinction, with about twelve hundred warriors, were lying only a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to commence the attack. This opportunity was presented about 4 o'clock on the morning of the next day, and the attack was made accordingly, with a suddenness and effect seldom equaled, just as the army had been dismissed from parade in a state bordering on disorganization. The result was a most sanguinary and disastrous defeat to the white people, the details of which were almost incredible in the degree of barbarous atrocity. The loss was stated to have been thirty-nine officers killed, and 593 men killed and missing. The wounded, twenty-two officers and 240 men. The loss of the Indians did not exceed 150 killed and wounded.

The Government, then, in view of the situation, seeing that a larger, better-provided and better-disciplined army was necessary to give confidence to the settlers along the frontiers and put a quietus on the movements of the Indians, took immediate steps toward fitting out an expedition free from all the elements of weakness that characterized the two former.

WAYNE'S EXPEDITION.

When the outlines of a re-organization had been fully matured, Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, a native of Chester County, Penn., was placed in chief command, Gen. St. Clair having resigned. Gen. Wayne at once proceeded to arrange preliminaries in such manner as to insure the most auspicious results.

While he was taking these preliminary steps, the Government of the United States was making efforts to establish treaties of peace and alliance with the hostile Indians of the Northwest. To do this, and to acquire the information pertinent to a knowledge of the movements and designs of these hostiles, messengers with "talks," delegated with authority to that end, with Commissioners empowered to make treaties with them, were appointed for different localities. It was especially enjoined upon these Commissioners and messengers, to assure the Indians that it was not the purpose of the Government to take their lands without a satisfactory consideration therefor, nor without their entire consent, the failure to observe which had before been the occasion of so much bloodshed. Conformably with this idea, Gen. Wayne was instructed, in April, 1792, to issue a proclamation informing the people along the frontier of the measures in contemplation, and that it was their duty to refrain from any acts calculated to occasion distrust on the part of the Indians to be treated with.

"On the 28th of July, 1794, the troops under his command having been joined, two days previously, by Maj. Gen. Scott, with about sixteen hundred mounted volunteers from Kentucky, Gen. Wayne, with this united force, commenced his march for the Indians on the Maumee River. At a point on the St. Mary's River, about twenty-four miles to the northward of Fort Recovery, he erected and garrisoned another post, which he called Fort Adams. Moving hence, on the 4th of August, he arrived at the junction of the Maumee and Auglaize, on the 8th. The capture of the post at this point is best described in the language of Gen. Wayne's report to the Secretary of War, dated August 14, 1794. He says: 'I have the honor to inform you that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th inst.—the enemy, on the preceding evening, having abandoned all their settlements, towns, and villages, with such apparent marks of surprise and precipitation, as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until the arrival of a Mr. Newman, of the Quartermaster General's Department, who deserted from the army near the St. Mary's. * * * I had made such demonstrations for a length of time previous to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages, to the left, or toward Roche de Bout, by the right—which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to those points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious (*i. e.*), in a central, direction. Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without loss of blood.'"

After the capture of the post at the mouth of the Auglaize, Gen. Wayne completed a strong stockade fort at that point, which, from the character of the structure and his purpose in erecting it, he called Fort Defiance. Then, desiring still to spare the effusion of blood and carry out literally the instructions received from the hands of President Washington, he made overtures for peace with Indians, sending messengers with conciliatory talks. These efforts, however, were unavailing; the Indians, from their former successes, anticipating an easy victory, determined for war, notwithstanding Little Turtle and some other of the principal chiefs, in council, advised otherwise. In the mean time, however, while these efforts were in progress, Gen. Wayne, watching with sleepless vigilance every movement of the savages, was active in his preparations for offensive or defensive measures, as circumstances might require. Having convinced himself of the intentions of the Indians, "at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th [of August, 1794], the army again advanced in columns, according to the standing order of march—the Legion on the right, its flank covered by the Maumee; one brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier General Todd, and the other in the rear, under Brigadier General Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the Legion, commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, so as to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would determine for peace or war. After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy, who were secreted in the woods and high grass, as to compel them to retreat. The Legion was immediately formed in two lines, principally in a close, thick wood, which extended for miles on our left, and for a considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber, probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare. The savages were formed in three lines, within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered, from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines, that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground and endeavoring to turn our left flank. I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance and support the first, and directed Major General Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages, with the whole of the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front line to advance and charge with trailed arms and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and, when up, to deliver a close and well-directed fire on their backs, followed by a brisk charge, so as not to give them time to load again. * * * From every account, the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants. The troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. This horde of savages, with their allies, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. * * * We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol-shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general destruction and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian Agent, and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the savages."

"The loss of the Indians can only be estimated by the number of their dead left on the field, and, upon that basis, it would be safe to fix the number of killed at little less than eighty, and about two hundred wounded, for, when the battle was ended and the Indians had withdrawn, forty of their dead remained on the field, in addition to the large number necessarily taken off the field during the progress of the engagement, according to their universal usage, until their compulsory retirement—the wounded being more than double their death loss." According to the official report of Gen. Wayne, in the War Department, his loss was twenty-six regulars and seven Kentucky volunteers killed, while of the wounded, there were eighty-seven regulars and thirteen volunteers. Subsequently, nine regulars and two volunteers died from the effect of their wounds—at the date of the report, August 28, 1794.

CHAPTER V.

Expedition against the Mississinewa Towns—Battle and Destruction of the Towns—Delaware Mission—Col. Russel's Expedition—Burning the Delaware Towns—Incidents.

In this portion of Indiana Territory, there was comparative peace with the Indians, except from marauding parties, who not unfrequently, in the accomplishment of their mischievous purposes, committed murders and other acts of violence, which, in the course of time, became unbearable—from the date of the treaty, at Greenville, Ohio, until in the fall of 1812, after and during the second war with Great Britain, in which the Indians, through the agency of English emissaries, were induced to participate, according to the prospects of military advantage, or from motives of plunder. These movements, in the course of time, began to be intolerable, and decisive steps were taken to meet the crisis and enforce obedience to the treaty stipulations, for the preservation of peace. On the 6th of September, 1812, the militia of Clarke County, including sixty mounted volunteers from Jefferson County, under the command of Col. William McFarland, and 350 Kentucky volunteers who arrived on the following day, were drawn together for an apparently common purpose—that of burning the Delaware towns on White River. For some unexplained reason, however, the purpose was not executed, owing, no doubt, to the concentration of effort by whites and Indians, toward the expedition against Fort Wayne, a month or two later.

The hostile spirit of the Miamis continuing, the necessity for destroying their towns on the Mississinewa became imminent, and Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, was assigned by Gen. Harrison for that duty. The detachment was composed chiefly of a regiment of Kentucky dragoons commanded by Col. Simrall, a squadron of United States volunteer dragoons commanded by Maj. James V. Ball, and a corps of infantry consisting of Capt. Elliot's company of the Nineteenth United States Regiment, Butler's Pittsburgh Blues, and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen—the entire command comprising about six hundred mounted men. Receiving instructions on the 25th of November of that year, Col. Campbell took up the line of march toward the Mississinewa towns by the way of Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, Eaton and Greenville, that route being prescribed by Gen. Harrison because of its being more distant from the Delaware towns, which he desired to avoid, in consequence of the friendly relations existing between the members of that tribe and the United States. In another part of his instructions, Gen. Harrison says: "It will be necessary that care should be taken to avoid coming in contact with them, or to avoid any ill consequences, should it happen to be the case. Inform yourself as minutely as possible from Conner and others who have been to Mississinewa, of the localities of the place, and the situation of the Indians. * * * * There are, however, some of the [Miami] chiefs who have undeviatingly exerted themselves to keep their warriors quiet, and to preserve their friendly relations with us. This has been the case with reference to Richardville (a half-breed Frenchman, the second chief of the Miamis), Silver Heels, [and] the White Loon certainly, and, perhaps, of Pecan, the principal chief of the Miamis, and Charley, the principal of the Eel River tribe. * * * * The same remark will also apply to the son and brother of the Little Turtle, who continued to his last moments the warm friend of the United States, and who, in the course of his life, rendered them many important services. Your character as a soldier, and that of your troops, is a sure guarantee of the safety of the women and children. They will be taken, however, and conducted to the settlement. * * * The utmost vigilance of your guards will not, however, afford you perfect security. Your men must, at all times, be kept ready for action, by night as well as by day. When you advance into the enemy's country, your men must be made to lie upon their arms, and with their accouterments on."

In his report of the expedition Col. Campbell says: "Early in the morning of the 17th [of December, 1812], I reached, undiscovered, an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed into the town, killed eight warriors, and took forty-two prisoners, eight of whom are warriors; the residue are women and children. I ordered the town to be immediately burned—a house or two excepted, in which I confined the prisoners—and the cattle and other stock to be shot. I then left the infantry to guard the prisoners. * * * I burnt, on this occasion, three considerable villages, took several horses, killed many cattle, and returned to the town I first burnt, where I left the prisoners, and encamped. * * * At four, on the morning of the 18th, I ordered the reveille to be beaten, and the officers convened at my fire a short time afterward. While we were in council, and about half an hour before day, my camp was most furiously attacked by a large party of Indians, preceded by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. This immediately broke up the council, and every man ran to his post."

The encampment was of the usual form. The infantry and riflemen were in the front line, the company of Capt. Elliot on the right, Butler's in the center and Alexander's on the left. Major Ball's squadron occupied the right and one-half of the rear line; Col. Simrall's regiment the left, and the other half of the rear line. The attack was commenced at the angle formed by the left of Capt. Hopkins' troops and the right of Garrard's, but soon became general from the entrance of the right to the left of Ball's squadron. Every man, officer, and soldier stood firm, animated and encouraged each other. After an action of more than one hour the enemy fled with precipitation, having suffered great loss. Fifteen Indians were found dead on the battle-field, and many more were probably carried away. The Indian force engaged in the battle was inferior to that of Col. Campbell, whose loss was reported at eight killed and forty-two wounded, several others afterward dying of their wounds.

The Indians who were taken prisoners were nearly all Munsies, and included among those who composed Silver Heels' band. The villages destroyed were situated on the banks of the river, at points fifteen or twenty miles distant from its junction with the Wabash, the site of the principal Mississinewa village. "Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White River, and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river, and to remove into the State of Ohio. In these messages he expressed his 'regret at unfortunately killing some of their people,' and urged them to move to the Shawanoe settlement on the Auglaize River." Not long afterward, the Delawares, with a small number of Miamis, moved to the State of Ohio, and there placed themselves under the protection of the United States Government.

An expedition, composed of about one hundred and thirty-seven mounted men under the command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, in June, 1813, started from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White River, with the intention to surprise and punish some hostile Indians supposed to be lurking about those villages. This expedition was made up of parts of three companies of rangers, one of which was commanded by Capt. Williamson Dunn, another by Capt. James Bigger, and a third by Capt. C. Peyton, with a small detachment of militia under Maj. Depauw, of Harrison County. In a letter written by Col. Bartholomew and addressed to Gov. Posey, we have the following brief account of the movements of this expedition. "Lieut. Col. John Tipton, of Harrison County, and Maj. David Owen, of Kentucky, acted as aids. We left Valonia on the 11th inst. [June, 1813], and pursued a course between north and northeast, about one hundred miles, to the Upper Delaware town on White River. We arrived there on the 15th, and found the principal part of the town had been burnt three or four weeks previous to our getting there. We found, however, a considerable quantity of corn in the four remaining houses. We went from there on the [16th] down White River, a west course, and passed another village three or four miles below, which had also been burnt. At the distance of twelve miles below the upper town, we came to another small village, not burnt. Here we discovered the signs of Indians who had come to this village for the purpose of carrying off corn. On the morning of the 17th, Capt. Dunn, Lieut. Shields and myself, with 30 men took the trail, and pursued it about a mile, when we met with three of the Indian horses, which we secured. The woods being very thick, we found it necessary to leave most of our horses under a small guard, and took with us only six mounted men, which were kept in the rear. After following the back trail of the Indian horses two miles further, we discovered a camp of two Indians on a high piece of ground. In attempting to surround them, they discovered one of our flanking parties, and immediately broke and ran. They were, however, fired on, and one killed. The mounted men were ordered to charge; but, before they could come near to the surviving Indian, he had got into some brush and hid himself. One of Capt. Peyton's rangers, being thrown from his horse on returning, was considerably in the rear, and, coming suddenly and unexpectedly on the Indian who had concealed himself, he was fired on, and dangerously wounded through the left hip. The Indian then made his escape to a swamp, where he could not be found. At the same time that we set out on the Indian trail, the main force moved on to the lower town. They found no fresh appearance of Indians there, but much of their having some time previously frequented it to carry off corn. The lower town had, from appearances, been burnt early in the winter. We found at all the towns, from 800 to 1,000 bushels of corn, and, discovering that the hostile Indians were making use of it, [we destroyed it]. We conceived it was the more necessary to do this, as the corn would, if not destroyed, enable considerable bodies of the enemy to fall upon and harass our frontier. Having the wounded man to take care of, whom we had to carry on a horse litter, it was thought prudent to return to Valonia, at which place we arrived on the 21st [June]."

CHAPTER VI.

Personal Sketches of Noted Indian Characters—Tamenend—White Eyes—Captain Pipe—Buckongahelas—Captain Killbuck.

"AMONG the ancient Delaware worthies," says Thatcher,* "whose career is too imperfectly known to us to be the subject of distinct sketches, we shall mention only the name of the illustrious Tamenend. This individual stands foremost in the list of all the great men of his nation in any age. He was a mighty warrior, an accomplished statesman and a pure and high-minded patriot. In private life he was still more distinguished for his virtues, than in public for his talents. His countrymen could only account for the perfections they ascribed to him, by supposing him to be favored with the special communications of the Great Spirit. Ages have elapsed since his death, but his memory was" still fresh among the Delawares of the last century.

Possessing, in his day, so many admirers among the white people, that the old chieftain was recognized by them as almost a saint, his name was inserted in the calendars, and the 1st day of May annually celebrated as the "Festival of Tamenend." "On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucks' tails, and proceeded to a sylvan rendezvous out of town, which they called the *Wigwam*, where, after a long talk or speech had been delivered, and the *calumet* of friendship passed around, the remainder of the day was spent in high festivity. A dinner was prepared, and Indian dances performed on the green." This custom ceased, however, a few years after the conclusion of peace. From the best information at command, this noted chief flourished in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the seat of the ancient Delawares, near the middle of the seventeenth century, and died about the year 1685. The society of *St. Tammany* appears to have had its origin among the early admirers of Tamenend.

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*Indian Biog. II, p. 121.

CAPTAIN WHITE EYES.

This chief is written as "the first captain among the Delawares." His Indian name was Ko-gue-tha-gech-ton, and he was the recognized leader of the peace party of the Delawares, at the commencement of the Revolution, in 1775-76. At that time he was head chief of the Turtle branch of the Delawares, and resided in Ohio.*

Upon the death of Ne-ta-wa-twees, in 1776, he became chief sachem of his tribe, to which place his former position of first counselor to that chief would eminently qualify him. Since he was thus not the chief by regular descent, the place was only accepted until a younger chief in the regular line should become, by mature age, authorized to exercise the functions of that office. Being at the head of the peace party during the crisis which involved the liberties of the white people in this country, and favorable to the movement of maintaining missionaries among his people, he naturally awakened the enmity, if not the jealousy, of many of the other leading chiefs. Among these, Captain Pipe, so called, was most conspicuous, as well as most forward in signifying his dislikes. This latter chief was of the Wolf branch of the Delawares, lived and had his council-fire fifteen miles to the northward of the former, occupying his time and talents in forming the plan of a belligerent union with the British against the American forces. While Pipe was esteemed a great man by his cotemporaries, Captain White Eyes was his acknowledged superior, as well as his senior, in all that appertained to the positions respectively occupied by them.

The purpose of the peace party was, in effect, to convince the Indians that they had no concern with either the British or Americans, while their welfare clearly suggested the policy as well as the propriety of maintaining amicable relations with both, as the true relation. Soon after the commencement of the war, in 1775, a conference between a number of the Seneca tribes and the Delawares was held at Pittsburgh, with a view to ascertaining the status of the latter and their disposition to assist the British, or otherwise. The Senecas, as the representatives of the confederated tribes (Six Nations), were the champions of the British cause, and hoped to use the prestige of their own warlike exploits as a means of securing the co-operation of the peaceful Delawares. White Eyes represented the interests of his tribe and refused to be awed into submission. Notwithstanding the Delawares had been reproached by their haughty conquerors with being only *women*—subjugated, these insolent reproaches of the Senecas were met by the following bold reply from White Eyes:

"I know," said he gravely, "I know well, that you consider us a conquered nation—as women—as your inferiors. You have, say you, shortened our legs and put petticoats on us! You say you have given us a hoe and a corn-pounder, and told us to plant and pound for you—*you men, you warriors!* But look at *me*. Am I not full grown, and have I not a warrior's dress? Aye, I am a man, and these are the arms of a man [showing his musket]; and all that country [waving his hand proudly in the direction of the Alleghany River], all that country on the other side of that water is *mine*."

He maintained his independence of character in every fiery ordeal through which he passed, denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the treason of the red man to their countrymen and their best interests. He died at Philadelphia in 1780, aged 120 years.

CAPTAIN PIPE.

His Indian name, according to Heckewelder, was Hop-o-can (a tobacco pipe). Subsequently, however, he was known by the title Ko-giesch-qua-nohei (the maker of daylight). In his day, he was one of the most conspicuous of the war-captains of the Delawares, being a principal chief of the Wolf branch of that tribe. As compared with Capt. White Eyes, he was the inferior of that justly celebrated warrior in all that goes to make up genuine nobility of character. Withal, however, aside from his untoward ambition and jealousy, his want of the characteristic magnanimity of his nation, he was a great man and noted warrior, a representative man of the Wolf tribe. His ambitious proclivities made him warlike, energetic, restless. Brooding over old resentments, he panted for revenge, and longed for the coming of the political millennium, when "rogues" should be turned out of office, and "honest men" put in. With such a make-up, he could not fail to become the retailer of artifice whenever better motives failed, and was controlled by motives of selfishness rather than by principle, expecting in all conferences "to monopolize the thinking and talking." * He and his party were the outspoken enemies of the colonists, and, when the commanding officer of the British garrison at Detroit ordered the Moravian Indians on the Susquehanna to be taken to Canada with their priests, dead or alive, Capt. Pipe, with his followers, joined *Half-King's* band to enforce that order. The result of this expedition was the capture of this people and their subjection to cruelties little better than death. After their arrival at Detroit, a grand Indian council was convened, at which were present large numbers of various tribes, including Capt. Pipe's warriors, who had just returned from a scalping expedition, with four of the Moravian missionaries, who had been summoned at the instance of Capt. Pipe and others of his band, to aid in the maintenance of the charges against the prisoners. Before the conference was ended, the innocence of the missionaries had been clearly established, Capt. Pipe having failed to make good his accusations against them, and he was constrained to say, in the midst of his confusion, "The missionaries are innocent. What they have done, they were compelled to do. We were to blame. We forced them to it when they refused," referring to the interpretation of certain letters to the Delaware chief, received from Pittsburgh. Subsequently, he said: "I never wished your teachers any harm, knowing that they love the Indians, but I have all along been imposed upon and importuned to do what I did by those who do not love them; and now, when these were to speak, they hung their heads, leaving me to extricate myself, after telling our father things they had dictated and persuaded me to tell him." After this he lived a comparatively quiet life until the time of his death, which occurred about the year 1818.

BUCKONGAHELAS.

"A more noted personage in his own time than even Logan, was the Delaware Buckongahelas, who rose from the station of a private warrior to be, as Heckewelder calls him, the head war-chief of his nation. That writer speaks of him at Tuscaroras, as early as 1762; and the chieftain accordingly reminded him of the fact, when, in 1781, he visited the settlements of the Christian Indians in Ohio. His deportment on that occasion was singularly characteristic of the man; for all writers agree in representing him as fearless, frank and magnanimous. It should be premised that he lived on the Miami, and, being rather in the British interest, was disposed to watch quite closely the movements of the peace party. What he did, however, he did openly, and he never hesitated to explain himself with the same freedom." †

In 1783, Capt. Pipe, having sent him word not to suffer any of the Christian Indians, who had been under the instruction of the Moravian missionaries, to leave his territory, Buckongahelas answered the impertinent request in the following emphatic language: Having first, in general terms, said that he would never prevent them from going to their teachers, he continued—"And why did you expect them? Did I not tell you beforehand, that if you drove the teachers off, the believing Indians would follow them? But, you would not listen to me, and now we lose both! Who, think you, is the cause of all the disasters which have befallen these people! *I say you!—you!* who threatened them with destruction! *You*, who instigated the Wyandots to act the treacherous part they did—agreeing with them, that, as a recompense for their services, they should be entitled to all the plunder they could lay hold of."

While he was not an instrument in the hands of the British to do their bidding, nor subject to them, the great chieftain was their ally, and no longer their ally, even, than they treated him in a manner suitable to that capacity and to his own character. As such ally, wielding the influence of the most distinguished warrior in the Indian confederacy, in the interest of the British, he induced the Indians to commence, as well as to continue, the war against the Americans. Naturally, therefore, he confidently relied on them for support and protection in an emergency. In his expectations for protection, he was disappointed, as the sequel shows. In the engagement of the 20th of August, 1794, which resulted in a complete victory for Gen. Wayne over the combined hostile tribes, aided, it is said, by two companies of British militia from Detroit—then it was, in the face of all their protestations of friendship for the Indians, the gates of Fort Mimms were shut against his retreating and wounded warriors, after the battle which resulted so disastrously to them. This circumstance opened the eyes of the chieftain, and he determined upon an immediate peace with the United States, and a total abandonment of the British.

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* Thatcher—Heckewelder.

* Thatcher, II, p. 123.

† Thatcher's Biog., II., p. 172-3

Accordingly, he assembled his remaining warriors and embarked them in canoes, designing to proceed up the river, and send a flag of truce to Fort Wayne. As he approached the British fort, he was requested to land, and he did so. "What have you to say to me?" said he, addressing the officer of the day. He was answered that the commanding officer desired to speak with him. The chief, in return, said: "Then he may come here." "He will not do that," the officer responded, "and you will not be suffered to pass the fort, if you do not comply." "What shall prevent me?" promptly retorted the exasperated chief. "These," the officer said, pointing to the cannon—bristling through the port-holes. The chief replied deliberately: "I fear not your cannon. After suffering the Americans to defile your spring, without daring to fire on them, you cannot expect to frighten Buckongahelas." Thus saying, he ordered the canoes to push off, and they passed the fort without further demonstration. Forever afterward he refused to recognize the British as allies, and declined to receive presents from them. "Had the great Buckongahelas lived," says Mr. Dawson, "he would not have suffered the schemes projected by the Prophet (brother of Tecumseh) to be matured." Mr. Dawson further states, that Buckongahelas, on his death-bed, advised his people with great earnestness, to always rely on the friendship of the United States, and to desert the cause of the British. It is said of him, also, that no Christian knight was ever more scrupulous in performing all his engagements, and he had all the qualifications of a great hero. He died in 1804, shortly after the treaty at Vincennes in that year.

KILLBUCK (GELELEMEND)

was also a noted chief of the Delawares, and was the son of Gelelemend (or Killbuck) the elder, a chieftain of high renown among his people. Killbuck the younger, the subject of this sketch, was one of the most conspicuous of those noticed in the provisions of the treaty at Fort McIntosh, in 1785. The provision specially alluded to, is as follows:

"It is agreed that the Delaware chiefs, Kelelamand (Killbuck) or Col. Henry Henguepushees, or the Big Cat; Wicocalind, or Capt. White Eyes, who took up the hatchet for the United States, and their families, shall be received into the Delaware nation, in the same situation and rank as before the war, and enjoy their due portions of the lands to the Wyandot and Delaware nations in this treaty, as fully as if they had not taken part with America." His name, Gelelemend, signified *a leader*, but was called Killbuck, because his father had been called so by the white people, hence the latter was known as Killbuck, Jr.

Like Capt. White Eyes, he had accepted the office of chief during the minority of the heir in regular line. He was prevented, however, by Capt. Pipe, from continuing the course of policy established by his predecessor, and forced to abandon their council-house at Goschoching, and retire under protection of the Americans near Pittsburgh.

Afterward, his many services to Pennsylvania, while they were thoroughly appreciated and acknowledged by the white people, brought down upon him the hatred of his enemies and subjected him to great indignity, to such an extent, indeed, that he was, by them, ordered to be shot on sight. In after years, he joined the Christian Indians, and lived under their protection, never venturing far from home, lest the Munseys should meet and kill him. He died in full fellowship with this band, in January, 1811, aged about eighty years.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Pre-Historic Remains—Their Character—Where Situated, and their Use—The Mound-Builders—Who Were They, and What Became of Them?

THE consideration of the question involved in the title to this article has, of late, become one of absorbing interest, and the investigations pertinent to the issue have been in the recent past engaged, and do now command, the energies of the best class of minds having a *penchant* for researches among the ruins of a lost race. Half a century ago, little was known, or cared for, concerning the existing evidences of a pre-existing people, endowed with many of the elements of genius, well developed in the remains so numerously found along the valleys of the principal rivers of Indiana, Ohio and other Middle and Western States. "These remains," says a recent writer, "have been carefully examined, and, after long and patient investigations, the archæologist has arrived at certain definite conclusions, and so apparently accurate are they that we may safely say that we are very well acquainted with this lost race. By what appellations they were known during their existence is [yet] past finding out. They have been called the Mound-Builders, on account of the innumerable mounds which they erected, and which remained until the advent of the white man."* So numerous are these remains, that, in "Ohio alone, there are not less than thirteen thousand, including both mounds and inclosures. Within a radius of fifty miles from the mouth of the Illinois River, in the State of Illinois, there are about five thousand mounds." The extent and variety of these in the State of Ohio would seem to indicate that there the country was most densely populated by them, and, certainly, not without a purpose, since the regions so generally occupied by them, consisting of a great system of plains, seem well adapted to the wants of a people apparently accustomed to agricultural pursuits, who, therefore, exercised great foresight and wisdom in selecting and occupying such a locality. "This whole country affords a perfect system of navigation. The Alleghany rises, on the borders of Lake Erie, at an elevation of nearly seven hundred feet above the level of the lake and one thousand three hundred feet above the sea. A boat may start from within seven miles of Lake Erie, and almost in sight of Buffalo, and float down the Connewango or Cassadaga to the Alleghany, thence into the Ohio, and finally, into the Gulf of Mexico, the whole distance being 2,400 miles. Add to this the great natural advantages, and the fact that this is pre-eminently the garden spot of North America, with almost innumerable other considerations, we may be able to judge of the wisdom of the Mound-Builders."

The following description of the general classes of these remains, copied from McLean's "Mound-Builders," will be found of interest, as giving the most recent exposé of the situation.

"The ancient remains, composed of works of earth and stone, naturally divide themselves into two general classes, viz., inclosures and mounds; and these, again, embrace a variety of works, diverse in form and designed for different purposes. The first is characterized by being bounded by embankments, circumvallations or walls, and include fortifications or strongholds, sacred inclosures and numerous miscellaneous works, mostly symmetrical in structure. Under the second head we have the true mound buildings, which constitute one general or single system of works, and include what has been specially designated sacrificial, temple, sepulchral, symbolical and anomalous."

"*Inclosures.*—The inclosures, to the general observer, form the most interesting class of these remains. They are massive, sometimes of great dimensions, and required great labor in their construction. Their number is great, Ohio alone containing over one thousand five hundred of them. They are composed of clay—sometimes of stone—the walls having a height ranging from three feet to thirty, and inclosing areas of from one acre to four hundred. Inclosures of from one to fifty acres are common; of two hundred acres, not infrequent, and of greater extent, only occasionally met with."

"A large proportion of the inclosures are regular in outline, being constructed in the form of the square, circle, parallelogram, ellipse and polygon; the first two predominating. The regularly formed works occur on the level river terraces, and the irregular works, being used as places of defense, are made to conform to the nature of the brows of the hills upon which they are situated. The square and circle frequently occur in combination, and are either directly connected with each other, or else by avenues inclosed by parallel walls. Nearly all the embankments give evidence of having been fully completed. A few remain which were left in an unfinished state. The walls are usually accompanied by a ditch either interior or exterior to the embankment. From this ditch the earth was taken for the foundation of the walls. Where the ditch does not occur, pits or excavations are usually found in the immediate vicinity."

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* The Mound-Builders—McLean, p. 14.

DEFENSIVE INCLOSURES.

Of the several classes of inclosures those located and erected for purposes of defense are, perhaps, the most important, and involve a higher degree of skill in their construction. These were generally situated upon bluffs or hilltops, overlooking settlements in the adjacent valleys. Sites for works of this character are sometimes found surrounded by deep ravines, difficult of ascent, on three sides. Many of them, also, are on isolated hills with broad and level summits, presenting all the requisites of a stronghold. When such sites are adjacent to an extensive valley, the works erected thereon appear to have been of more elaborate construction, with best adaptations to the purposes of defense, and exhibit superior military skill; the sides most exposed to attack and approaches being protected by trenches and overlapping walls, more or less numerous, according to the circumstances, the trenches being usually found on the exterior of the walls. Not unfrequently the gateways, situated at the points most easy of approach, are guarded by a series of overlapping walls, sometimes with a mound accompanying, which rises above the rest of the works, designed, perhaps, for the double purpose of observation and defense.

SACRED INCLOSURES.

These works are generally regular in structure and usually found in groups. While the military inclosures were uniformly situated on elevated positions, on bluffs and hills, the sacred inclosures occupied the lower and more level river bottoms—seldom or never upon table-lands where the surface is broken. Those of a circular form are generally small, having nearly a uniform diameter of from 250 to 300 feet, the larger ones sometimes reaching more than a mile in circumference. The gateways to these inclosures usually face toward the east. In the immediate vicinity of the larger circles, small ones, varying from thirty to fifty feet in diameter, consisting of a light embankment and no gateway, are quite numerous. Compared with the walls of defensive inclosures, the walls of those appropriated to sacred purposes are comparatively slight, ranging from three to seven feet, occasionally, however, reaching a height of thirty feet. The walls are composed of surface material and clay. These works, many of them, are accompanied by parallel walls of slight elevation, while others are more elaborate, sometimes reaching the length of 800 feet. In form, some of these works combine the square, circle, ellipse, octagon, also parallel walls, in their construction. A description of such a system of works, however, would be of too great length to be practicable in a volume of this magnitude. An excellent example of such a combination may be found at the junction of the South and Raccoon Forks of Licking River, near Newark, Ohio, and Wilson's "Pre-Historic Man," contains an account in descriptive detail, to which reference may be made. A very satisfactory description is found, also, in McLean's " Mound-Builders."

MOUNDS.

"The mounds proper form an interesting feature of these ancient remains; they have been carefully studied, and are undoubtedly of as much importance to the archæologist as the inclosures. Among the people generally, who live within the vicinity of the earthworks, the mounds are better known than the inclosures. On inquiring for the latter, great difficulty is often experienced in finding it, while almost any one could readily point out the mounds," which are more numerous. Works of this class vary in dimensions from a few feet in height and a few yards in diameter to ninety feet in height and covering several acres at the base. Usually, they range from six to thirty feet in perpendicular height by forty to one hundred feet base-diameter. Common earth is found generally to be the composition of these mounds, though not infrequently they are composed chiefly of stone. Again, they are found entirely of clay, while the material around is gravel or loam. The purposes for which mounds were erected were various, depending very much upon their location. Sometimes they are found on hills or higher elevations and occupying commanding positions. Generally, they are within or near inclosures; sometimes in groups, again detached and isolated.

TEMPLE MOUNDS.

A distinguishing feature of this class of mounds is their great regularity of form, and large dimensions. They are chiefly truncated pyramids, having graded avenues or spiral pathways to their summits. Some are round, others square, oblong, oval or octagonal. Generally, they are high, yet in some instances they are elevated a few feet only, while covering many acres of ground. Another feature is, they are almost uniformly surrounded by embankments and ditches. In some instances, also, they are terraced, having successive stages. But, whatever their form, they invariably have flat or level tops, which were probably crowned with temples, but, being composed of perishable material, all traces of them have long since disappeared from view. The opinion is entertained, too, by some careful observers, that these temple mounds were frequently used for sepulchral purposes, and many instances are cited where vast quantities of human skeletons have been found. "The Grave-Creek Mound, which is in the form of a truncated cone—the flattened area on the top being fifty feet in diameter, and therefore coming under the classification of temple mounds—was found to inclose two vaults originally constructed of wood, which contained human skeletons." [Pre-Historic Races, p. 187–8.]

"The truncated pyramid," says the same writer, "is among the strongest links in the chain which connects the ancient inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley with those of Mexico and Central America. In the rude earthworks we see the germ of the idea which was subsequently wrought out in proportions of beauty and harmony, giving origin to a unique style of architecture."

SEPULCHRAL MOUNDS.

Descriptively, these generally consist of a simple knoll or group of knolls, of no considerable height, without any definite arrangement. "Examples of this character may be seen at Dubuque, Merom, Chicago, and La Porte, which, on exploration, have yielded skulls differing widely from the Indian type. It often happens that in close proximity to a large structure there is an inconsiderable one which will be found rich in relics." In shape they are usually conical, but frequently are elliptical or pear-shaped, from six feet to eighty in height, averaging from fifteen to twenty-five feet in altitude, and are situated outside the walls of inclosures, at distances more or less remote. As a rule, when a number of these mounds are found connected, one of the group is uniformly two or three times larger in dimensions than any of the others, the smaller arranged around the larger at its base, indicating an intimate relation between them. Such mounds invariably cover a skeleton, sometimes more than one, near the original surface of the soil.

SACRIFICIAL MOUNDS.

This class, as compared with others, possesses many distinguishing features, one of which is that they are invariably situated within the inclosures, or in the immediate vicinity. They are regularly constructed with uniform layers of gravel, earth and sand, alternately, in strata conformable to the shape of the mound, and are covered by a symmetrical altar of burnt clay or stone, upon which numerous relics are found—in all instances exhibiting traces of having been subjected to the action of fire. These altars are carefully formed, varying both in size and shape, some being round, while others are elliptical; others again being in the form of squares or parallelograms. In size, they vary from two to fifty feet by twelve or fifteen—usually, however, they are from five to eight feet. "They are modeled from fine clay, and usually rest upon the original surface. In a few instances they have been found with a layer or small elevation of sand under them. Their height seldom exceeds a foot or twenty inches above the adjacent level. Upon the altars have been found calcined human bones, elaborate carvings in stone, ornaments cut in mica, copper instruments, disks, and tubes, pearl and shell beads, pottery, spear-heads, etc."*

WHO WERE THE MOUND-BUILDERS?

In this day of ethnological investigation, when so much has been developed concerning the mysterious works of a race of people, who, in the remote past, erected, occupied and maintained them, the inquiry naturally suggests itself—"Who were, and whence came they and whither did they go?" All these investigations, while they elicit an interest sufficient to maintain a healthy progress in the work, awaken new zeal and induce greater activity in the pursuit of additional information. Such interest is only equaled by the importance of the object to be attained. Great diversity of opinion and much learned discussion have been the result. With all this diversity, however, there are some points upon which little difference of opinion obtains. One of these points is involved in the answer to the query, "Whence came they?" It is now generally accepted by ethnologists that this people migrated from the region of the tropics, where these monumental remains most numerously abound. The

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* Mound-Builders, p. 47.

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status of this branch of the inquiry is well presented in the following extract from Baldwin's "Ancient America:"

"They were unquestionably American aborigines, and not immigrants from another continent. That appears to me the most reasonable suggestion which assumes that the Mound-Builders came originally from Mexico and Central America. It explains many facts connected with their remains. In the Great Valley their most populous settlements were at the south. Coming from Mexico and Central America, they would begin their settlements on the Gulf Coast, and afterward advance gradually up the river to the Ohio Valley. It seems evident that they came by this route, and their remains show that their only connection with the coast was at the South. Their settlements did not reach the coast at any other point.

"Their constructions were similar in design and arrangement to those found in Mexico and Central America. Like the Mexicans and Central Americans, they had many of the smaller structures known as *teocallis*, and also large, high mounds, with level summits, reached by great flights of steps. Pyramidal platforms or foundations for important edifices appear in both regions, and are very much alike. In Central America important edifices were built of hewn stone, and can still be examined in their ruins. The Mound-Builders, like some of the ancient people of Mexico and Yucatan, used wood, sun-dried brick, or some other material that could not resist decay. There is evidence that they used timber for building purposes. In one of the mounds opened in the Ohio Valley, two chambers were found with the remains of the timber of which the walls were made, and with arched ceilings precisely like those in Central America, even to the overlapping stones. Chambers have been found in some of the Central American and Mexican mounds, but these hewn stones were used for the walls. In both regions the elevated and terraced foundations remain, and can be compared. I have already called attention to the close resemblance between them, but the fact is so important in any endeavor to explain the Mound-Builders, that I must bring it to view here.

"Consider, then, that elevated and terraced foundations for important buildings are peculiar to the ancient Mexicans and Central Americans; that this method of construction, which, with them, was the rule, is found nowhere else, save that terraced elevations, carefully constructed, and precisely like theirs in form and appearance, occupy a chief place among the remaining works of the Mound-Builders. The use made of these foundations at Palenque, Uxmal and Chichen-Itza, shows the purpose for which they were constructed in the Mississippi Valley. The resemblance is not due to chance.

"A very large proportion of the old structures in Ohio and farther south, called 'mounds'—namely, those which are low in proportion to their horizontal extent—are terraced foundations for buildings, and, if they were situated in Yucatan, Guatemala and Southern Mexico, they would never be mistaken for anything else. The high mounds, also, in the two regions, are remarkably alike. In both cases they are pyramidal in shape, and have level summits of considerable extent, which were reached by stairways on the outside. * * * * All these mounds were constructed for religious uses, and they are, in their way, as much alike as any five Gothic churches."*

From these statements, and similar opinions expressed by other eminent archæologists, it may be safely assumed for the purpose of this work, that the Mound-Builders were offshoots of the original projectors and builders of those structures so numerously found in Central America, who emigrated northward through Mexico, Texas and the Mississippi Valley. This is indicated very plainly in the tracings of their routes through those countries. Other evidences of intercommunication are shown by the fact that the obsidian dug from these mounds in the Ohio Valley is only found in the mines of Mexico, and must have been brought thence as an article of commerce.

WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

This question can only be answered inferentially, since we have no direct information on the subject. If we take those inferences drawn from apparently legitimate sources, the conclusion may be arrived at with a fair degree of certainty, that they probably returned southward, but under what circumstances is conjectural also. "Civilization, as a rule, radiates from a center," says the author of "Pre-Historic Man," "and when, from any cause, it fades out, it contracts upon the center. Now, the vast stone temples and palaces of Central America are, at least, as old as the mounds of the United States. Central America was then, relatively, the birthplace and center of American aboriginal civilization. The influence spread northward to the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. So the Mound-Builders appear to have receded from the lakes to the South."

"The existing remains show they had, north of the Ohio River, a strong line of fortresses along the Great Miami, from its mouth to Piqua, with advanced works near Oxford and Eaton, and with a massive work in rear of this line, on the Little Miami, at Fort Ancient. There was another line crossing the Scioto Valley at Chillicothe, and extending west up the valley of Paint Creek. These seem to have constituted a line of permanent defense.

"The situations were well chosen, were naturally very strong, and were fortified with great labor and some skill. Such works, if defended, could not have been taken by assault by any means the natives possessed, and they were so constructed as to contain a supply of water. They would not be abandoned until the nations that held them were broken. When these were abandoned there was no retreat, except across the Ohio. South of the Ohio in Kentucky and Tennessee, there are many works of defense, but none possessing the massive character of permanent works like the Ohio system. They are, comparatively, temporary works, thrown up for an exigency, are moreover isolated, not forming, as in Ohio, a connected system. They are such works as a people capable of putting up the Ohio forts might erect, while being gradually pushed South, and fighting an invader from the North or Northwest. South of the Tennessee River, the indications are different. We miss there the forts that speak of prolonged and obstinate conflict. And we find among the tribes, as they were when first discovered, lingering traces of what we have called characteristic traits of the Mound-Builders."*

From what has been already stated, it requires no profound observation nor exquisite judgment to understand what became of this people—north of the Ohio. Every indication shows that they were expelled from this territory by force. Being harassed by the inroads of warlike bands, they erected strong fortifications as places of safety and retreat during the predatory visits of these hostiles. They erected mounds for observation on eligible points, and, when surprise was imminent, they established lines of signal posts, upon which beacon fires were kindled, and the people warned of the enemy's approach.

These mounds of observation, or signal stations, indicate the direction whence came the enemy. On the projecting highlands bordering the Great and Little Miami Rivers, are numerous small mounds well adapted to purposes of observation, and, in addition to these, a similar series of them is found along the Scioto, across Ross County, and extending down into Pike and Pickaway Counties, and so situated that in a few minutes intelligence of an approaching enemy could be flashed from Delaware County to Portsmouth.

"From time immemorial, there has been immigration into Mexico from the North. One type after another has followed. In some cases, different branches of the same family have successively followed one another. Before the Christian era the Nahoa immigration from the North made its appearance. They were the founders of the stone works in Northern Mexico. Certain eminent scientists have held that the Nahoans belonged to the race that made the mounds of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Following this people came the Toltecs, and with them light begins to dawn upon ancient Mexican migration. They were cultivated and constituted a branch of the Nahoa family."†

As to the time when the Toltecs entered Mexico, there is great diversity of opinion among scientists, but it is generally conceded that it was at a very remote period, as early as the seventh century.

"In the light of modern discovery and scientific investigation, we are able to follow the Mound-Builders. We first found them in Ohio, engaged in tilling the soil and developing a civilization peculiar to themselves. Driven from their homes, they sought an asylum in the South, and from there they wandered into Mexico, where we begin to learn something moro definite concerning them."

CHAPTER II.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESUME—SOME OF THESE REMAINS IN DELAWARE AND ADJACENT COUNTIES—WORKS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS IN THE VALLEY WATERED BY WHITE RIVER—GENERAL INDICATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS—MASTODON REMAINS—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANIMAL.

A CAREFUL review of the facts and deductions presented in the preceding pages will afford the reader an opportunity to exercise his faculties in discovering something upon which to base a reasonable judgment concerning the remains distributed throughout the valley of White River, and the authors or projectors of them, with the purposes contemplated in their construction. For the want of a better name, these works have been attributed to a class of people or artisans called Mound-Builders, but it remains for future generations, enlightened by the developments of the preceding, to determine, if such determination is within the scope of human investigations. The articles referred to present, in general review of the subject according to the best lights of the present day, all that is known of this interesting department of pre-historic research. Compared with the discoveries in this particular field, found in the adjacent counties of Madison, Tipton and Hamilton, what we shall be able to discover in this will not, perhaps, be so various nor yet so interesting in detail as the former, yet not wanting in reminiscences.

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*Ancient America, pp. 71–72.

* Prehistoric Man, pp. 73–74.

† Mound-Builders, p. 147.

That these remains were the work of a race of people long since extinct, there is now no doubt. Who they were, however, whence they came and whither they went, are questions not yet satisfactorily solved, notwithstanding the facts and speculations relative thereto are, in many respects, almost conclusive, since the interest already awakened has wrought many changes in the status of knowledge concerning them.

"The ancient works of the class known as the creations of the Mound-Builders found in Madison, Henry, Wayne and Randolph * * are, without doubt, a part of the extensive system of earthworks found in Western and Middle Ohio, having an intimate relation one with another. Among these, almost every form of structure coming under this class may be found, including the various forms of inclosures and mounds. In the county of Madison, the prevailing form of inclosures is circular, while many are in the form of constricted ellipses. Farther east, some are almost square, and others parallelograms. Relative and adjacent to these, the inseparable mounds are found. Altogether, it would seem that these diverse structures indicate equal diversity in the purposes to which they were appropriated, and, as a natural sequence, that the ancient population that constructed and used them were as numerously classified and employed."

In this county, these works are less numerous than in counties less removed from the principal settlement in the Miami Valley. Indeed, there are but one or two examples entitled to consideration. In the vicinity of Yorktown, in Mount Pleasant Township, is one of those inclosures which, from observations made, has been pronounced to be of the class known as fortifications, having been constructed for purposes of defense. Some account of this ancient earthwork, its location and dimensions, will be found in the department of township histories. Its situation would seem to indicate that it may have been very appropriately utilized in that way, and descriptively would seem to be well adapted to that use.

About one mile and a half south of Muncie, in Center Township, is another class of these earthworks—a mound of considerable proportions, which is said to have been dug into by some parties in search of relics. The excavation, however, developed the fact that it contained, instead of relics, human bones. "One of these skeletons was of gigantic proportions. The jaw and thigh-bones were in a good state of preservation, and nearly complete. The jaw-bone was so large that it could be easily slipped over the jaw of the largest man of the party—a tall, big-boned six-footer, and the thigh bone of the skeleton was three inches longer than his." The discovery of these numerous bones fixed the class under which this specimen should be arranged—the sepulchral—and would also warrant the presumption that there were specimens of some of the other classes not far distant, though investigation has not developed the fact.

In other portions of the county, there are traces of the former existence of mounds and inclosures, the identity of which cannot now be well established, owing to the obliterating effects which time has wrought.

MASTODON.

In the Muncie *Times*, of September 12, 1878, the following account of the finding of remains which seem to accord with those of the *Mastodon Giganteus*, of Cuvier, is given for the benefit of its readers, and the especial consideration of those disposed to examine and classify them in the interest of science:

"Mr. Edward Tuhey, on Saturday, exhibited to us the tooth of a mastodon found on the farm of Edward McKinley, residing four and a half miles west of the city, on the Jackson street turnpike. This monster tooth measures four by five and a half inches across the face. The circumference is fourteen inches, while the depth is seven inches. Mr. Tuhey proposes to search for further remains of the extinct monster."

The information derived through this medium is less complete than could have been desired. It would have been well had this informant given some account of the situation and composition of the soil in which the tooth was found, its depth under the surface, etc., and whether subsequent investigations had developed anything further of interest to the practical archæologist.

We copy the following general description of the mastodon from McLean's "Mastodon, Mammoth and Man," which may be of interest in the investigations hereafter to be made:

"We know it only from its remains, which have been found in various localities. Language is insufficient to give an adequate idea of the grandeur and massiveness of the complete skeleton. It towers far above the animals with which we are so familiar; and even the elephant, although nearly of the same height, has a frame which may be called delicate in comparison. It belonged to the elephantine family, though, in many respects, differing from the living specimens. It was not superior to the elephant in height, but its limbs were thicker, the abdomen slenderer, the length greater, and the head more massive and longer. The tusks were four in number, and those of the upper jaw curved upward, and sometimes attained the length of twelve or thirteen feet. Beside the inter-maxillary tusks, in one species at least, there are two very small ones, which make their appearance at the very earliest period of life, but shortly give way for the permanent ones. As has been already stated, two tusks make their appearance in the lower jaw, only one of which became developed, that in the adult male; both were early shed in the female. These tusks form one of the distinctive characteristics which separate the mastodon from the elephant. The structure of the teeth also constitutes a very important part in the anatomical description, and widely differs from those of the rest of the elephant family. While there are certain varieties of the mastodon which are easily separated into distinct groups, yet there are others not so well marked, belonging to the transitional rank between the mastodon type and the elephant type.

"No extinct quadruped has been more widely diffused over the globe than the mastodon. It has extended from the tropics, both north and south, into the temperate latitudes, and its bones have been found in vast numbers throughout the plains of North America, from north of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. There were mastodons peculiar to Central and South America, and still others have been discovered in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, in Asia Minor, and in several parts of Indiana.

"It is a little remarkable that scarcely any remains have been found east of the Hudson River, and none east of the Connecticut. Some bones have been found near New Britain, and two teeth thirteen miles north of New Haven. But these are exceptional instances. There must have been some reasons why the mastodon did not choose to penetrate the woods of New England. It may have been that the Hudson served as a partial barrier to its passage farther east; and, besides, the climate may have been less desirable than the milder regions of the South and West, or a particular kind of vegetation may have been wanting which it fed upon. Stragglers, or small troops, penetrated into Canada, but the probability is that these relics, which occur outside the natural range, only prove the disposition of the animal to wander.

"The teeth are nearly rectangular in form, and present, on the surface of their crown, great conical tuberosities or processes with rounded points, disposed in pairs to the number of four or five, according to the species."

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Some of the Leading Geological Features of the County—Geological Formations Apparent—Peculiarities of some of the Laws of Formation—Glacial Action and what came of it—Quality of the Soil—Outcroppings of Classified Rocks, Etc.

THE geological conditions affecting this county, like those affecting other counties in this district, are peculiar, making the language in the recent report of the State Geologist, quoted in discussing the question as to the structure of Madison and Hamilton Counties, equally applicable here. Speaking of these peculiarities, with considerable show of reason for the correctness of his statements, he says that it "appears tame and devoid of the marvelous which attaches to those regions of country where the forces generated in the earth's laboratory have made themselves conspicuous by the metamorphism of the rocks and the tilting, folding and fracturing of its crust; for here the elements concerned in the building up of strata, leave no trace of violent cataclysms, and the rocks presented to view lie regularly bedded at an inclination or dip to the westward and northward so gentle that its existence can only be made known by observations extended to points that are far distant from one another. Not a single true fault, or upward or downward break and displacement of the strata, has yet been discovered." It is not to be wondered at, then, that we should anticipate few difficulties in making up the geological record of the State. Notwithstanding, this apparently monotonous uniformity of strata carries with it something of perplexity in determining the tracings of time, and in fixing the boundaries of geological epochs. When we come to consider that a large proportion of the interior of the State is covered by an immense deposit of glacial drift, so great that the outcroppings of stratified rocks are infrequent, and the investigation of them is made more difficult and uncertain, this idea becomes more and more significant. The depth of the glacial deposit in counties north of the Wabash, is estimated by competent authority at several hundred feet; at fifty to one hundred feet in the central part of the State, and from twenty to sixty in the southern part. From these considerations, therefore, it would seem that such conditions could only have been the result of a general upheaval of the continent rather than a local uplift, since, otherwise, there would have been less uniformity of stratification and more frequent interruptions than are found to exist within the limit indicated.

Assuming, then, that the explanation just given is the true one, the following from the State Geological Report of 1878, concerning this drift formation, will throw much light upon the subject, about which there is now room for conjecture:

"I can see no evidence of a subsidence of the land to terminate the glacial period, nor can we find in Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, anything to militate against the commencement of the glacial period dating back to tertiary times, and continued until brought to a close by its own erosive force, aided by atmospheric and meteorological influences. By these combined agencies, acting through time, the mountain home of the glacier was cut down, and a general leveling of the land took place all along its course.

"The glacial period was the result of high elevations in the northern regions, and its force was expended in eroding and cutting down, and in removing mineral matter from a higher to a lower level. This grinding and equalizing work of the glaciers was bound, in time, to effect a material change in the topography and in the meteorological condition of the continent; not only were elevated mountain peaks worn down, and the general leveling of the land brought about, but vast quantities of mud and sand were carried forward by the streams of water which flowed beneath the glaciers, and these streams, swelled during the summer time to floods by the melting of the ice, would carry the sediment forward until deposited in the ocean. In this way the shores of the continent were pushed forward from year to year, and from century to century, and the superficial area of the land would in this way be materially augmented.

"The configuration of the earth's surface in North America, as well as its climatic laws, gave direction to the glaciers, and caused them to move from the north in a southerly course. * * * The valley of the Ohio River was the southern terminus of the glacier, and its channel was formed by the melting of the ice, and the flow of the water which always underlies its bed. As the glacier became less and less powerful, by the dying-out of the cause which created and sustained it, the terminal margin withdrew to the north; and, wherever there remained undestroyed rock barriers or dams, they gave direction to the waters of the terminal moraines. The course of the Wabash and its principal tributaries, East and West Forks of White River, as well as the Ohio, owe their main direction to this cause."

Considering, then, the geological formations, as ascertained to exist in this county and the immediate vicinity, the operations of the glacial period become an important factor in the argument based upon determined results. Hence, as we have seen, a mixed drift forms the upper stratum of the earth in this locality, and the accepted opinion of geologists attributes these conditions to glacial action, the conditions precedent being higher elevations to the southward, passing over the local area and inducing the tendency of moving bodies to this direction. The changes of surface consequent upon the equalizing work of the glaciers are necessarily great, though slow in the production of results, when measured by man's brief opportunity to observe. Hence, perhaps, we are disposed to underestimate their value. Results we see, but the process and progress of producing agencies can only be estimated.

In the report from which some of the foregoing quotations have been taken, Prof. Cox, in discussing the general structure of the earth's crust in this portion of Indiana, gives it as his opinion, supported by reliable data, that: "The oldest and first-formed rocks in Indiana are to be found in the southeastern part of the State, and extend along the Ohio River, from the mouth of the Fourteen-Mile Creek, in Clark County, to the eastern boundary line. From the mouth of Fourteen-Mile Creek, the western boundary of these rocks runs in a northeasterly direction through Ripley County, keeping a little west of Versailles, nearly through the central part of Franklin, western part of Union, to Cambridge and Richmond, in Wayne County. It may be followed a few miles north of Richmond, on the Middle Fork of White Water River, and thence east into Ohio. This group of paleozoic rocks received the name of Hudson River group in the geological reports of New York, where they were first studied and assigned to the position they hold in geological sequence.

"The Lower Silurian rocks, being the oldest within the borders of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, they must necessarily, where not brought to the surface, underlie the formations that follow them in time, so that, go in whatever direction you will from their surface exposure, it will be observed that they are lost beneath the drainage, and give place to newer formations. This well-known fact has led the ablest geological observers of this country to attribute their outcrop to a local disturbance, which uplifted and brought them to the surface. The axis of this disturbance was supposed to be in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, and to pass in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio. * * * * My own opinion is, that the Lower Silurian strata, in the region above alluded to, were not thrust to the surface by a local disturbance, but by an elevating force, which acted very slowly and extended over the entire central area of the United States. If we are to judge from the height of the strata above the sea level, then the seat of greatest force concerned in the elevation was not confined to Southwestern Ohio, but should be looked for in Kentucky, where the Lower Silurian has a greater elevation and a much more extended area than is to be found in Ohio or Indiana."

From the foregoing, the following legitimate deductions may be drawn: "That the Lower Silurian rocks were not brought to the surface by a local uplift, but by an upward movement of the continent. The shallow parts of the sea were first laid bare, and this gave rise to a Lower Silurian peninsula; * * * that the ocean basins which encompassed the Lower Silurian land" were subsequently filled up by accumulations of drift; that, "as the land rose above the ocean, the succeeding strata made their appearance in regular sequence." Commencing with the Lower Silurian. upon which Lawrenceburg is situated, to the westward, near Versailles, in Ripley County, Ind., it is succeeded by the Upper Silurian, this by the Devonian, between the latter place and Vernon, in Jennings County; a little way to the westward, the sub-corniferous strata is developed, and, about half-way between Seymour and Vincennes, the coal measure strata crops out. Between that point and St. Louis, a depression of about eight hundred feet forms an extensive basin, covering a large portion of Indiana and Illinois. In the course of "time, the basin, being shut out from the sea, became a fresh-water marsh, and the conditions were favorable for a luxuriant growth of plants, which furnished carbon for a bed of coal. * * * The low ocean barriers which protected the basin on the south, were overflowed, and a deposit of sediment gave rise to the overlying shales, sandstones and limestones. * * * * With the coal measures, all marine deposits terminated within the limits of Indiana and Ohio." Over the entire distance, along the line across this basin, "the dip of the strata is so gentle, at any point visible, that one is puzzled to estimate or measure it with the clinometer, and the physical structure of the rocks, and the abundance of well-preserved fossils which they contain, furnish evidence that they were formed in a comparatively quiet and shallow sea. Indeed, the slight inclination of the strata, and the total absence of breaks or faults, all tend to prove that the elevation of this part of the continent was the result of a force acting with remarkable uniformity over the entire basin, and could not have reached its greatest development in Silurian times."

Rocks of the Upper Silurian age are traceable from Clarke County, Ind., through all the river border counties to Butler County, Ohio. Over this entire distance, the Niagara rocks present the greatest uniformity of features peculiar to that class, and rest upon the strata of the Lower Silurian age, alike marked by their lithological characteristics. These rocks, in Indiana, bear all the characteristics of the class found in New York. They form there the mural face of Niagara Falls, whence the name. At the Genesee Falls, also, as well as a multitude of smaller falls and precipitous bluffs in that State, outcroppings of this class of rocks appear conspicuously. The scenery of Indiana is similarly marked. "It caps the hills over a large portion of Jefferson County, and all the streams that cut their way through it have more rapidly removed the soft, marly Hudson River beds from beneath, and the superincumbent, massive Niagara breaks loose and tumbles to the foot of the ravine, where it is often seen in large blocks."

In Rush, Henry, Hancock, Madison, Hamilton and Howard, to Cass County, on the Upper Wabash River, marked traces of the Niagara rocks are to be found. They are apparent, also, along the Mississinewa, in Grant County, and in the bed of White River, in Delaware County. In all these counties, the Niagara beds are quarried for flagging-stone and architectural purposes. The layers for the most part are thin, and the stone refractory, variable in color and wanting in durability. The average composition may be seen from the following analysis of specimens found in Randolph County: Water at 212° Fahrenheit, 1.18 parts; silicic acid, 1.20; ferric oxide, 1.30; alumina, 4.40; lime, 45.45; magnesia, 4.01; carbonic anhydride, 40.12; sulphuric acid, 0.27; combined water and loss, 2.07=100.

These stones are porous, open-grained, light buff colored, and make excellent lime. Speaking of these Niagara beds in Delaware and Randolph Counties, which have been quarried for building-stone and for lime, Prof. Cox, in his report of 1878, says: "Indeed, this stone is noted for the excellent quality of lime which it makes, and the operation of burning lime forms a large industry wherever the layers beneath the cherty beds which belong at the top of this formation can be reached. In Randolph County the stone is cream colored, porous and coarse-grained, which renders it inferior for masonry where durability is a matter to be considered."

Underlying the buff-colored magnesian limestone of the Niagara epoch, extensively used in other localities in making quick lime, there is a gray, argillaceous limestone, possessing valuable hydraulic properties, which, however, has not generally found its way into market, because of a seeming discredit attached to it in consequence of the incomplete analysis that has been made. A careful analysis, on the contrary, shows that it possesses the properties valuable in hydraulic cements, equal to the best and superior to a majority of those in high repute. As a consequence, therefore, it is only a question of time when the hydraulic limestones found in near contact with the Niagara rocks will come to be of high commercial value, notwithstanding the present good repute in which other argillaceous limestones are held.

CHAPTER IV.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY,

EMBRACING A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE BOTANY OF DELAWARE COUNTY—ITS TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY, INCLUDING THE SOURCES OF DRAINAGE ADAPTABILITIES OF THE SOIL—CAPABILITIES, ETC.

THE articles which precede this one, devoted to general and local archæology, and to the general geological formations of the State of Indiana, including the peculiarities applicable to Delaware County, are in a measure introductory to that which is to follow. In those departments, the discussion has been confined to the development of leading features of the organic structure of the area designated as Delaware County, suggesting to the interested reader bases for greater elaboration and more extensive exhaustive research. These thoughts are applicable not only to the department of geology, but archæology and paleontology also, which include a fair presentation of the best lights and most advanced opinions of the age in which we live, with a sufficiency of detail to determine the classification, and exemplifying, by the standards given, particular features hereafter to be discovered and brought forth for the consideration of the world.

In the department of botany, it is not our purpose, since we have not the means at command to do justice to the important subject, to give a complete review of the botany of the county, and hence shall not presume to discuss even the outlines of the science, since those most disposed to canvass this question are no doubt sufficiently informed already. Under the circumstances, therefore, we shall content ourselves with a tolerably complete list of the principal trees and woody shrubs now found in the county. In this list will be found, first, the botanical name, according to the recognized classification of the day; second, the common or local name, as a means whereby identities may be determined, and the attention of the sufficiently skillful directed to the minor and subordinate classifications:

Acer dasycarpium	Silver Maple.
Acer rubrum	Red Maple.
Acer saccharinum	Sugar Maple.
Æsculus flava	Sweet Buckeye.
Æsculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper.
Asimina triloba	Papaw.
Azalea nudiflora	Purple Azalea.
Carpinus Americana	Hornbeam.
Carya porcina	Pignut.
Carya squamosa	Shellbark Hickory.
Carya sulcata	Western Shellbark.
Castanea Americana	American Chestnut.
Catalpa bignonioides	Catalpa.
Celtis crassifolia	Hackberry.
Cercis Canadensis	Redbud.
Corylus Americana	Hazelnut.
Cornus Florida	Flowering Dogwood.
Cratægus flava	Yellow Haw.
Cratægus sanguinea	Red Thorn.
Cydonia vulgaris	Quince.
Dirca palustris	Leatherwood.
Fagus ferruginea	Beech.
Fraxinus Americana	White Ash.
Fraxinus platycarpa	Water Ash.
Fraxinus quadrangulata	Blue Ash.
Fraxinus sambucifolia	Black Ash.
Gleditschia triacanthos	Honey Locust.
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Coffeenut.
Juglans cinerea	Butternut.
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut.
Ligustrum vulgara	Privet.
Lindera benzoin	Spicewood.
Liquid-amber styraciflua	Sweet Gum.
Lonicera ciliata	Early Honeysuckle.
Lonicer grata	Sweet Honeysuckle.
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle.
Maclura aurentica	Osage Orange.
Magnolia cordata	Yellow Cucumber Tree.
Morus nigra	Black Mulberry.
Morus rubra	Red Mulberry.
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder.
Ostrya Virginica	Ironwood.
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore.
Populus Alba	White Poplar.
Populus candicans	Balm of Gilead.
Populus dilatata	Lombardy Poplar.
Populus monolifera	Cottonwood.
Populus tremuloides	Quaking Asp.
Prunus Americana	Wild Red Plum.
Prunus cerasus	Red Cherry.
Prunus domestica	Garden Plum.
Prunus Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry.
Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry.
Prunus Virginiana	Choke Cherry.
Pyrus communis	Pear.
Pyrus coronaria	American Crab Apple.
Pyrus malus	Apple.
Pyrus pronifolia	Siberian Crab Apple.
Quercus alba	White Oak.
Quercus macrocarpa	Burr Oak.
Quercus nigra	Black Oak.
Quercus prinoides	Chin-qua-pin Oak.
Quercus rubra	Red Oak.
Ribes Floridum	Wild Black Currant.
Ribes hirtellum	Wild Gooseberry.
Ribes rubrum	Red Currant.
Rosa Carolina	Swamp Rose.
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Brier.
Salix Babilonica	Weeping Willow.
Salix cordata	Common Willow.
Salix fluviatalis	River Willow.
Salix macrocarpa	Western Pond Willow.
Sassafras officinalis	Sassafras.
Tilia Americana	Linden, or Basswood.
Tilia heterophylla	White Linden.
Ulmus alata	Wahoo, or Winged Elm.
Ulmus Americana	White Elm.
Ulma fulva	Slippery Elm.
Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw.
Xanthoxylum Carolinianum	Prickly Ash.

The principal growths of timber in the county are the various kinds of oak, hickory, poplar, beech, black and white walnut, sugar, linden, with most other kinds peculiar to the White River Valley, and an undergrowth consisting chiefly of hazel, dogwood, spicewood and prickly ash; the oak land, however, is more extensive than the beech, the two being the prevailing growths of timber in the county. Altogether, aside from the quantity of prairie lands, which comprise about one-twentieth of the entire area, Delaware County is well provided with such qualities of timber as add greatly to the material value of the locality. Compared with other counties in the valley, Delaware presents a variety of botanical specimens equal, perhaps, to any—surpassed by few—in the State.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The means of draining in this county are abundant and strikingly defined, as the observing reader will perceive by an examination of the topographical features so extensively displayed in its contour. The face of the country is generally level or slightly undulating, so that even the rivers and creeks are bordered by low banks or inconsiderable bluffs. In the southwest, southeast and northwest portions of the county, and in the interior, there are prairies chiefly of small dimensions, aggregating in the entire county less than a twentieth part of its surface. These prairies are generally of the class known as wet prairies, but, being susceptible of ready drainage, with little labor they are easily utilized as meadow and pasture lands, and, after a brief period, they become superior as general farm lands; indeed, except for the cultivation of some of the small grains, they yield very abundant crops. In the whole county, there are but few acres which cannot be eventually adapted to common farming purposes, the soil, as a rule, being very rich and productive—the large grain crops annually brought into market sufficiently attesting the fact.

HYDROLOGY.

The chief avenues of drainage are the White River, in the central portion of the county, and the Mississnewa, in the northern section. These principal streams, with their numerous tributaries, afford not only an abundant supply of water for general purposes, but for use in the propulsion of machinery, cheap, because inexpensive in its utilization as a motive power.

White River, the principal water course of the county and general outlet for drainage, enters this from Randolph County on the east, crossing the line about thirty rods south of the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 20 north, Range 11 east, of the Second Principal Meridian of Indiana, running thence, in its various meanderings, through Liberty, Perry, Monroe, Center, Mount Pleasant and Salem Townships, passing into Madison County a little south of the northwest corner of Section 12, Township 19, Range 8 east. The head of navigation, or the point where the Government survey closed the meandering line of the river's course, is in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown. Its principal tributaries on the south, in this county, are Stony Creek, Prairie Creek, Buck Creek and Bell Creek; on the north, Killbuck, Jake's Creek, Mud Creek, Muncey Creek and Hog Creek. Jake's Creek is a tributary to Killbuck, the latter passing into Madison County, where it empties into White River. Stony Creek, after passing through the middle portion of this county, discharges its waters into White River, in Randolph County, east.

The Mississinewa River, second in point of size and importance to White River, comes into the county a short distance north of the southeast corner of Section 1, Township 22, Range 11 east, and runs, in its various meanderings, in a northwesterly direction through Delaware, Niles, Union and Washington Townships, leaving the county about the center of the northwest quarter of Section 11, Township 22, Range 9 east, from which point it passes into Grant County, discharging its waters into the Wabash River a short distance above the city of Peru, in Miami County. In this county, its principal tributaries are Campbell's Creek, Mud Creek, Esty Creek, with a number of less importance distributed along its circuitous route, adding to its volume of waters.

CLIMATOLOGY.

In this department of physical geography, less attention than the subject deserves has been given by the good people of this locality, notwithstanding the importance that attaches to it. A reason for this indisposition may be found here, as elsewhere, in the fact that as each day passes, with its peculiarities of temperature, moisture, etc., including the direction and force of winds, rainfalls and snows, these circumstances are scarcely heeded, because, frequently, those peculiarities are not striking, and hence, for the time, the occurrences are not observed, and their value lost, the means of instituting comparisons being omitted. Some there are who, from an inherent desire to acquaint themselves with the laws and usages from a knowledge of which changes may be foreshadowed, not only observe atmospheric conditions, day by day, but note carefully their character and extent, thus acquiring and securing the means whereby comparisons may be instituted and satisfactory results obtained. By the masses, however, this is not done, because to them the importance of such information does not seem apparent; yet, while the people generally do not appreciate the advantages to be gained by utilizing such observations, the United States Government has established, and for years maintained, at public expense, corps of observers, whose duty it is to observe and preserve records of all atmospheric changes, at stated periods, forwarding copies thereof to the proper department at Washington, where, being reduced to a common standard as to time and location, a series of probabilities are prepared concerning the meteorological conditions likely to succeed. These are sent all over the country in the interest of commerce and agriculture. For many years, this class of observations was under the direction of the Department of the Interior, a special bureau being established for the purpose in the special interest of agriculture. More recently, however, the field has been enlarged, and is under the direction of the Department of War, and the operations are conducted under the name of the "Signal Service." The value of such observations, then, are well established by the experiences of these two departments, under the sanction of the General Government, no other or better proof being required.

Locally, in consequence of these imperfect observations, but few practical results are attainable at this time, further than that the annual rainfall amounts to from 36 to 40 inches, including melted snow, while the aggregate depth of snow seldom exceeds 40 inches—during many winters not more than 20 inches having fallen. The average of summer heat is about 70 degrees Fahrenheit, while that of winter is about 30 degrees.

PIONEER PERIOD.

CHAPTER I.

ADVENT OF CIVILIZATION.

Personal Reminiscences—Recollections of Minus Turner—Early Days in Delaware County—Muncie in its Primitive State—Stores, Post Office—Brick Buildings, First Tavern, Old Grist Mill—Old Graveyard—Indians—Indian Trace—Peddler and Merchant—Wheelwright—Early Courts, Court House and Jail—School Building, etc.

I CAME here in 1827," says Mr. Turner, "but did not permanently locate until 1829. After thus locating, I went into the business of making brick and burning lime. This was about the year 1831–32. I made brick on the ground now occupied by the widow Wachtel, on West Main street. These brick we made and burned on the ground, and sold part of them here, and part of them were sent to the country for building purposes. I made the brick for Willard's building, on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, and laid them in the wall. I do not remember the exact time, but think it was in 1831–32. In 1832, I went into the grocery business, in a small frame building on Walnut street. The building was afterward moved off the ground where it had previously stood, to a place not very far distant. I continued in the grocery business some two years, and had, during that time, taken out a license to sell whisky. After my experience in the grocery business, I went back to my old trade, making brick, laying them up in the walls of new houses, and building chimneys, doing plastering work sometimes.

"In making my first advent into this county, I came on foot from Randolph County, in this State. My purpose in coming at this time, was to settle here and grow up with the country, as you would say. When I came, I had only two shirts, one coat and 12½ cents in money. I came in the summer time and kept my money until Christmas. The best part of the joke, in saving my money at that time, was, that I loaned the shilling to a fellow, and he purchased a half-pint of peach brandy with it, which we drank together.

"Upon my arrival here, in 1827, Samuel Watson was the only person selling goods. He had a general store—kept everything—dry goods, groceries, etc. His store was a little building, a log one, located on the site of the pump-shop, at the northwest corner of Washington and High streets. William Gilbert was here also, keeping a tavern on the ground now occupied by the jail. He sold whisky, and otherwise accommodated travelers with the best the country afforded. The building was erected in 1828. A blacksmith-shop was located on North Walnut street, west side, about on the site of the Episcopal Church, and was kept by David Baggs.

"Dr. Birt was the first Postmaster here. He had the office in a small log building, a short distance north of the boarding house on North Walnut street, east side. The mail was carried on horseback, once a week, from Richmond, Ind., and I think it went on down through Chesterfield and Anderson, and perhaps Indianapolis.

"During the year 1828, Goldsmith C. Gilbert dug a mill-race, a part of which was blasted out through the rock. The following year, 1829, the 'Old Mill'—grist-mill—was built. This mill was a 'corn cracker,' and was afterward fitted with a buhr for grinding wheat. I think the saw-mill, which was a few rods north of the grist-mill, was built the next year, 1830, after the grist-mill. The distillery was built about three or four years later, and was a small, one-story frame, located near where the present grist-mill stands. The woolen-mill was built where the race put into the river. It was burned down afterward. All these improvements were the work of Mr. Gilbert.

"The first burying-ground was located in the east part of the town, on the north side of east Main street, east of Beacon street. This was not a private burying-ground but a public one. The next burying-place was located on the north side of Adams street, west of Franklin, running back to the alley, containing about the equivalent of two town lots. The graves were on Adams street, none on Jackson. It was cut out in the woods and was therefore surrounded by timber. I had my wife and two children buried here. They, as well as most of the others, were taken up and moved to the new cemetery. The piece of ground located on the river, in the new cemetery, was either purchased or donated by a man named Loutz, and the two additions were afterward located.

"At the time of my location here a remnant of Indians frequently passed and repassed. They probably came here to hunt. A man, woman and boy were at that time located in a log hut on the north side of the river, near where the mill-dam is situated. 'Indian Jake' was the father's name, 'Indian Sallie' was the mother's name, and 'Indian Jim' was the son's name. Indian Jim afterward lived with Lewis Reece, six miles above town. He died some eight or nine years ago. Indian Jake died at John Smith's, who lived on the lot where Ben Rich now lives, on Jackson street. These Indians came from the West, and first located somewhere in Ohio. They were, perhaps, driven from the band, and came back East. The older ones were very much of the Indian character, wearing blankets, leggings, etc. Indian Jim was much different, and was a very good, industrious Indian, and dressed in citizen's dress. Some of the people here would give them liquor; and many were fined for such offenses, as it was against the law to sell or give liquor to an Indian. Some would purchase whisky, take a sip from the glass, and then leave it. These Indians always understood this, and would walk up and drink the whisky; thus the law was frequently evaded. These Indians came to my house one very cold night, and stood up against the brick wall to warm themselves. We had a good fire, and they felt the heat coming through the brick, and they 'hustled up,' making a noise that attracted my attention. I got up and took in the situation at a glance. Seeing they were nearly freezing, I took them in, under faithful promise that they would be quiet and 'good Indians.' I permitted them to lie on the floor. In the morning they thanked and laughed, showing that they fully appreciated my hospitality. They said 'good man,' etc., and always afterward held me in highest esteem.

"When I came, Thomas Kirby was peddling goods over the country. He first went on foot, next with a horse, then he went with a horse and wagon. This was business enterprise and prosperity for you, each time when he made his regular visits showing marked evidence of increased prosperity. Mr. Kirby, I think, was the second merchant in the town. He had a general store on Washington street, west of High.

"I employed Boyd Linville in my brick-yard when he came here, in 1829, at a salary of $7 per month, one-half in store goods and one-half in cash. This was considered good wages then. He usually walked home on Saturday evenings. He had just been married, and lived then some four miles southeast of town, on the east side of the river.

"John Smith was a wheelwright and chair-maker. He had his shop in one end of his house, which was a double log building, and was put up by him about the time I came here, in 1829.

"The first court held in this county was in the Gilbert Tavern, before referred to, built in 1828. The grand jury held its session in the blacksmith-shop on Walnut street, owned by David Baggs, the present site of the Episcopal Church. The petit jury met under a buckeye tree which stood on the northwest corner of the public square. This tree was a very fine one. It had a large grapevine on it, which, with the tree's foliage, afforded a very good shade. I remember quite well, when the grand jury convened in the old blacksmith-shop, that I climbed up in the loft and saw one of the jurymen creep out between the logs and go over into the hazel brush and purchase some whisky of a fellow who was selling it there. He then crept back again, and soon became very noisy and unmanageable. His case was reported to the Judge, and he was fined $10. Then he pulled out a long leathern sack, made, perhaps, of buckskin, which had all kinds of silver money in it. It bursted, and the money spilled out on the floor. He told them to take what they wanted and hand the rest back. He was a very peculiar man, and when under the influence of liquor he did not care what he said or did. His name was James Jackson, and he was familiarly known as 'Devil Jim.' He went out into the Gilbert bar-room, after being fined, purchased a glass of whisky, and chewed the glass up between his teeth. I remember seeing him—chewing and damning, with his mouth bleeding.

"The county then had no jail, and the Sheriff would take the prisoners into his house and chain them down to the puncheon floor, which was accomplished by driving a staple into the puncheon, and riveting the band around the leg. I never saw but one so served, but this was the only security. The old court house was built in the winter of 1829–30.

"Minus Turner, Thomas Kirby and Joshua Truitt were the first Trustees of Center Township. We built the schoolhouse located in the southeast corner of the township, on the Harter farm, and is known as the 'Harter School;' also, one northeast of here, known as the 'Priest School,' and one north, called the 'Holland School'—then we skipped a location. The next one was known as the 'Shaffer School,' and was southwest of here. We built one to the southeast of town, perhaps on the Bishop land; and, a little further south, another one. All these buildings were frame, and cost us from $200 to $400. They were considered cheap.

"I remember but one of the teachers employed, and that was William Drago. He taught in the Holland School. I think Warren Stewart was the first Trustee elected under the new law. I don't remember in what year we built the several schoolhouses.

"There were two preachers came here about the year 1830, during the winter. They held a couple of meetings, and were solicited to remain here and preach. They were on their way West, and, after some persuasion, they agreed to come back, which they did in a few weeks, and one of them, Babcock, remained and conducted a series of meetings that captured the town in toto, or nearly so. About everybody over sixteen years of age joined church, except Goldsmith Gilbert and myself. These preachers were Methodist itinerants, and their meetings were held in a little log building on the north side of Main street, and between Liberty and Cherry streets, near a little brick building which I built and is yet standing, occupied now by the Widow Watchtel. This log building belonged to a Mr. Jackson. The principal place of holding meetings after this, was in a double log building located on the present site of Ben Rich's house. The building belonged to John Smith. He and his wife were leading members of the church. He had a brother who preached sometimes.

"The first barber here, was a large, jolly fat man, named Stillwell. He was located in a log building, situated about where Frank Leon's clothing store is. I have the razor he used for many years. The time he was here was about the year 1831–32. There were always barbers who accompanied the lawyers and judges, when they came here to hold court.

"I built what was known as the 'Jo Davis house' in 1838 and finished it in 1839. I burned the brick and laid them up myself, doing two men's work, working by moonlight in laying up the brick. After I got the building done, I opened it as a tavern, as that was what it was built for. I ran it for a few months, and then leased it to Col. Sayer, who managed it for one or two years. Then I got it back, and ran it for myself six or eight years. After that I sold the property to a Mr. Hoon. Afterward it went into the hands of Mr. Hunter, Hoon having it in charge for two or three years. Hunter, after his purchase, ran it a few years, and then sold it to Jo Davis, who in turn conducted the business of the establishment, and, under his administration, the house became popularly known as the 'Jo Davis House.' It finally passed out of the hands of Davis into the hands of Sample and Patterson. It finally took fire and was burned partially down, the ruins being afterward cleared away, and the present structure, Patterson's Block, was erected upon the site. I was County Agent at the time the present court house was built. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, I went to Centerville, in Wayne County, and procured plans of the court house at that place. This building was constructed after the plan of the one at Centerville. Morgan John was the contractor. He had taken the contract to build the house after a very common plan, which the Board had prepared and adopted. I persuaded the Board to build a better house, and they sent me to Centerville with that purpose in view. Mr. John accepted the change and went on with the building; but it was so much more expensive that he broke up. This building cost from $1,000 to $1,500 more than if it had been constructed after the original plan. The brick of the building were to be laid up in what was then called 'Flemish Bond,' and two bricklayers were secured from Newcastle, who were Eastern workmen. They did not, however, prove equal to the task, being unable to lay it up in that way; so, after the first story was up, they quit. Some excitement was caused among us, who had laid brick, to see this kind of work done.

"Robert Gordon's father was the first colored man in this county, and he had a white woman for his wife. There was, however, about the same time, another colored man here, named Anderson, who lived with 'Devil Jim' Jackson, about six miles east of town.

"David Kilgore was the father of the extension of the Central Canal to this point. The survey was made to this point, and the dam was located near where the present mill-dam stands. It was afterward changed to Daleville, in this county. Much excitement prevailed when the location was made to Daleville, but it gradually subsided."

CHAPTER II.

BOYD LINVILLE'S RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DAYS IN DELAWARE COUNTY —IN MUNCIE—WILLARD'S STORE—GILBERT'S AND MARSHALL'S TAVERNS—EARLY TEAMSTERS—ROADS—EARLY MIGRATIONS—WILDERNESS—GAME—INDIANS—MILLS—BREAD IN THOSE PRIMEVAL DAYS—TEA AND COFFEE—THE AGUE—FARM EXPERIENCES.

WHEN I came to Muncie, in the fall of 1829, there were a very few people here. I remember that Charles Willard was keeping store on the north side of the public square, in a frame building, and Mr. Kirby was peddling over the country with a pack-sack. Mr. Downey, who was the Methodist preacher, held his meetings in houses around, and at times in the old court house, then standing on the west side of the public square.

"A grocery and tavern was located near the ford over the river, and was kept by Mr. Gilbert, who used to sell considerable whisky. A tavern was also kept by a Mr. Marshall, located on the south side of the public square.

"I was a teamster, and used to haul goods from Cincinnati, making a trip sometimes in a week; other times, and more frequently, in two weeks. I have hauled many a load of whisky from Cincinnati to Muncie. Scarce a load of goods was hauled without some whisky was a part of the stock. In fact, whisky was the principal commodity, and sometimes we would have a wagon load of it and nothing else.

"Muncie was a vast hazel thicket, and but one road—the Richmond road—leading into it. This road was down the river and around by the Kirby residence, in the east part of town, and was a continuation of Main street, which was one vast mud-puddle. The wagon-way was circuitous, winding in and around through the hazel brush, leaving the main road, sometimes, a distance of fifty yards or more. The State road was also the same way. We very frequently had to leave the main road and go around swamps and bad places, making the route longer and more tedious. Almost everybody, in those days, took their bitters, and, as the whisky was pure, no very serious results came from its use. The stores kept it as a matter of course, because there was a demand for it. When I came to this county I drove a wagon from North Carolina for some parties. I was a young man, and they induced me to come and drive the horses, etc., for them. They did not pay me anything for it, allowing that the trip to Indiana was sufficient pay. I was much discouraged for a year or so after I came, but soon got used to it.

"All of Delaware County, from Muncie, south and east, as well as in most other directions, was a vast wilderness. There were no roads, and no way of penetrating the woods, except here and there a winding Indian trail.

"I have killed many a deer around and near to Muncie. Squirrels were very plenty; and we could kill a mess in a very short time, whenever inclined. There were, also, a great many fish taken from the river during the fishing season. The fact is, all this part of Indiana was a great forest. I went up into Wells County to look at some land. A friend of mine accompanied me for the same purpose. We saw a small band of Indians on the Salamonie River, celebrating the "green corn" season by a dance. They were very drunk. I remember having had a conversation with one of them, a young man whose name was Godfrey. He told us we had better not camp there, as the Indians were very drunk, and they might get mad and harm if not kill us. He had a big black bottle full of whisky with him, and was taking it over to where the dance was going on. I think this was in Jay County, and, perhaps, in the year 1830.

"Mr. Gilbert built his mill about the time I came to this county. I remember a Mr. Shafer, one, I think, of three brothers, all of whom settled here. He was considered a very good millwright, and built this mill for Mr. Gilbert. It was located a little further up the river from the present one, and was a frame building, with two runs of stone. The old-fashioned 'tub-wheel' was used to communicate the power in moving the machinery. This mill was a great improvement here, and the people came from far away to have their grists ground. Besides, it was an inducement for settlers to come in and locate near by. 'The Mill' was much talked about all around the country. One of the two runs of stone was for corn, and the other for wheat.

"We hardly ever had any wheat cakes in those early days. When I came here, corn cakes and corn bread were our living. Of course, we had pork, etc. Our fresh meat was mainly deer and some squirrels. We generally had wheat cakes or bread on Sunday, for dinner or breakfast, or when we had company, or when the preacher came. Tea and coffee—that is, store tea and coffee—we seldom had. Sugar and rice were not often indulged in, there being so little demand for them the merchants did not keep them at all or in but small quantities. Richmond, Ind., was quite a 'smart little town,' and was the only one of any importance in this part of the country, except Connersville.

"I did not live in Muncie, but went to farming. I used to go to town, however, quite frequently—nearly every week. Among my acquaintances there, I remember Mr. Charles Willard, who was a very kind-hearted man. He gave me some whisky for the ague, telling me to drink it all—a good tumblerful—then go over to the tavern (Mr. Marshall's) and lie down, telling me where I would find a bed. I did as he told me, and, after a long nap, felt better. You see, we kind o' helped ourselves to tavern accommodations in those days, and whisky was supposed to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of diseases, and especially for chills.

"I farmed first on the east side of the river, about three miles southeast of Muncie, in Sections 23 and 24. I rented the land and worked 'on the shares.' There were but few farmers in the county then, and the methods of work were of the rudest kind. I afterward purchased a part of the lands I now live on, which is the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, in Perry Township."

CHAPTER III.

William Jackson's Narrative of Pioneer Incidents.—Harness-shop in Muncie—Old, Dilapidated Buildings on Eligible Sites—The First Court House a Frame—Incidents Connected with It—Dr. S. P. Anthony's Office and Store—Martin Galliher's Store—John Marshall's Tavern—Central Hotel or "Jo Davis House."—Charles Willard and Thomas Kirby's Store—Mr. Lockwood's Building—Ed Keasby's Hat Store—James Martin's Drug Store—Jail and Sheriff's Residence—Public Square—Old Elm Tree—Woolen Mill—Conflagration.—Post Office—Railroad Celebration—Markets—"Rouser Bill," the Cobbler—Private School.—Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.—Early Mails—Early Soldiers—Indian Village—Mound—Graveyard—Indian Trail—Other Incidents.

WHEN I came here, which was in the year 1835, the town presented then, and a few years after, about the following appearance: On the northeast corner of Walnut and Washington streets, the present site of the post office, John Brady kept a harness-shop. The building fronted to the west on Walnut street. It was a frame, one story high, with a very low ceiling, and about, say, 16x24 feet in dimensions. It was weather-boarded and very much weather-beaten; inside it was ceiled between the rafters, presenting the appearance of an inverted V, in front having one door and a window.

"On the northwest corner of Walnut and Washington streets, was an open space of about twenty or twenty-five feet. Immediately to the north of this space stood an old, dilapidated brick building, unoccupied, at that time nearly in ruins. It fronted on Walnut street also, and was one story high. The vacant corner, above described, had no fence around it. That corner is the present site of the Muncie National Bank.

"West on Washington street, from the corner and immediately adjoining this vacant space on the west, was a one-story frame building, badly weather-beaten. Its front faced the south, had a door in front, and one window with shutters. Further west, and on the corner of the alley, stood a story and a half frame building, in which Moses Neely lived, at that time keeping a few boarders, students who were attending the Seminary, then located 'out in the country,' the present site of the West End School Building, on West Jackson street. West, on the other side of the alley, stood a small frame building, occupied, I believe, by a man named Osborn, as a dwelling-house. The building was a one and a half story, and stood a little way back from the street. It had ventilators over the windows and doors—fan-shaped—peculiar to the architecture of that day, and painted green. I think there were a door and two windows below and one above. From this point west to the corner, a row of frame shanties was located, in one of which, about where Dr. Budd has his dental office, Dr. Clark's office was situated. He was one of the practitioners of that day, and had a good practice. The corner lot, however, was vacant.

"On the northwest corner of High and Washington streets was a vacant lot, but shortly after I came, and between 1845 and 1847, Job Swain built the present building, now occupied as a pump-shop by Smell & Puckett. The house was built for a residence and occupied by him for a number of years.

"On the southwest corner of the same streets was located a dwelling-house, in which John Barnes, a brother of William, resided. On the west side of High street, south of Washington, the present site of the marble-shop, was an old, dilapidated dwelling-house, a small one-story frame, which was finally moved away.

"The next building was the court house, all the grounds on either side of it being vacant. The court house was a two-story frame building, with its gable facing the street. It had two doors and four windows in the front, six windows in the upper story. The timbers in it were all hewed and put together with wooden pins. When I saw it first, it was getting very much dilapidated, the floors and timbers getting out of place. When I had been here some time, it took fire, and we all turned out and worked, as for our lives, to put it out, which we succeeded in doing. Afterward, however, reflecting on our foolishness, we wondered why we had been so anxious to save it—it was a nuisance and should have been torn down.

"On the southwest corner of Main and High streets a frame building had been erected, now occupied by Meeker Bros. This was one of the finest buildings in the town at that time. It was built in the autumn of 1845, and occupied as a dry-goods and grocery store. On the southeast corner was a row of old frame buildings. Dr. Samuel P. Anthony occupied the one on the corner as a grocery store and doctor's office. Next to this, and east on Main street, was a one-story frame, standing by itself; next beyond was Martin Galliher's store. This was on the present site of Hayne's dry-goods store; it was then a brick, two stories high; it has since been remodeled. The building and lot are still occupied, the property of M. Galliher. Part of the time during Mr. Galliher's mercantile transactions, he occupied the second story of this building as a residence This was over what is now used as a millinery store.

"This brings us to the alley. Immediately across the alley, to the east, was located a one-story frame, occupied as a dry-goods store, by James Hodge, who, having just purchased a stock of goods of Dr. Anthony, moved in about the time I came here. The next building, and adjoining this, was a two-story-frame, built and formerly occupied by John Marshall as a tavern, but at this time occupied by Ellsroth & Taylor. Immediately west of this was a vacant space, and east, a little one-story frame, occupied at this time, I think, as a gunsmith-shop, or, perhaps, a shoe-shop. It was the smallest of all the buildings in that vicinity, had a very low ceiling and was probably not more than 10x15 feet square. Next to this, and on the corner, the present site of the opera house, was another one-story frame building, its principal entrance facing Main street, extending back a long distance on Walnut street. A man named Harvy had a store there, and the corner was afterward popularly known as Harvy's Corner. The balance of the building facing on Walnut street was used for dwelling-houses.

"On the southeast corner of Walnut and Main was located the then famous Central Hotel, kept by Jo Davis, and afterward known as 'Jo Davis' Corner.' This point is now the site of the Patterson Block. The original building had been erected by Minus Turner before I came. It was a two-story brick, and had an entrance on Walnut street, where there was a hall leading up a flight of stairs. There was also an entrance on Walnut street, immediately on the corner, and another just around the corner on Main street. These two last led into the bar-room. Next east, on Main street, was an entrance into the parlor, or sitting-room.

"The building on the opposite side of the street—the northeast corner of Walnut and Main—was built by Charles Willard when I came here, and he and Mr. Kirby were keeping store in it. This building is yet standing, and is occupied by Lyman & Whippo as a store, and is about the same in general appearance as it was then. The roof, however, has been changed from a hip-roof to a double pitch, with some interior changes. This is among the last of Muncie's old buildings now standing, and among the first erected. In a short time it must be taken away to make room for a more commodious building.

"Next, north of the Willard building, on Walnut street, was a row of one-story frames, extending down to the alley, and were occupied as shoe-shops, tailor-shops, etc. The one adjoining the alley stood back some fifteen feet from the street. There was a frame building, one story in height, located on the north side of the alley, and was occupied by a Mr. Lockwood. Beyond this, to the north, were two business rooms, one of them occupied by Ed Keasby as a hat store. He was a hatter by trade and manufactured hats. Further along was another one-story frame building, occupied by James Martin as a drug store. Then came the old building on the corner, the same building standing there now. E. Coffeen had a store there for a short time. Two or three years after I came here, Theodore Riley put a stock of clothing in it.

"Immediately to the west of the court house, and on the public square, stood the old jail and Sheriff's residence combined, the jail occupying the south end and the residence the north. The whole was built of brick, two stories high. The jail was made of logs, laid up tight, hewed, and surrounded with brick; the second story was the debtor's room, etc. The jail was very insecure, and many escapes were the result.

"The public square was not inclosed. At the southwest corner, and in the street some fifteen feet, stood a fine, large elm tree, the last of the forest growth, which was probably left on account of its beauty and luxurious shade. The farmers used to hitch and feed their horses under its boughs, and people used to gather there and sit and talk under its shade. It was finally cut down, against the wishes of many citizens.

"I remember that the court house was painted red, then, and penciled white, making a very good appearance.

"About where the west end of Wysor & Kline's mill now stands, was then located a woolen-mill (possibly a little further west, near the north end of Franklin street, about where the race puts into the river). The building and contents were burned some time in the year 1851. It was a large frame structure, and four stories high, built by Goldsmith Gilbert, before I came to the county. It was run by him up to the time of his death. John Marshall subsequently married his widow, and was operating the factory when I came, doing a good business, carding wool, etc. During the conflagration, the entire town was lighted up (the fire being at night). On the site of the Kirby House a newspaper was easily read, as related by a man who was lying sick in the tavern.

"The post office was situated on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, immediately to the east of the Kirby House. The entrance was on Jefferson street, and a small space in the hallway of the building, about 4x8 feet, did service for the office. There was just room enough for four or five persons at a time, and when a rush occurred the citizens had to bide their time. There were about from thirty-six to forty boxes of very rude make. Keasby was the Postmaster.

"On the 17th of June, 1852, there was a grand railroad celebration here, made in honor of the completion of the Bellefontaine Railroad from Indianapolis to Muncie. A train of cars was made up here, and run down to Indianapolis and back. The cars were open flat cars, and had been provided with plank seats, etc. A large crowd of people came in from points on the line between Indianapolis and Muncie. Before they arrived, however, and during their stay, a very heavy rain set in, which somewhat dampened their clothes and bodies, but not their ardor, as the celebration was a very enthusiastic one. Many were soaked through and through, and the ladies and children presented a sad and ludicrous sight.

"They commenced clearing and grading on this road in the fall of 1850, and the work was pushed forward until it was completed, with little interruption. The building and completion of the road was the principal theme of conversation. Old farmers, especially, when learning the cost per mile, would shake their heads in doubt as to its ever paying. When the county made the appropriation of $12,000, it was considered an enormous sum, and was thought by some to be very impolitic. Prior to the completion of the road, the wheat, corn, etc., were hauled over the roads to Cincinnati, and there disposed of very frequently at from 50 cents to 60 cents per bushel. Pork was hauled there, also, and, in one instance at least, was sold as low as from $1.50 to $2 per hundred. After the completion of the road, Muncie took a new start. Additions were laid off, business houses were erected, and new wagon roads were opened, while old ones began to improve. The main object, then, among the citizens and farmers, was to make the highways passable to the points on the railroad. From that time on, marked improvements were made every year. Populations increased, and the slow growth of years was outdone in almost a few months, or at least in a very few years, comparatively speaking. People began to improve their property; the streets and walks were made passable; shade trees and evergreens, etc., began to be set out here and there. All the people felt that Muncie would soon be a rival town, nay, a city. All classes of improvements, from this time forward, were better and more stable. The town began to improve and put on metropolitan airs and her people held their heads higher; their dignity was asserted and they began to feel their importance. 'Muncietown' when I came, and Muncie as I now see it, seems unlike, indeed, as different towns.

"A man named William Williams, familiarly known as 'Rouser Bill,' was a 'shoe cobbler,' located on the south side of the public square, between the alley and Walnut street. The building was a small, low ceiling, a one-story frame, with a room partitioned off in the rear. In this room Rouser kept a barrel of whisky, and, not having any authority under the law to retail the 'stuff,' he permitted his friends—who were numerous—to help themselves, which they usually did, leaving the money on the head of the barrel, and took their 'swig,' without any invitation, and leaving without any compensation to Rouser. The frequency of this kind of visit reduced the gauge of the barrel and shortened the purse of Rouser, who, in a fit of desperation, consulted Dr. Anthony, hard by. A prescription from the doctor, properly administered by Rouser, made his customers fewer, but raised the profits on the next barrel. Some of the older citizens yet living will remember this circumstance, as well as Rouser, who, by the way, was nicknamed after an itinerant auctioneer, who traveled through this part of the country in and about this time (1835–36), whose peculiarity was in his method of displaying his goods on hooks attached to his arms in various ways and places. 'Rouser Bill,' as he was familiarly known, was always welcomed here, as he was a small circus, and drew admiring crowds, whom he never failed to entertain with the latest joke or yarn. He did a good business, traveled from Dayton, Ohio, in a regular peddler's wagon.

"On the present site of the Little Block, and immediately to the east of the corner, next and adjoining the corner building, was a one-story frame building, standing back from the street, a distance of five or seven feet. The eave of this building faced Main street. In this house, when I came in 1835, J. C. Osborn taught a subscription school. Next to this building, on the east, was located a small frame building, occupied by Charles Rickard as a wagon-shop. East of this, on the alley, was then situated Lawrence Waters' blacksmith-shop, he having succeeded Thomas S. Neeley in that business, subsequently as a wagon-shop also.

"I only remember that there was a mail running from here to Huntington, Ind., by way of Granville, Hartford City, etc. The mail was carried by my brother, Frank Jackson. The route, of course, was through woods, and the road was very poor, having been but recently laid out. This mail was carried on horseback. There was also a horse mail from Muncie to Connersville, via Newcastle. My recollection is that this was at that time once, or may-be, twice, a week. William P. Williams had the contract, but I don't remember who carried the mail. This was in about 1846. There was also mail by hack about three times a week, to Richmond, Ind. This route was a very important one, as it connected with the mails both ways on the National road at Centerville. It was the principal outlet to the east, and offered good facilities for both mail and passenger accommodations.

"Some years ago, an old man who had traveled over a considerable portion of the country, related to me and others that at a very early day a small number of soldiers, United States Regulars, passed through or near Muncie, on their way north to re-enforce some of the Generals operating, perhaps, in the vicinity of the Maumee of the Lakes. He said there were about one company of them, or more; that they crossed the river at this point over the 'old ford,' and passed to the northward over the prairie immediately north of town.

"The old Indian village and graveyard stood on the north bank of White River, a short distance to the westward of the bridge, on the Muncie and Granville pike. When I came here, many distinct features of the graveyard were still visible. The graves, in many instances, were surrounded with pens, or poles piled around them. Many skeletons were exhumed, and a number of skulls have been preserved. South of the town, on the farm of Charles Mansfield, in the southwest quarter of Section 27, a short distance below the creek, is a small mound. A few years ago, Mr. Mansfield made an excavation in this mound, for a cellar, over which to build his present dwelling-house. In making this excavation, a number of bones were exhumed. The tradition is, that some soldiers were buried here. [But it is more probable that this mound and the remains found therein were those of the ancient Mound Builders, who, at a remote period, inhabited this locality.] At the east end of the city, between the saw-mill on Main street and my residence, was a private burying-ground, where a number of graves were distinctly visible until a very few years since. This was probably the private burying-place of William Blank, Sr., who entered all that portion of the lands of the southeast quarter of Section 10, in 1826.

"An old Indian trace was visible when I came. Its direction was generally to the north. I remember of seeing the rotten and decayed corduroy which had been put into it by the early settlers, as this evidently was their only road from Muncie, north. The point where I saw the corduroy was in Hamilton Township, where I lived at that time. It crossed Mud Creek, near the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 10. It was very circuitous, and wound around through the timber and around the swamps and swails. I don't remember any other points of interest on the road.

CHAPTER IV.

Thomas S. Neely's Reminiscences—Early Merchants and Their Trade—Furs and Pelts—Old Teamsters and Overland Transportation in Pioneer Times—Other Merchants—Saloons—Blacksmiths—Wagon-shop—Some Early Buildings in Muncie—Schools and Schoolhouses—Distillery—Grist-mill—Hackley's Reserve—Gilbert's Tavern—The Old Ford—Kirby House—Cabinet-Shop—Railroads—Hon. O. H. Smith—Canal—Indian Graveyard—Burning at the Stake—Hack Line—Court House—Tailor Shop—Sewing-Machine, Etc.

WHEN Mr. Neely came to Muncie, in February, 1839, Messrs. Willard and Kirby were doing the principal mercantile business of the town. They were general merchants, and were located on the northeast corner of Walnut and Main streets, having some time previously moved from an old frame building on the north side of Washington street, west of High, where they had originally commenced business in Muncietown, and which, from the corner of Franklin street to the corner of Walnut, was the principal business portion of the town, and was built up with either log or rude frame buildings. When these gentlemen commenced in the then large and spacious building erected by them, they were prepared to meet all the demands of trade; in fact, it was argued that this business would never be equaled in the town of Muncie. It was large, it was in advance of the times, it was replete with all goods then on demand in the market; besides, it was one of the largest and finest buildings in this part of the country and much the largest in the town. It stands yet, and is occupied by a shoe store, but the surroundings have obscured its prominence; and there, on one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the city, stands the relic of what was once the most beautiful and complete business houses in the town, belonging yet to the estate of Mr. Willard. The class of business done by these parties was general, such as dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, crockery-ware and the general line of goods then in demand. They had men out over the country purchasing, etc., principally coon-skins. The firm was a very large dealer in this trade, and purchased furs from all the surrounding country, many lots being taken in exchange for goods. The method of re-stocking and shipping was by wagon to Cincinnati, over what was called the Richmond State road, but what is now known as the Muncie and New Burlington Turnpike. The men thus engaged, were "Jo Davis," Sims Coon, Jacob Armpriester and Increase Sears. These parties would load their great heavy wagons with furs, peltries, etc., and start on their journey, which was usually out on Main street, to the west, until, at Madison street, the Richmond road bore off to the southeast. They always returned with a load, "back-load," as it was called, of such articles and materials as the country demanded. They usually had an order for goods for the merchant, iron for the blacksmith, together with drugs, oils, paints, hardware, salt, fish, molasses, groceries of all kinds, indeed, nothing was brought into the settlement any other way. These trips usually consumed from a week to ten days, each way, and longer when the roads were bad. Main street was one continued mass of mud from end to end, and this, too, nearly all the year round. Buggies and spring wagons were unthought of. The old heavy Virginia and other classes of wagons were the only vehicles of transportation, and it was "trudge, trudge along, from morning till night," camping out, on extended trips, buffeting all kinds of weather, and enduring all kinds of hardships.

At the time of Mr. Neely's advent here, there were but two stores in the town, Messrs. Willard & Kirby, and Messrs. Jack & Russey. The latter firm was located on the north side of Main street, between Walnut and Mulberry streets, on the east side of the alley, the present site of the Globe Block, in a small one-story frame building. They were principally engaged, at that time, in the sale of dry goods, but kept other classes of goods also. Russey went to California during the gold excitement, and died, or was killed. Jack died and was buried here, some years ago. His widow still survives him, living at Muncie.

On the southwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets was located, in a small, rude frame building, a man (name not remembered) who was running a saloon known as the "Great Western"—a very large name for so small a business. It is not related of him that he did a very lucrative business, or that his place was very orderly. It is said, however, that it was a "very hard place," and that he sold very mean whisky. On Main street, west of High, on the present site of A. Kline's residence, was situated a rather dilapidated log structure, occupied by a man named Cox, who also was engaged in selling whisky, as well as in drinking his own goods. When Mr. Neely came here, the story had gained currency that the proprietor would put in a glass of water for each glass of whisky he would draw out for himself; and, as winter came on and cold weather set in, it was no uncommon occurrence to find icicles hanging to the spigot. His goods, however, found ready sale, and he was sustained in business for some length of time.

Madison Whiteside was engaged in the blacksmithing business. His building, a very rough frame or plank construction, was located on a portion of the lot immediately west of the Kirby House. Mr. Neely called upon him one day and did a job of setting tires on a wagon, and, the work being so well and quickly done, he was greatly awed, and suggested a partnership at once. Mr. Neely, however, declined, for the reason that he could not stoop over to shoe horses. A partnership was nevertheless formed, and Mr. Neely was excused from the task of shoeing horses. Mr. Neely had worked at the trade some time before coming to Muncie, and had previously, or when he first came here, engaged, in a small way, in the grocery business. The partnership was formed in the winter of 1839–40, and they continued in business together about four years. About this time, "hard times" set in, and, there being little money in circulation, on the suggestion of Mr. Whiteside, the partnership was dissolved. Each then commenced business for himself, Mr. Neely on the old site, and Mr. Whiteside across the street, on the present site of Bower & Klopper's carriage factory. They continued in opposition here for several years, when Mr. Whiteside sold out to Mr. Neely, making an agreement never to engage in the business in Delaware County. Mr. Whiteside subsequently moved to the West. The house and lot were sold to Mr. Neely for $800, and were sold by Mr. Neely, some three or four years ago, for $4,000. About the same time, a man named Henry Stover was engaged in making running gear, etc., for wagons, and was also located immediately west of the Kirby House.

"Some time after I came here, Martin Galliher came also, and engaged in the mercantile business. Martin was then, as he is now, a jolly, good-natured soul, and was quite an accession to the business of the town. He became a very popular merchant, and did a flourishing business, making quite an inroad upon the other merchants, and spread some consternation among them, so that after a time some one or more of them sued for peace. Martin, true to his instincts and business sagacity, gave them terms of compromise, but eventually proved that the cash plan, which was his plan, was the only successful one. His place of business was on the south side of Main, west of Walnut street, the present site of Haines' dry-goods store, and the same building. He kept a general store and purchased and traded in produce, etc.

"I remember of William Jones purchasing an acre of ground where John Reed now lives, and that this place was considered a great way out of town, in fact, in the country. It is now one of the finest portions of the city of Muncie. Dr. Burt built a house on a part of this ground. Subsequently, however, he removed to the eastward, on account of the malarious climate. At that time, the house was hardly considered as being in Muncietown. Afterward it was converted into a schoolhouse, and was known as the 'Burt Schoolhouse,' reconstructed in 1850. Here one of Muncie's earliest schools was taught, maintained by private subscription. This building stood on the corner of Vine and Jackson streets, and seemed to me to be a half a mile out of town. This was about 1842. I remember that I called a meeting of the citizens, to take place in this schoolhouse, to make arrangements for a school levy, and such other steps as were necessary for securing greater school facilities. On the first evening, no one came; on call again, no one came. At the third meeting, there were but few present. We made a levy of 25 cents on the $100 valuation. This had to be done for two or three years before we received anything. Finally, we secured funds enough and built the little brick schoolhouse that stands on Main street, now owned by Mr. Isaac Meeks, and is used as a dwelling-house. A Mr. Harter did the brickwork. The inside we had 'pointed,' like the outside, in order to save plastering. The bricks were purchased from D. T. Haines and Henry Hankins, who were burning a kiln hard by, for the purpose of building a brewery.

"Goldsmith C. Gilbert built and operated a distillery near the bank of the river, a short distance below the grist-mill of Wysor & Kline. It was built before I came here—a frame. Its manufacture was principally used at this point; some, however, was shipped to various places in the country. I never learned whether his 'tangle-foot' was of equal or superior quality, compared with that brought from Cincinnati. His still was considered of good proportions, and he manufactured quite largely.

"The first grist-mill built in Muncie, if not in the county, was situated a short distance below the present mills of Wysor & Kline; was rather a small frame structure, furnished with two runs of stone, one for wheat and one for corn. At what time, it was built I do not remember, but it was built by Goldsmith C. Gilbert, in a very early day. Mr. Gilbert was the owner of the Hackley Reserve, which he purchased for $960. He was a trader, and had a trading-house on the reserve.

"William Gilbert built a tavern in an early day, on the ground now occupied by the jail, and was near the head of the 'ford,' which was at the bend in the river, just where the bridge on the Wheeling pike crosses, at the head of High street. In low water, this was the principal crossing-place; but, at other times, a ferry afforded crossing facilities further up and just where the Granville road crosses the river, on a continuation of Walnut street, the point where the covered bridge is now located. It was run at this time (1838–39) by Miles Smith. He had a large flatboat, and poled or paddled it from one side of the river to the other, charging a liberal fee for transportation; don't remember how much.

"Mr. Gilbert's tavern was a very popular resort, and all were very hospitably entertained. His house was an old-fashioned plain frame, with plain front and not painted. You passed in, as was usual in those days in all taverns, to a bar-room, where the good-natured landlord met you and greeted you with a smile, and a little of the 'old stuff, just to warm ye up.' On an old post on the outside the traveler was informed that it was an inn. By-and-by, an old-fashioned large sign swung in a wooden frame and squeaked out its monotonous noise, that either lulled the weary traveler to sleep or kept him wide awake the night through. A good meal was always served at Gilbert's, and the traveler felt at home when he reached this place.

"On the present site of the Kirby House, Joseph Anthony also kept a tavern. The building was a two-story frame, of good substantial build, and finally demolished to make room for the present edifice, Mr. Kirby having purchased the realty from Mr. Anthony. Mr. Anthony was a natural cripple, one of his legs being somewhat shorter than the other. He was a lawyer by profession, and was, at one time, elected Judge of the court. He ran the tavern for many years, and up to the time of the sale of the property to Mr. Kirby, a short time before the building of the Kirby House, it was a place of entertainment, becoming, however, rather ordinary in its last days. It was very much dilapidated, and was all unkempt.

"A cabinet-shop was kept by James Hodge, on the north side of Washington street, west of Willard & Kirby's store, but west of High street. Some time after I came here, my brother started a cabinet-shop. He was located on the north side of Washington street, west of High, but a little east of Hodges. I don't remember whether or not he was in a frame or log building. There was a number of both kinds along there; in fact, there was a row of buildings of these classes, occupied by various persons, some as dwelling-houses and some as business houses, in that locality.

"At the time of the agitation of the railroad question over the country, in 1851, I thought we ought to have a railroad connection, but did not know where, only that we ought to have an outlet. The canal outlet had failed in reaching us, and railroads were beginning to excite the people. I got up a paper and carried it around among our people, but failed to excite any particular interest. Dr. Anthony laughed at me, and said it was foolishness to talk about such a thing. A meeting, however, was called at the court house, and brought out a large crowd. Several persons addressed the meeting, myself among them. No one had any idea where the road was to be built, or to what point. Some suggested Fort Wayne, in order to connect with the canal. I was not favorable to that project, because it would freeze up. Others suggested Connersville, Indianapolis, Bellefontaine, etc. I was most in favor of a connection to the southwestward, to join the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, then just completed and put in running order. We were finally solicited by parties both from Fort Wayne and Bellefontaine, and finally agreed to join with the Bellefontaine folks. The manner in which the question was settled was indeed novel. At a meeting at the Ohio State line, where Union City is now located—there was no Union City then—after a number of speeches had been delivered from a box, it was decided to put the question to the test, and all who were favorable to Bellefontaine were directed to take one side of the door as they filed out, and those favorable to other points, the other side. It was found that the Bellefontaine folks had two-thirds majority over all. O. H. Smith was made the first President of the road. Thus was formed and permanently located a road destined to become one of the most important roads in the Northwest, and that, too, here in Muncie, and by one of Muncie's own and most-respected citizens. Mr. Kirby, also, was an active and diligent worker for the construction of the road, and to his energy and industry is due much of the credit for the completion of this road to and from Muncie.

"At the time of the projection of the Central Canal through Indiana, it was seriously thought that Muncie would be made the head of the feeder, by throwing a large dam across White River at this point. The large bend in the river here being, perhaps, the incentive. At all events, a great excitement was caused by such a plan, and the citizens felt that they were to be put in connection with the great chain of canals that were about to be completed from the lakes to the Ohio River. Had this plan been carried out, the feeder would have supplied water from this point to Anderson, where it would have formed a junction with the main canal, instead of Daleville, where it was afterward decided upon and built, and which has since been taken up by a company and used for hydraulic purposes.

"When I came here, an Indian graveyard was in a good state of preservation, located on the north bank of the river, about fifty yards back from the river, and about three hundred yards west of the Granville road. There were a great many graves visible, and a number of remains had been, and were then being, exhumed by the curious relic-hunters and others. This was the principal burying-ground of the Delaware Indians at this point.

"On the farm of Samuel Cecil, in Section 25, Center Township, in 1839, was a piece of ground near the side of the then Richmond State Road, now the New Burlington Pike—where, tradition says, a Col. Winchester was burned at the stake by the Indians. The stake was visible when I came, and was charred; around it, for a distance of about fifty feet, it was level and smooth, and round like a circus ring, only not thrown up on the circle. This tradition had gained considerable credence at the time, and all believed it to be true.

"Some time subsequent to the date of my coming to this county, Jo Davis and a Mr. Gilbert, of Richmond, owned and ran a hack-line between Richmond and this point. Mr. Gilbert was a landlord in a tavern at Richmond, and Jo Davis on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, in Muncie. The building here became famous, and was known in Muncie as the 'Jo Davis corner,' the present site of the Patterson Block. This house became a popular resort, and in latter years the proprietor did a very good business. The hack-line had built one of those 'very elegant' old coaches known as the 'Rockaway,' with great leathern springs. There were three seats in the coach, and the necessary baggage facilities in the rear and on the top. The trips were made three times a week, carrying the mails. Prior to the establishment of this line, but one mail each week was run over the road to Richmond. Edward Keasby was Postmaster here at that time, and the office was located on the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets. A number of us clubbed together and had boxes made and put into the office at our own expense. These were the first boxes put into the office. The Postmaster, previous to this, had very rude arrangements for handling the mails. I was assigned No. 48, and have ever since retained that number. The hack-line was discontinued when the railroad was completed to Muncie.

"The place of holding courts prior to the completion of the court house, was in a small frame building on the west side of High street, north of Main, on the site of Wachtel & Tyner's harness-shop. Courts were, however, held in some other place before that time, but this was the court house when I came here, and at which time the foundation of the present court house had just been laid. This foundation was laid in the fall of 1838, and the building erected in 1839, by a man, Morgan John, who, through some mismanagement or other outside of this contract and with it, broke up, and a Mr. Shaffer was employed to finish the carpenter work. The building was considered a marvel of beauty, and, in fact, was the finest structure in many surrounding counties.

"A man by the name of W. H. Perkins came and commenced business here, as a tailor, in one of the small rooms in a frame building on the north side of Main street, between Mulberry and Walnut, the present site of Birt & Kirby's grocery store. Some of our citizens learned the trade with him, among whom were Wash Green and Samuel Rodman. He came here some time after my arrival and located as above, but subsequently removed his shop and opened up a larger and more complete business on the east side of Walnut, north of Main street. He brought the first sewing machine into the town. It was one of Singer's manufacture and excited great curiosity. Everybody went to see it work, and all kinds of opinions were passed as to its practicability. The machine was purchased at Indianapolis, at Indiana's first State Fair, in 1852. It was one of Singer's first build, and was purchased by Mr. Perkins for $250."

CHAPTER V.

OUR PUBLIC LAND SYSTEM.

The Public Domain—Government Title to It—Title under the Confederation of States—Disposal of these Lands to Individuals—Early Surveys—The Method—Colonial System, with Subsequent Modifications—Method in Early United States Surveys—Adoption of the Rectangular System of Surveys—The System in Detail—Land Districts and Land Offices—Land Sales, etc.

THE Public Domain, as it is called, consists of the lands belonging to the General Government, as distinguished from the unimproved lands belonging to the individual States, or private owners," says Judge Hall, in his "Notes on the Western States." Anterior to the discovery and occupancy of the Continent of North America by Europeans, the title to lands embraced within the territorial area of the United States as now recognized, was vested in the various Indian tribes and families, who were the primitive inhabitants and occupants of the country. It would seem natural and proper, therefore, that they, possessing a proprietary right to the soil, should have been consulted, at least, in the transfer of these rights to others, notwithstanding the rights of discovery and of conquest by Europeans, were made to supersede the rights of original possession. While the policy may have been in accord with the laws of civilized nations to make the right of discovery supreme by force, it is not in accord with the doctrines of the higher law of inherent rights, as expressed by our Revolutionary fathers in the great charter of American liberty. Having discovered the continent and caused the light of Christian civilization, so called, to shine upon it, all other rights than those of discovery appear to have been dissipated by the benignant sunshine, and the discoverers, by assumption, took formal possession. Whether these things were right, is for the Supreme Arbiter of Justice to decide.

On such premises, in the course of time, liberal grants to favored representatives were made by the King, in whose name and to whose credit these discoveries and acquisitions acquired consequence—of extensive territorial areas, embracing, sometimes, in their boundaries, the subsequent area of several States. These grants were in the nature of charters, vesting in the grantees, with authority to plant colonies within the limits of the prescribed grant. King James I of England, on the 10th of April, 1606, granted letters patent "for two several colonies and plantations, to be made in Virginia and other parts and Territories of America." In this instance, the grantees, "Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and others of London and elsewhere, were authorized to plant their colony at any place on the Atlantic coast between the 34th and 41st degrees of north latitude." This grant embraced "all the lands, woods * * * from the first seat of their plantation * * * by the space of fifty miles of English statute measure, all along the coast of Virginia, toward the west and southwest, as the coast lyeth, with all the islands within 100 miles, directly over against the same coast, and also the lands, soil," etc., "from the said place of their first plantation and habitation for the space of fifty like English miles, all along the coast of Virginia and America, toward the east and northeast, or toward the north, as the coast lyeth, together with all the islands within 100 miles, directly over against the said coast, and also, all the lands, woods," etc., "from the same fifty miles every way on the coast, direct into the main land, by the space of 100 like English miles." Subsequently, through the agency of similar grants of territory made to the colony of Virginia, and to other colonies and companies, the major part of all the lands comprised within the limits of the United States and Territories, was acquired. By the "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the States," entered into at Philadelphia, on the 9th of July, 1778, each separate State retained its proprietary right to the unoccupied lands within its borders, no title vesting in the United States by virtue of that union of States; hence, "the uninhabited wilds lying to the west, and as yet not closely defined by established boundaries, were claimed by the adjacent States, and portions of them by foreign nations, under conflicting claims, but all subject to the paramount Indian title. The title, therefore, of the United States to that country, is derived: 1st. From treaties with foreign nations. 2d. From treaties with the Indian tribes. And 3d. From cessions by individual States, members of the Union." The titles thus acquired by the United States, were so acquired by the National Government in its capacity as such, chiefly since the adoption and ratification of the "more perfect union," known as the "Constitution of the United States of America," at present existing.

"The treaties with foreign nations, by which territory has been acquired, are those of 1783 and 1794, with Great Britain; of 1795 and 1820, with Spain, and of 1803 with France. It is sufficient to say of these treaties, that by them, we acquired Louisiana and the Floridas, and extinguished all the claims of foreign nations to the immense regions lying west of the several States, and extending to the Pacific Ocean." "The lands east of the Mississippi, and contained within the boundaries designated by the treaty with Great Britain, of 1783, were claimed by individual States, and the title of the United States to that Territory, is derived from cessions made by those States. These cessions embrace three distinct tracts of country:

"1st. The whole territory north of the River Ohio, and west of Pennsylvania and Virginia, extending northwardly to the northern boundary of the United States, and westwardly to the Mississippi, was claimed by Virginia, and that State was in possession of the French settlements of Vincennes and Kaskaskia, which she had occupied and defended during the Revolutionary war. The States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, set up to portions of the same territory, claims, which, though scarcely plausible, were urgently pressed upon the consideration of Congress. The United States, by cessions from those four States, acquired an indisputable title to the whole. This tract now comprises Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan."

"2d. North Carolina ceded to the United States all her vacant lands lying west of the Alleghany Mountains within the breadth of her charter. This territory is comprised within the State of Tennessee.

"3d. South Carolina and Georgia ceded their titles to that tract of country which now composes the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

"The United States having thus become the sole proprietary of what have since been called the public lands, the Nation was rescued from evils of the most threatening and embarrassing aspect. The claims of foreign nations adverse to our own, to the broadly expanded regions lying west of the several States, and extending to the Pacific, were extinguished, depriving those nations of all excuse for tampering with the Indians upon our border, and rescuing our frontier from the dangerous vicinity of foreign military posts. The boundaries of the then frontier States were defined, and they were prevented from growing to an inordinate size, and acquiring an undue preponderance in the Government—the interfering claims of several States to the same territory were silenced—but, above all, the General Government, in acquiring the sole jurisdiction over the vacant lands, was enabled to establish a uniform system for their settlement, and the erection of new States. To the latter, admission into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the older members of the Confederacy was secured, while the land was offered to the settlers at a fair price, and under an unexceptionable title. The disinterested policy of the States which made these liberal cessions, cannot be too highly applauded. Virginia, in particular, displayed a magnanimity which entitles her to the lasting gratitude of the American people; her territory was by far the largest, and her sacrifice to the general good, the noblest. It was disinterested, because she reserved no remuneration to herself."*

Under the ordinance of cession, made by Virginia to the United States, the following reservation was made: "That the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of Kaskaskia, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their professions and titles confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties." In addition to this reservation, a certain quantity of lands having been promised by Virginia, to Gen. George Rogers Clarke, and to the officers and soldiers who served under him in the reduction of the French posts, a reservation to that effect was incorporated, for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of that promise. This cession was made in 1784.

By the ordinance of Congress passed in 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory, certain prohibitions were imposed, concerning the management of the lands embraced in its provisions, among which, these are the most important to the people of this locality:

"The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposition of the soil by the United States, in Congress assembled, nor in any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona-fide purchasers." "No tax shall be imposed upon lands the property of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents."

From what has been written in the preceding pages, the fact is reasonably established that no portion of the lands embraced in our vast territory have been acquired or even claimed by our Government, by conquest, under the usages of war. Aside from the right acquired by purchase or cession from civilized nations under the forms of law, the Government, recognizing the existence of paramount rights inherent in the Indian tribes of this country, has uniformly consulted those tribes, and procured from them for what was accepted as a valuable consideration, under treaty stipulations, the cession of all rights vested in them. In illustration of this doctrine, we cite the reader to "the treaty of Greenville, made by Gen. Wayne in 1795 at the head of a victorious army, with the chiefs of the tribes who had just before been vanquished by him in battle, is one of the first in date, in reference to the public domain, and affords sufficient evidence of the early adoption of a pacific and just policy by our Government. Nothing is claimed in that treaty by right of conquest. The parties agree to establish perpetual peace—the Indians acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and not of any foreign power—they promise to sell their lands to the United States only—the latter agrees to protect them, and a few regulations are adopted to govern the intercourse which shall ensue. A boundary line is established by which the Indians confirm to us large tracts of land, nearly all of which had been ceded to us by former treaties; and the United States agrees to pay them in goods to the value of $20,000, and to make them a further payment of $9,500 annually. Most of the treaties subsequently made, have been framed on this model.

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* Hall's Notes on the Western States, pp. 150–154

"So far, then, as title by purchase could be gained, that title has been acquired by the Federal Republic. She has extinguished every title which could be possibly set up as adverse to her own; namely, those of foreign nations, those of Indian tribes, and those of such States as possessed or alleged them; and she has confirmed to individuals every acre to which the plausible shadow of a right could be shown, either in law or equity;" and the validity of those purchases, or of the rights acquired under them, has never been disputed.

During the existence of the "Confederation of States," titles to individual and other purchasers, were acquired through the agency of the State in which the land was situated. Since the confirmation of all titles in the General Government, purchasers have derived their sole right of ownership from the United States, as the supreme authority. "In 1787, the Ohio Company purchased a large tract from Congress, which body having adopted no system for the sale of lands, or the settlement of the Western country, seemed disposed to favor the mode of parceling out her wide domain in extensive grants. The purchase of the Ohio Company comprehended one million and a half of acres." In 1789, John Cleves Symmes, also, contracted with Congress for the purchase of a million acres of land, between the Great Miami and Little Miami, but the patent subsequently issued to him and his associates included only 311,682 acres, of which only 248,540 acres became private property. At first, it appears to have been the disposition of Congress to sell large grants to single individuals, but this became unpopular because of the attempted speculation at the expense of the purchaser for homestead purposes, for whose interest lands were afterward sold in tracts of forty and eighty acres. To this end, Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, in a report dated July 20, 1790, submitted, for the consideration of Congress, these suggestions: That no land shall be sold except such in respect to which the titles of the Indian tribes shall have been previously extinguished. That convenient tracts shall, from time to time, be set apart for the purpose of locations by actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding, to one person, one hundred acres. The first positive step taken toward modifying the old system of selling the public lands in large quantities to individuals or companies, was, on the 10th of May, 1800, which provided for the sale of lands in sections and half-sections. Prior to that date, no more than 121,540 acres had been sold, in addition to the Symmes purchase. Of this quantity, 72,974 acres had been disposed of at public sale in New York, in 1787, for $87,325, in evidences of public debt; 43,446 acres, at public sales in Pittsburgh, in 1796, for $100,427, and 5,120 acres at Philadelphia, in the same year, at $2 per acre. The credit of taking the first step in the direction of a radical reform in disposing of these lands is due to Gen. William H. Harrison, who, in 1799, was a Delegate to Congress from the Northwestern Territory.

At the session of 1799 and 1800, Gen. Harrison introduced a bill embodying the proposed provisions, and the introduction produced a sensation, showing how little thought had been bestowed upon the question of such momentous interest to the people, especially in the new States. Members of large experience in the legislative department of the Government felt called upon to combat the provisions of the bill, antagonizing the processes before recognized in the management of the land question. Gen. Harrison was equal to the emergency, however, and, defending it single handed and alone, he exposed the folly and iniquity of the old system, demonstrating that it could only result to the advantage of the wealthy monopolist, while the hardy and useful population, embracing chiefly those of small means, would necessarily be excluded from the benefits otherwise resulting to the country from the labors bestowed by the interested pioneer settler in the improvement of his homestead. Thus he triumphed in being familiar with the logic of facts applicable to the situation and able to present them with convincing force. The bill was passed and became a law by the approval of the President, on the 10th of May, 1800. Through his agency, also, the provision which appropriates the thirty-sixth part of each Congressional township, since known as the 16th Section, for the support of schools within the same, became a part of the fundamental law, and may be safely asserted to constitute the commencement of our beneficent system of common schools.

"As early as 1803, petitions were presented to Congress praying for various improvements or changes in the mode of selling lands, among which the most prominent suggestions were: To sell lands in smaller tracts; to charge no interest on sales; to sell for cash; to reduce the price; and to make grants of small tracts to actual settlers. On the 23d of January, 1804, a report was made in the House of Representatives, recommending the reduction of the size of the tracts, and the sale of quarter-sections in the townships which had before been offered in half-sections, and the sale of half-sections in those which had been offered in whole sections." These provisions with others authorizing the sale of public lands in tracts of eighty and forty acres, eighths and sixteenths of sections, were subsequently enacted, enabling persons of small means, at the prices fixed, to secure homesteads in these Western land districts. The result was a largely increased population of active and enterprising settlers, who, in after years, truly caused "the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose." The following brief outline of our present eminently practical system of public surveys, copied from Judge Hall's "Notes on the Western States," frequently referred to in these pages, will be found both interesting and valuable:

"All the lands within each district are surveyed before any part is offered for sale, being actually divided into townships of six miles square, and each of these subdivided into thirty-six sections of one mile square, containing 640 acres each. All the dividing lines run according to the cardinal points, and cross each other at right angles, except where fractional sections are formed by large streams, or by an Indian boundary line. These sections are again divided into quarter, half-quarter, and quarter-quarter sections, containing 160, 80 and 40 acres respectively, of which the lines are not actually surveyed, but the corners, boundaries and contents are ascertained by fixed rules prescribed by law. This branch of business is conducted under two principal surveyors, who appoint their own deputies. The sections in each township are numbered from 1 to 36, the townships are placed in ranges and also numbered. The surveys are founded upon a series of true meridians; the first principal meridian is in Ohio, the second in Indiana, the third in Illinois, etc., each forming the base of a series of surveys, of which the lines are made to correspond, so that the whole country is at last divided into squares of one mile each, and townships of six miles each, and these subdivisions arranged with mathematical accuracy into parallel ranges.

"This system is as simple, as it is on many accounts peculiarly happy. Disputes in relation to boundaries can seldom occur where the dividing lines can be at all times corrected by the cardinal points; where the same line, being extended throughout the whole region, is not dependent on visible marks or corners, but can readily be ascertained at any moment by calculation and measurement; and where one point, being ascertained, furnishes the basis for an indefinite number of surveys around it. Such lines, too, are easily preserved, and not readily forgotten.

"A vast deal of accurate and useful information is furnished to the public through the medium of this system. The whole surface of the country is actually surveyed and measured. The courses of rivers and smaller streams are accurately ascertained and measured, through all their meanders. Our maps are, therefore, exact, and the facilities for measuring distances remarkably convenient. Many of the peculiarities of the country discovered, and its resources pointed out, in the course of this minute exploration, and a mass of well-authenticated facts are registered in the proper department, such as the topographer can find in relation to no other country. After the land has been surveyed, districts are laid off, in each of which a land-office is established, and, on a day appointed by the President, the whole of the land is offered at public sale to the highest bidder, but not allowed to be sold below a certain minimum price. Such tracts as are not sold at that time may, at any time afterward, be purchased at the minimum price, at private sale. From all the sales, one thirty-sixth part of the land, being one entire section in each township, is reserved, and given in perpetuity for the support of schools in the township; Section No. 16, which is nearly central in each township, is designated by law for that purpose. In each of the new States and Territories, one entire township, containing 23,040 acres (and in some instances two townships), has been reserved, and given in perpetuity to the State when formed, for the support of seminaries of learning of the highest class; 5 per cent on the amount of the sales within each State is reserved, three-fifths of which is to be expended by Congress in making roads leading to the State, and two-fifths to be expended by such State in the encouragement of learning.

"The business of the land-office in each district is transacted by a Register and a Receiver, by the first of whom the land is sold to individual purchasers, while the other receives the money. These officers are entirely independent of each other, their duties distinct, and their responsibilities separate. They are required to keep similar books of account, and to make, respectively, periodical reports to the General Land Office at Washington—the one of his sales, the other of his receipts—so that the offices operate as checks on each other; and, as neither has any pecuniary interest in the fidelity of the other, there is no temptation to collusion. They each keep plats of all the land in their district, sold or unsold, on which each tract is distinctly marked and numbered, so that the purchaser, in making his selection, may examine for himself. No discretion is vested in the land officers in reference to the sale. The purchaser having selected his tract, or as many tracts as he may desire, they have simply to discharge the ministerial duty of receiving the money and granting the evidence of title."

U. S. LAND SURVEYS.

A more systematic method of surveys than that before in use in this country was the necessary outgrowth of the change of policy and management of the sales of public lands from those recognized in colonial days. We have already given something of what was then the practice, and the results consequent thereupon. The system of surveys now in use did not at once mature and become a perfect system, nor, indeed, is it now; but, having its origin in the necessities of the times, it was at first little more than an outline of what after necessities brought forth, gradually approaching perfection in conformity with the suggestions of experience. The first departure from the old method, ante-dated somewhat the inauguration of our present form of government, being prescribed by the Congress of the Confederation, on the 20th of May, 1785, and provided for the survey of the "Western Territory." The ordinance defined that said territory should be divided into "townships of six miles square, by lines running due north and south, and others crossing them at right angles." This constituted the basis of the present system. Instead of the irregular coast line base of the early colonial system, the due east-and-west base line and standard parallels with the Principal Meridian lines erected thereon, and at right angles therewith, whereby the township and subdivision lines are definitely ascertained and accurately located, was substituted. It was a great improvement upon the former regulations, and forms the outline of all subsequent enactments tending to develop a perfect connected system. On the 18th of May, 1796, the Federal Congress passed the first law on the subject of public surveys, the application of which was to "the territory northwest of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," better known as the "Northwestern Territory," afterward granted Territorial rights under special act of Congress.

The following are the provisions of the second section of that act, and applied to such lands as had not already been surveyed or disposed of, requiring that these lands be surveyed "by north-and-south lines run according to the true meridian, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships six miles square." It was further provided that "one-half of said townships taking them alternately, should be subdivided into sections, containing, as nearly as may be, six hundred and forty acres each, by running parallel lines through the same each way at the end of every two miles, and making a corner on each of said lines at the end of every mile." This was in full accord with the method of disposing of the public lands at that period and before the inauguration of the new system proposed by Gen. Harrison, to which reference has already been made, and contained, withal, some of the elements which distinguished the improved system.

On the 10th of May, 1800, by further act of Congress, amendatory of foregoing, it was directed that "the interior lines of townships intersected by the Muskingum and of all townships lying east of that river which had not before been actually subdivided into sections, should also be run and marked in the manner prescribed by the said act for running and making the interior lines of townships directed to be sold in sections of six hundred and forty acres each.

Whenever the exterior lines of the townships thus to be subdivided, exceeded or fell short of six miles, the excess or deficiency was to be added to or deducted from the western or northern tier of sections. By this act, it was also provided that the northern and western tiers of sections should be sold as containing only the quantity expressed on the plats, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity.

Under the provisions of the first section of the act, approved March 26, 1804, it was made the duty of the Surveyor General to cause the public lands north of the River Ohio, and east of the River Mississippi, to be surveyed in townships six miles square, and divided in the same manner as provided by law in relation to the lands northwest of the River Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. Subsequently, a law was passed by Congress, and approved February 11, 1805, contemplating the division of the public domain in tracts suitable for settlers of moderate means, which provided for such subdivisions, and established the following principles, upon which the subdivisional boundaries of the public lands should be determined: Section 1 provided that "all the corners marked in the surveys returned by the surveyor * * * should be established as the proper corners of sections or subdivisions of sections which they were intended to designate; and the corners of half and quarter sections not marked on the said surveys, should be placed as nearly as possible equidistant from those two corners which stand on the same line." The second section provides that "The boundary line actually run, and marked in the surveys returned by the surveyors * * * * shall be established as the proper boundary lines of the sections or subdivisions for which they were intended; and the length of such lines, as returned by * * * * surveyors, shall be held and considered as the true length thereof. And the boundary lines which shall not have been actually run and marked as aforesaid, shall be ascertained by running straight lines from the established corners to the opposite corresponding corners; but, in those portions of the fractional townships in which no such opposite corresponding corners have been or can be fixed, the said boundary lines shall be ascertained by running from the established corners due north-and-south, or east-and-west lines, as the case may be, to the water-course, Indian boundary line, or other external boundary of such fractional township."

Section 3 provides that "each section, or subdivision of section, the contents whereof shall have been, or, by virtue of the first section of this act, shall be, returned by the surveyor * * * * shall be held and considered as containing the exact quantity expressed in such return or returns; and the half-sections and quarter-sections, the contents whereof shall not have been returned, shall be held and considered as containing the one-half or the one-fourth part respectively, of the returned contents of the section of which they make a part."

Again, by the act of Congress of February 22, 1817, it was provided that from and after the 1st day of September of that year, "in every case of the division of a quarter-section" (of the section designated by numbers 2, 5, 20, 30 and 33), "the partitions shall be made by a line running due north and south." It will be seen from the last preceding clause that in the subdivision of quarter-sections there were only certain sections in each township which were subject to subdivision by a north-and-south line, making an east half and a west half of such quarter-section; but by a subsequent act, April 24, 1820, it was provided that in every case of the subdivision of a quarter-section," after the 1st of July of that year, "the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and the corners and contents of half quarter-sections which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of the act of February 11, 1805."

"An act supplemental to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," approved April 5, 1832, provided that from and after the 1st day of May following "in every case of a subdivision of a half quarter-section" (in all the public lands of the United States), "the lines for the division thereof shall run east and west, and the corners and contents of quarter-quarter sections which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained, as nearly as may be, in the manner and on the principles directed and prescribed by the second section of the act of February 11, 1805; and fractional sections containing fewer or more than one hundred and sixty acres shall, in like manner, as nearly as may be practicable, be subdivided into quarter-quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The system prescribed by the United States Government for the survey of the public lands is known as the "Rectangular System," since the lines bounding given areas are uniformly run at right angles with each other on adjacent sides, and, hence, parallel on opposite sides. The primary divisions recognized in this system are townships, "six miles square, bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points, and containing, as nearly as may be, 23,040 acres;" sections, each "one mile square, containing six hundred and forty acres," or the one-sixth part of a township, except in particular cases, as the interposition of meandered streams, or ancient boundaries; subdivisions of sections into quarters, eighths and sixteenths, containing respectively, one hundred and sixty, eighty and forty acres, which are styled the legal subdivisions, and are the only subdivisions recognized by the Government in disposing of the public lands, except where tracts are made fractional by watercourses or other causes. The lines of these subdivisions are not actually surveyed and marked in the field, but quarter-section or half-mile posts are established on the boundaries of the sections, and the quarter-quarter corners are by law the equidistant points between the sections and quarter-section corners; hence the interior subdivisional lines of sections are only designated on the township plats in the Surveyor General's office; so that, when the boundaries of these subdivisions are required to be established on the ground, the County Surveyor, or other competent person, is employed.

THE FIELD WORK.

The first or preliminary step taken in making an original survey of the public lands into townships and sections, is to establish Principal Meridians and Base Lines. The first is called a Meridian line, because it is run due north and south, and at right angles with the equator or equatorial line, and Principal, because it is made a standard or reference line for the surveys in a given State or Territory, and numbered first, second, third, etc., as it is the first, second or third one established. The first one established was that which starts on the Ohio River, "beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, and running thence due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada," and, at the time of the approval of the act of Congress of May 7, 1800, "to divide the territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio, into two separate governments," was designated as the line which should henceforth "become and remain permanently, the boundary line between such State [Ohio] and the Indiana Territory; anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding." Yet, the first section of that act prescribed "that, from and after the 4th day of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north, until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purposes of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory," and the surveys of public lands made prior to the admission of Indiana as a separate State, as provided in the fifth section of the foregoing act, were so made with reference to that line as a boundary, the ranges counting west, to that line, from the First Meridian, as will appear by reference to the reports of such surveys and the plats thereof, on file in the office of the Surveyor General. The Second Principal Meridian, and that which is made the reference line in the surveys of lands in Indiana, is located fifteen ranges, or ninety miles, township measure, west. From this meridian, the ranges of townships are numbered east and west, accordingly as they are situated east or west of that line, except those situated west of the First Meridian and east of the temporary territorial line, which was the boundary of the old surveys.

The Base Line, or that upon which the Principal Meridian is erected, may be either the equatorial line or a line drawn parallel with it, and is located with reference to the convenience of the State or Territory interested, in numbering the townships, the largest division known in the public-land system of the United States, which lie north or south of that line. In this State, the base line is established at a point from which townships are numbered from 1 to 8 south, and from 1 to 38 north. As explanatory, therefore, of the means whereby a particular tract of land in Indiana is determined, we first determine the number of the township, whether north or south, which fixes the number of townships, inclusive, from that to the base line; then, the number of the range, whether east or west of the second, or west of the First Principal Meridian. If in a range west of the First Meridian, we know that it lies between the old temporary territorial boundary and the west line of the Ohio; and, if east or west of the Second, we know not only that the township is that many ranges, six miles wide, east or west of the meridian, but that it is also west of the old line just referred to, extending from a point on the Ohio River, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky, to Fort Recovery. These two lines constitute the basis of all public surveys, and are indispensable prerequisites to the laying-out of the townships.

Standard Parallels, as they are called, are simply standard lines established either north or south of the base line and parallel with it, and are used as reference or correction lines, from which the surveyor is enabled to make allowance for the convergence of meridians, and thus preserve, as nearly as may be practicable, the square form of the township, as prescribed by law. These parallels are run every five townships or thirty miles north or south of the base line,* and constitute new bases for the townships north of them, up to the next parallel. In surveying and establishing all these principal reference lines, meridians, base lines and standard parallels, for the purpose of securing strict accuracy and to dispense with the uncertainties of magnetic lines, "deputy surveyors are required to use Burt's improved solar compass or other instrument of equal utility; but, when the needle can be relied upon, the ordinary magnetic compass may be used in subdividing or meandering."

The meridian and base lines having been previously established, and the proper township, section and subdivisional corners located as prescribed in the instructions, the process of surveying and establishing township lines is briefly described as follows: For townships west of the meridian, the surveyor commences his work at the first pre-established township corner on the base line west of the meridian, which will be the southwest corner of Township 1 north, Range 1 west, and runs thence north, on a true meridian line, 480 chains, establishing the section and quarter-section corners, as required by his instructions; at the end of that distance establishing the township corner, which is common to the Townships 1 and 2 north, and Ranges 1 and 2 west. From this point, he runs and measures east on a random line, setting temporary section and quarter-section stakes, to the first township corner north, on the meridian line, and noting the distance at which the eastern boundary is intersected north or south of the true or established corner. Then, making his correction for course, he runs the true line back to the corner from which the random started, measuring westward, establishing the necessary permanent section and quarter-section corners, and obliterating the temporary posts, throwing the excess or deficiency in measurement on the west end of the line. In case the variance in alignment is more than 3.50 chains north or south of the standard corner on the meridian, he is required by his instructions to retrace his work. The same course of procedure applies to all townships north to No. 5, the north boundary of which intersects the first correction parallel, where the line, having no check by an east-and-west alignment and measurement, intersects the parallel at a point, if the line has been accurately run, seventy-six links east of the standard corner, the amount of actual convergence of meridian lines. A corner is established at this point of intersection, called a closing corner. On the east of the meridian, the process is the same, except that the work commences at a first township corner east, and the random lines measured west, instead of east, as before, and the true line east, throwing the excess over, or the deficiency under, 480 chains, on the west end of the line.

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* Prior to 1866, these parallels were run every twenty-four miles north of the base, and thirty south.

When the township lines have been run, the next step is to subdivide or sectionize the townships; and, by a regulation of the Land Department of the Government, the same Deputy who established the township lines is not permitted to subdivide that township into sections, for the obvious reason that errors or imperfections in work are more likely to be detected by another. This regulation has not always been in force, or, at least, has not always been enforced literally. These lines may be run by a standard needle instrument properly adjusted. Before proceeding, it is the duty of the surveyor, with such an instrument, to make correction of his magnetic variation, so as to conform to the township work, and compare his chaining with the original measurements. "For this purpose, he is required to retrace the first mile, both of the south and east boundaries of each township, and any discrepancy, either in the variation or chaining, must be noted in the field-book."

Having thus complied with the prescribed regulations, he will begin at the first mile or section corner, west on the south boundary, common to Sections 35 and 36; thence running due north forty chains, he establishes a quarter-section corner, and continues his course to the end of eighty chains, establishing there a corner common to Sections 25, 26, 35, 36. From this point, he runs a random line due east, setting a temporary quarter-section post at the end of forty chains, and continues his alignment without "blazing," to the eastern boundary, which, in this instance, is the township line. "If the township line is intersected exactly at the section-corner thereon, the random may be blazed back and established as the true line, but, if the random strikes the boundary either north or south of the section-corner, the distance of the point of intersection from said corner must be measured and noted, and a course calculated that will run a true line from the section-corner on the boundary, back to" the section-corner last started from. "The permanent quarter-section corner must be established on the true line, at a point equidistant from the two section-corners, according to the requirements of law, and the temporary post on the random should be pulled up." Thus he proceeds with each section to the closing section on the north. From the corner of Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, a random line is run due north, between Sections 1 and 2, to the north boundary of the township. "If the random does not close exactly on the section-corner pre-established, the distance of the intersection from said corner must be measured and noted, and a course calculated that will run a true line south to the corner from which the random started, the same as randoms east, except that the permanent quarter-section corner must be planted exactly forty chains from the interior section corner, thereby throwing the excess or deficiency in measurement on the last half-mile, according to law." The first tier of sections being thus completed, the surveyor next commences at the corner on the south side of the township, between Sections 34 and 35, and proceeds with the second tier as with the first, then with the third, fourth and fifth in like manner. "In surveying the fifth section-line, between the fifth and sixth tiers of sections, not only an east random line is run between the sections, but a random must also be run due west to the range line, and corrected back the same as between sections in the first tier, except that the permanent quarter-section-corner must be established exactly forty chains from the interior section-corner, as required on the north boundary, throwing the excess or deficiency of measurement upon the last half-mile or outside quarter section." That portion of this last regulation which refers to the running true or corrected lines intersecting the township lines north and west, has not always been observed; for the surveyor, in retracing the work of early surveys, will not unfrequently find that closing corners have been established, thus making, on the township lines, corners representing the sections, both on the north and on the south, the former as standard corners, and the latter as correction corners. All lines and corners thus established, by the laws of the United States under which they were so established, are unchangeable. This regulation is made necessary, since, in the experience of the past, it has been found, that, without such a provision, a fruitful source of litigation and vexatious annoyance would exist among land-owners holding title under patent from the United States, as well as to others acquiring title by subsequent conveyance. Inasmuch, therefore, as these surveys were originally made under and in conformity with the laws of the United States, the National Government then holding the title, the boundaries and corners so established, are recognized as forming the basis of all subsequent subdivisions, notwithstanding the corners connecting boundary lines and the lines themselves, may have been established out of their proper positions. The reason is obvious. The Government having sold to purchasers, prescribing those lines and corners as true, would be bound to protect those purchasers in their rights. To preserve these rights, therefore, the following rules are established:

"1st. Whenever one or more of the original corners of a section was established out of place, the area of every legal subdivision in said section is affected thereby; that is, some of the subdivisions will contain more than the regular quantity, and others will contain less. It will be useless for the surveyor, therefore, when called upon to subdivide a section, where one of the original corners was established out of line or out of measure, to attempt to make such a division as will give an equal area to even two of the subdivisions; it cannot be done without violating the rules prescribed by Congress in such cases.

"2d. The original section and quarter-section corners established by the Government Surveyor, must stand as the true corners which they were intended to represent. This is true whether the corners be in place or not.

"3d. The quarter-quarter corners not established by the Deputy Surveyor, must be planted equidistant, and on line between the quarter-post and the section-corner.

"4th. All the subdivisional lines of a section must be straight lines running from the proper corner in one exterior line to its corresponding corner in the opposite boundary of the section. There is no exception to this rule.

"5th. In fractional sections, where no opposite corresponding corner has been or can be established, any required subdivision line of such section must be run from the proper original corner in the boundary line, due east and west, or north and south, as the case may be, to the water-course, Indian reservation or other exterior boundary of said fractional section."

CHAPTER VI.

MUNCIE'S ANTECEDENTS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF TECUMSEH AND HIS PROPHET BROTHER.

TECUMSEH, whose name, with that of his brother, the Prophet, figured quite extensively in the history of this immediate locality, many years anterior to its settlement by the white people, was of the Shawanoe tribe, which, for a time just after the treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795, with the consent of the Delawares, who then occupied this Territory, abode with them at this, their principal town, Out-ain-ink, now better known as Oldtown, to distinguish it from the present city of Muncie. He was the son of Puc-ke-shin-wa and Me-tho-a-tas-ke, the former of the Kiscopoke and the latter of the Turtle division of the Shawanoes, and hence of the pure blood, notwithstanding the declaration that his paternal grandfather was of the Anglo-Saxon race, as has been claimed, and his grandmother a Creek. Both his father and mother were of the Shawanoe family, and possessed qualities, mental and physical, of a high order. He was the fourth in a family of seven children—six sons and a daughter—and his name was said to signify a shooting star, foreshadowing his future career. According to the best authorities, he was born in the year 1768, on Mad River, in what is now Clark County, Ohio. His father, Puc-ke-shin-wa, was a brave of great merit, that won for him the confidence of his people, by whom he was promoted to a chieftaincy, a rank to be acquired by the exhibition of qualities found only in persons of the highest recognized distinction. He was one of the leading spirits in the battle of the Kanaw-ha, in 1774. At an early age, Tecumseh was placed under the tutelage of his elder brother, Chec-see-kau, who is represented to have taken great pains in preparing him for what he seemed destined to become, a distinguished warrior, instilling into his youthful mind a love for the truth and contempt for the wrong. His earliest instincts seem to have been for war, and his first impulses directed him forward in the development of mind and muscle, according to the most approved methods of the age, excelling in all the departments of Indian military life, assuming the leadership among his companions, as if by inherent right, in all their trainings and all their pastimes, distinguishing himself always by superior strength, activity and skill. In the use of the bow and arrow, his dexterity surpassed all the other youth of his tribe, over whom he possessed an influence only begotten of unbounded confidence and respect. This confidence is said never to have been betrayed by him. The first important warlike expedition in which he took part was an attack upon some flatboatmen descending the Ohio River near Limestone, about the year 1783, when he was in his seventeenth year. The boats were all captured and the crews killed, except one man, who was taken prisoner and afterward burned. This was the first case of burning ever witnessed by him, and the experience was a terrible one, exerting an influence upon him which ever after induced an abhorrence that he could not overcome. It has been said by those best acquainted with him, that never, in any instance, was he known to have violated this resolution to obey the promptings of an inherent humanity.

About the year 1787, he, with his brother Chec-see-kau and a small party of Kiscopokes, started on a hunting expedition to the Cherokee country, stopping for a few months in the Mississinewa country, and then crossing over to the Mississippi, encamping at the mouth of Apple Creek, where they remained about one year; from there to the place of their destination, remaining in the south some two years. Subsequently he returned to Mad River, and afterward to the Auglaize, in 1790, after the defeat of Gen. Harmar.

In the decisive engagement between the combined Indian forces and the army of Gen. Wayne, on the 20th of August, 1794, near the Maumee Rapids, he was a participant; but, from some yet unexplained cause, it appears he took no part in the council of the preceding evening, when the engagement was determined upon, hence, in the details of that engagement, we find no other evidence of his presence or method among the Indians in their movements, than his personal management of the small band of Shawanoes, who fought with a desperation seldom paralleled. It was in this action that he and Lieutenant, afterward Governor, W. H. Harrison, met for the first time on the battle-field as opposing combatants. They were then both young, nearly the same age, and both displayed a courage and gallantry indicative of the brilliant and eventful future in wait for them. He refused to attend the treaty of Greenville, which was concluded on the 3d of August, 1795, and continued, from that time forward, unyielding in his opposition to a recognition of its provisions.

Having removed from his former habitations, near Urbana and Piqua, Ohio, to the head-waters of the White River, in the spring of 1797, the following year the Delawares, then residing in part on White River, in the State of Indiana, invited Tecumseh to remove to that locality. This invitation he and his followers accepted, and for a number of years afterward made that his headquarters. The principal town of the Delawares to which Tecumseh and his band were invited, and where he established his headquarters, was Out-ain-ink, on the north side of the White River, opposite to the Munsey-town, now the city of Muncie. The ancient site is known now as "Old Town," and has many interesting traditions growing out of its relations to these two tribes.

In 1805, some of the Shawanoes living at the Tawa towns on the head-waters of the Auglaize River, desiring to bring together the scattered bands of their people, sent a deputation to Tecumseh, at Outainink, inviting him and his followers to join them at these towns. The proposition, though mutually accepted, was never fully carried out, in consequence of the movements of the embryo prophet, Tens-kwa-ta-wa, who subsequently figured with conspicuous notoriety in Indian history along the Wabash. Under the influence of Tecumseh and his brother, some four hundred Indians assembled at Greenville, in April, 1807, and held a council, ostensibly for the purpose of affording an opportunity to these warriors to exhibit their mutual dissatisfaction with the provisions of the treaty at that place in 1795. The result indicates no other purpose, otherwise it had as well never been held.

The year following, the Kickapoos and Pottawatomies granted to Tecumseh and his prophet-brother a tract of land on the Tippecanoe River, a tributary of the Wabash, upon which the latter established a town, afterward known as the "Prophet's Town," because of its being the headquarters of the tribe and under the personal control of the prophet himself. From this point, also, Tecumseh radiated among the circumjacent tribes in the interest of his favorite project of establishing an Indian confederacy, as a means of offering combined opposition to the treaty provisions between the United States and the Indian tribes of the Northwest With this purpose in view, in the spring of 1809, he attended a council of various Indian tribes at Sandusky, Ohio, and attempted to prevail upon the Wyandots and Senecas to join his settlement on the Tippecanoe. His operations in this direction appear to have been premature, for some of the wily old Wyandot chiefs distrusted his purpose, and so informed him. However, with Capt. Lewis, another Shawanoe chief, a mission to the Creeks and Cherokees was planned and subsequently accomplished, all in the interest of Tecumseh's scheme.

During the latter part of the year 1809 and the spring of 1810, the movements of Tecumseh and Tens-qua-ta-wa, his brother, began more certainly than ever to develop before, their ultimate purpose to make war upon the frontier settlement on the Wabash and elsewhere. Their followers continued to increase, and there were numerous instances of secret diplomacy between them and the head men of other tribes supposed to be favorable to an alliance for the purpose of combined operations against the white people. The visit of Tecumseh to the Wyandots and the success attending it, with concurrent circumstances, elicited greater vigilance on the part of Gov. Harrison, and induced a determined purpose on his part to prepare for an active defense of his territory.

In August of that year, Tecumseh, under promise of a visit to the Governor at Vincennes, proposed to go there accompanied by no more than thirty of his principal warriors. Instead of complying with this promise, on the 12th of the month he descended the Wabash, attended by some four hundred warriors, fully armed with tomahawks and war-clubs, for the purpose of holding a conference with the Governor at his headquarters. The council took place in a grove near the Governor's residence, on the morning of August 15, 1810. Tecumseh opened the conference with a speech, in which he avowed his fixed purpose to resist all cessions of land unless agreed to by all the tribes in common as one nation. He had threatened to kill the chiefs who signed the treaty at Fort Wayne, and was still determined not to permit village chiefs, in future, to manage their affairs, but to place that power in the hands of the war chiefs. While he disclaimed any intention to make war against the United States, he declared his resolution to oppose all further intrusion of the whites on Indian lands, except on the terms indicated.

Gov. Harrison, in reply, reviewed Tecumseh's objections to the treaty at Fort Wayne, and stated that the Indians were not one nation having a common property in the lands; that the Miamis were the real owners of the lands on the Wabash ceded by that treaty, and that the Shawanoes had no right to interfere in the case, except by sufferance, because, from time immemorial, the Miamis had been in undisputed possession. As an answer to the assertion of Tecumseh, that the red people constituted but one nation, he said that, if such had been the purpose of the Great Spirit, He would have taught them to speak but one tongue; instead, as the facts were, every tribe was wont to speak a different language. This strong point in the Governor's argument greatly exasperated the chief, who, springing to his feet, flourished his tomahawk and disputed the correctness of the statement. The Indians, his warriors, springing to their feet also, assumed a warlike attitude. A collision seemed imminent; but, by the coolness of the Governor, and his manifest purpose to meet force with force, if need be, the calamity was averted. Rebuking Tecumseh for his rashness, he told him he was a bad man, and that no further communication would then be held with him, and that he must at once leave the place.

On the following morning, having recalled his hasty temper, Tecumseh sought and obtained another interview with the Governor, in which the subjects of conference were more pacifically canvassed, not materially changing the issues. In this latter interview, the Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Winnebagoes signified their purpose to abide by the principles of their compact with the Shawanoes.

Subsequently, while manifesting an indisposition to commence hostilities against the whites, Tecumseh occupied his time in visiting other tribes, and sought by every means in his power to further the objects of his contemplated confederacy. In the meantime, however, the battle of Tippecanoe was brought about through the instrumentality of the Prophet, contrary to the wishes and purposes of Tecumseh, who, at the time, was on a mission to the Southern Indians soliciting their co-operation with his plans. This untoward movement of Tens-qua-ta-wa in closing the issues involved in the partially matured purposes of Tecumseh prematurely thwarted those purposes and changed his course of policy. Upon the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain, on the 18th of June, 1812, he declared himself the ally of the latter and united his destinies with the British army, where he was given command of the Indians in alliance with him. In the engagement at Brownstown, which took place soon after the declaration of war, he received a slight wound. Subsequently, in the action before Detroit, on the 16th of August, 1812, the courage and tact exhibited by him, induced his appointment as a Brigadier General in the British army. During the siege of Fort Meigs, in May, 1813, Tecumseh again commanded the Indian allies, distinguishing himself as on former occasions. It is related of him in this connection, that, after the defeat of Col. Dudley through his agency, many of the Americans taken prisoners were saved from the tomahawk and scalping-knife, the usages of civilized warfare being more in consonance with his convictions of duty; thus, in his conduct, exhibiting qualities of heroism to which the British General, Proctor, seemed to be a stranger. On that occasion, seeing the indisposition of Proctor to stay the effusion of blood, Tecumseh said to him: "You are unfit to command; go and put on petticoats." Another of his declarations at that time is especially characteristic, addressing Gen. Proctor, he said: "I conquer to save, and you to murder."

In October following, the battle of the Thames was fought, between the army of Gen. Harrison, on the one hand, and the combined forces of Proctor and Tecumseh on the other. The result of this engagement was most disastrous to the latter, who suffered an inglorious defeat. Tecumseh, the brave and magnanimous, fell in the midst of the fight—a greater hero than his superior in command. In his fall, he was a willing sacrifice at the post of duty, disgusted with the perfidy of his Commanding General.

THE PROPHET.

The name by which this individual was known anterior to the date of his endowment with the spirit of prophecy, was Law-le-wa-si-ka, signifying "a loud voice," a name, no doubt, from his noisy propensities in early life. He was born about the year 1771, in the vicinity of Piqua, Ohio. He does not appear to have created any great sensation in early life, because of his sagacity, but rather the reverse. It was not until the early part of the year 1805 that he assumed to have been clothed upon with oracular power. The circumstances of this acquisition are thus related: "About this time, Pen-a-ga-she-ga (the changed feathers), who, for some years, had been the reputed prophet of the Shawanoes, died, and his mantle was appropriated by Law-le-wa-si-ka. From this time forward, he refused to answer to the name of 'the loud voice,' but gave himself the name of Tens-qua-ta-wa, or, as some have it, Pens-qua-ta-wa, meaning the 'open door,' because he then claimed to be the medium through which his people were to enter into the new ways of life proclaimed and exemplified by him. In November of that year, he called together at Wa-pa-con-netta, on the river Auglaize, a large number of his own tribe, with many Wyandots, Senecas and Ottawas, and, unfolding, displayed the formularies of the new character assumed by him, with the evidences of his divine commission. Among other things, he declaimed, with a show of earnestness, against the sin of drunkenness, of which he had been a victim; against the custom of Indian women intermarrying with white men, formerly prevalent among his people. Another of his peculiar doctrines advocated under the new departure, was that all property should be owned in common, each and every individual having an exact equality of right in the use and disposition of it under the sanction of the community. He advocated, also, the observance of a precept which might be safely indorsed by the white race—the duty, especially of young people, at all times and under all circumstances—to respect age, support and cherish the weak and infirm. As a means of preserving the identity of the Shawanoe nation as the superior of all other divisions of the Indian family, he taught that the observance of the original habits and dress was especially necessary. The chief of the new lights which, through his agency, were made to dawn upon his peculiar people was, that, having received from, the Great Spirit supernatural powers, "he was able to cure all manner of diseases, to confound his enemies, and stay the arm of death in sickness or on the battle-field."

Because of the superstitious credulity of the Indians, the Prophet was capable of and did exercise an uncommon control over the opinions and actions of a large number of his own as well as of kindred nations. The power assumed to be exercised by him he claimed to be supreme and would not admit of interference or opposition from others; hence, numerous instances are recorded of his dealing out to such summary punishment for their temerity. "If an individual, and especially a chief, was supposed to be hostile to his plans, or doubted the validity of his claim to the character of a Prophet, he was denounced as a witch, and the loss of reputation, if not of life, speedily followed. Among the first of his victims were several Delawares—Tat-e-poc-o-she, Patterson, his nephew, Coltos, an old woman, and an aged man called Joshua. These were successively marked by the Prophet, and doomed to be burned alive. The tragedy was commenced with the old woman," who was roasted slowly over a fire for four days, when she yielded up the ghost. The next victim was Tat-e-poc-o-she, a venerable chief of the Delawares, who had incurred the displeasure of this self-constituted Prophet, and was hence condemned to suffer death. He was deliberately tomahawked by the Prophet's order, and his body was consumed by fire. Other victims were similarly disposed of, when the wife of Tat-e-poc-o-she was selected for immolation, after the manner of her husband. While preparations were in progress, her brother, a youth of twenty summers, suddenly stepped forward, and, taking her by the hand, to the astonishment of all the council sitting in judgment, led her from the house. On his return, alluding to the Prophet and the consequences, of his presumption, he exclaimed: "The devil has come among us, and we are killing each other." Having thus spoken, he re-seated himself in the crowd. This bold and unexpected act, it is said, checked the superstitious frenzy of the Indians, by causing them to appreciate the inhumanity of the deeds committed by the emissaries of the Prophet, whose influence, in consequence, was essentially impaired.

Many of these proceedings took place during the temporary residence of Tecumseh, the Prophet and some of their immediate followers, among the Munsees of the Delawares, upon the banks of the White River, with headquarters at Out-ain-ink, where, tradition has it, these numerous burnings, or many of them, were enacted. Indeed, the statement has been made without contradiction, in many of the historical works of the day, that, not only did these sacrifices on the altar of superstition occur within the limits of this old Indian town on the north bank of White River, but the desecrated spot was long marked by the evidences remaining within the past half-century, of the post to which victims, white and red, had been tied during the progress of the fiery ordeal which reduced their bodies to ashes. In the latter part of the year 1807, he extended the influence of his newly acquired powers among the Ojibways, and for some time there was much interest excited touching the observances proposed as tests of their sincerity. The effect of these spasmodic efforts to keep themselves in good repute with the Prophet's chosen ministers, was of short duration, then the proffered influence was cast aside as impotent. From other quarters, however, proselytes came in large numbers and remained in the sacred presence until their means of subsistence were exhausted and their superstitious frenzy had abated.

During the following year, the Prophet's Town was established on the banks of the Tippecanoe. This town, in the subsequent history of pioneer movements on the Wabash, figured quite extensively. Indeed, in its real character, it became the hot-bed of treachery and corruption, where raids upon the frontier settlements were hatched and sent out and plans laid for the construction of the great Indian Confederacy. Here, the prime purpose of the Prophet's zeal for reform among his people was nurtured into maturity and brought forth its legitimate fruit—the defeat of his enterprise and the ultimate breaking of his magic spell.

The frequent and large accessions to his band from various tribes, made the number so formidable as to become a source of uneasiness and apprehension to Gov. Harrison and the Territorial authorities. As a consequence of the disturbances that uniformly had their origin at this point, attention was directed toward the pacification of the elements of discord concentrated there, either by diplomacy or the force of arms. So well were the motives of the Prophet concealed under his plausible statements, that it was long before the full measure of his deceptive villainy was fully ascertained. The development came, however, and with it the knowledge that it was the purpose of the Prophet and those acknowledging his leadership to massacre the entire population of Vincennes. To meet this exigency, prompt measures were adopted. In the course of time, however, affairs came to a crisis. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought on the 7th of November, 1811, and with it the destruction of his hopes of renown; his magic power was dispelled by the death-dealing bullets of the frontiersmen, and his assumed supremacy among the chieftains of the Wabash tribes vanished with the return of day, when his unguarded ambition induced him to ignite the slumbering volcano whose consequent explosion cost him his reputation and the lives of many of his deluded followers. Obscurity followed him to his death.

PERIOD OF LAW AND ORDER.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION.

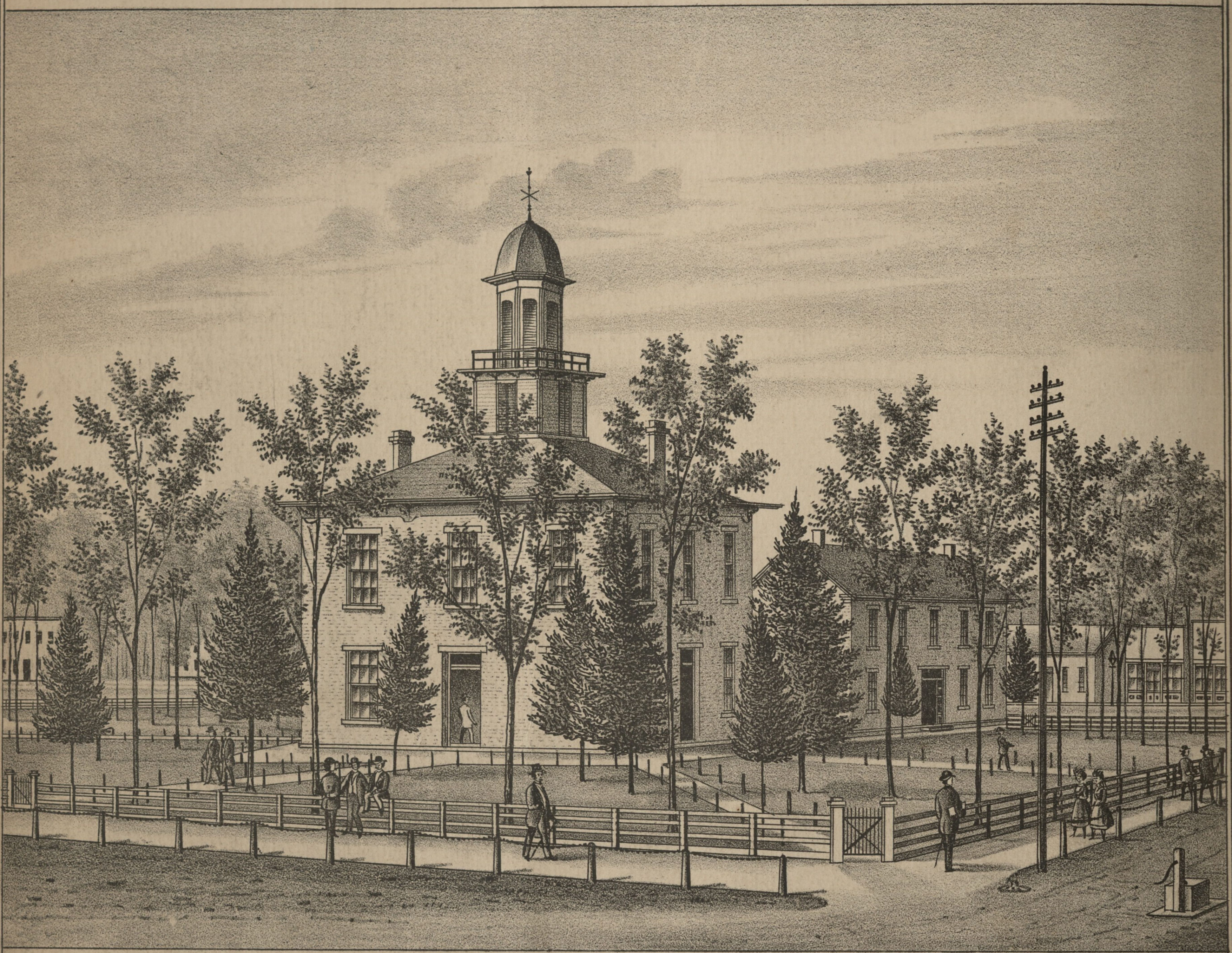
Preliminary Steps Toward Organization—Placing the Territory of the New Purchase—Original of Delaware County—Changes of Boundary—Final Adjustment of County Limits—Delaware County as it is now—Original Officers—Location of the Seat of Justice.

BY the treaty of October 3, 1818, with the Delawares, the United States acquired, by purchase, certain territory lying west of the old boundary line extending from a point on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of Kentucky River, in a northeasterly direction to Fort Recovery. Subsequently to that date, several new counties had been organized, embracing portions of the territory thus acquired, leaving unoccupied a considerable area lying east of the Second Principal Meridian, and west of the old boundary line aforesaid. Pursuant to the provisions of an "Act Relative to County Boundaries," approved January 31, 1824, it was directed "That all that part of the New Purchase lately acquired from the Indians, lying east of the Second Principal Meridian, but not included within the limits of any organized county, shall hereafter be known and designated by the name of Delaware County; and the counties contiguous thereto, and east of said meridian, shall have concurrent jurisdiction throughout the same." From that time forward, jurisdiction over territory now comprised within the present boundary of Delaware County, was exercised by the counties adjoining, as provided in the foregoing act. At that date, some progress had been made toward permanent settlement. After the lapse of three years, settlers had become quite numerous, and organization became the dominant idea. Accordingly, on the 26th of January, 1827, the act authorizing the people to form and operate a separate jurisdiction, by the approving signature of the Governor, became a part and parcel of the laws of the State of Indiana. That act was as follows:

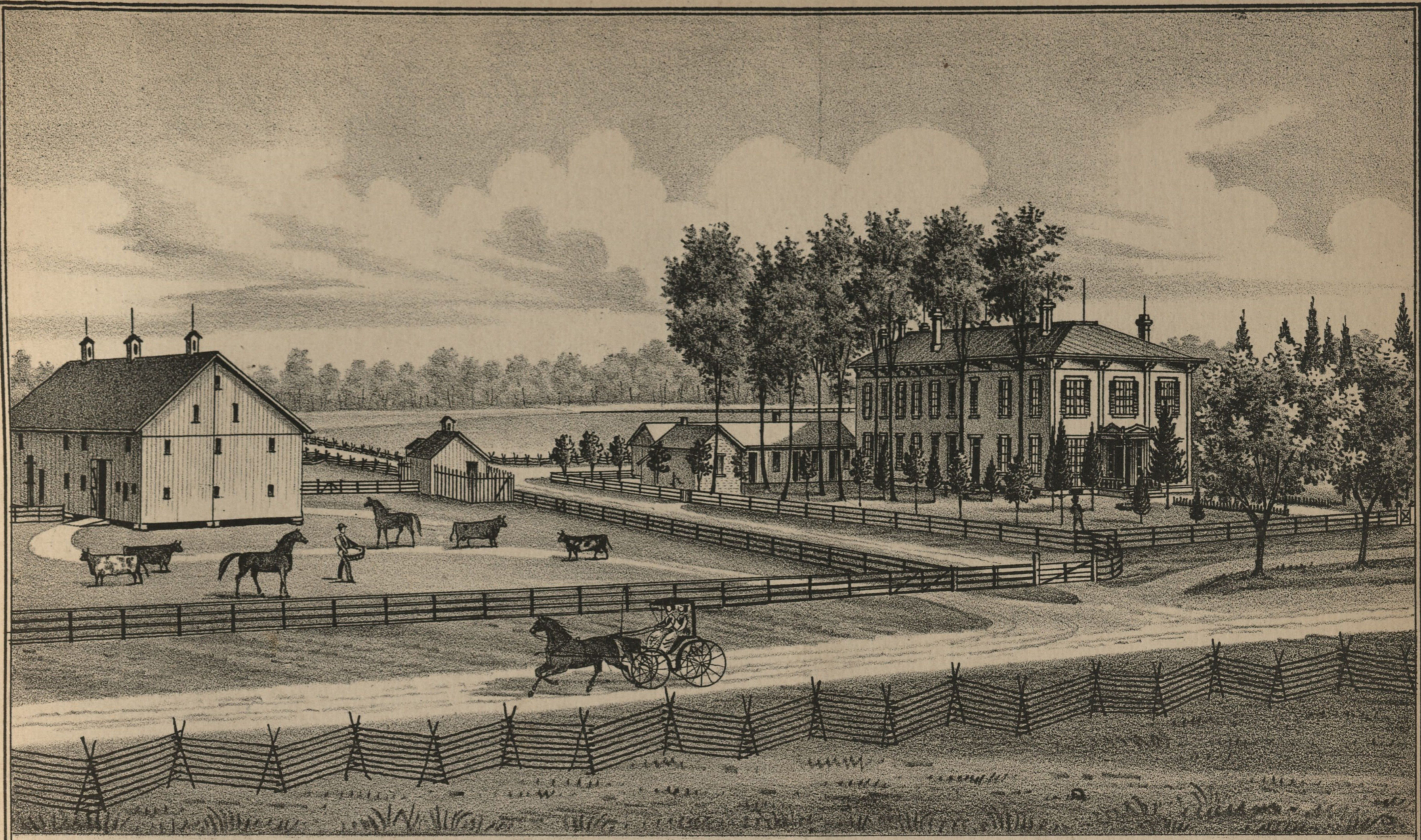
"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That all that tract of country included in the following boundaries, shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated by the name of the County of Delaware, viz.: 'Beginning at the northeast corner of Henry County; thence, due north with the western boundary of Randolph [county] to the northeast corner of Section numbered 8, Township 22 north, of Range No. 12 east; thence, west to the northeast corner of Section No. 11, Township 22 north, of Range 8 east; thence, south to the northwest corner of Henry County, and thence east, with the north boundary of said county, to the place of beginning.'

"Section 2. The said county of Delaware shall, from and after the first day of April next [1827] enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

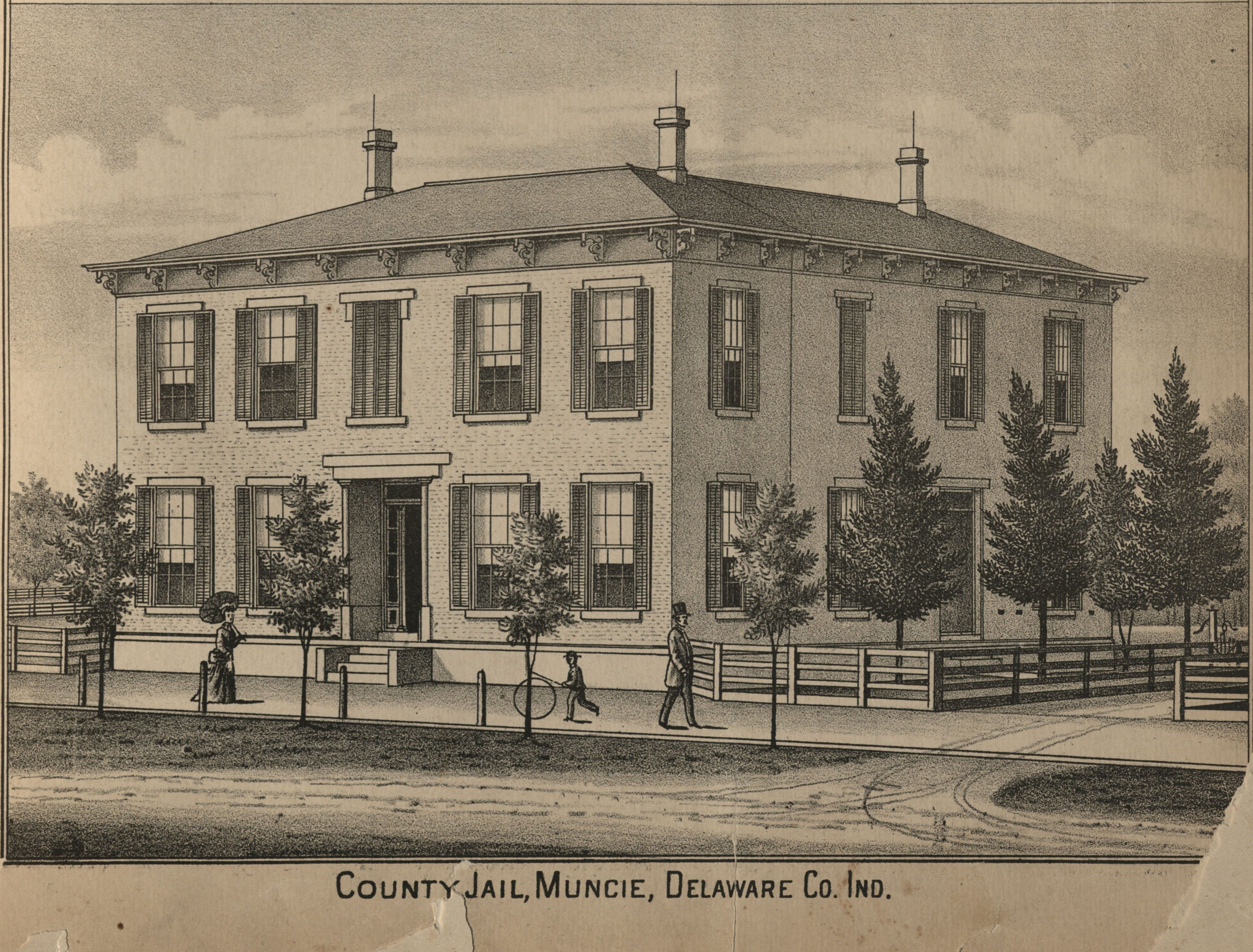
"Section 3. Elias Poston, of Rush County; Jonathan Platts, of Wayne County; Martin Adkins, of Decatur County; Joseph Craft, of Henry County, and William Smith, of Randolph County, are hereby appointed Commissioners" to locate seat of justice. "Said Commissioners shall meet at the house of Goldsmith Gilbert, in said county of Delaware, on the second Monday in June [11th] next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Randolph County, to notify said Commissioners, either in person or in writing, of their appointment, on or before the first Monday in June next, for which he shall receive such compensation out of the county treasury of said county of Delaware, as the Board of Justices thereof may deem just and reasonable, to be ordered and paid as other county claims are.



DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE MUNCIE, IND.



COUNTY INFIRMARY, DELAWARE CO. IND. (LIBERTY TP.)



COUNTY JAIL, MUNCIE, DELAWARE CO. IND.

"Section 4. The County Board of Justices of said new county, shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings thereon.

"Section 5. That all suits, pleas, plaints, actions, prosecutions and proceedings heretofore commenced and pending within the limits of said new county of Delaware, shall be prosecuted to final issue in the same manner, and the State and County taxes which may be due on the first Monday in June next, within the bounds of said county, shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if this act had not been passed.

"Section 6. The County Board of Justices shall meet at the house of Goldsmith Gilbert, in said county, on the first Monday in August next, and then and there proceed to do and transact all such business as may be required by law.

"Section 7. The said county of Delaware shall be attached to the representative district composed of the counties of Allen and Randolph, and to the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Rush, Henry, Randolph and Allen; and that all that district of country heretofore known as the county of Delaware, yet unorganized, be hereafter called and known by the name of the county of Adams."

By the provisions of Section 4, of "an act to regulate the judicial circuits," etc., approved January 27, 1827, "The County of Delaware shall be, and the same is hereby, attached to the County of Randolph, for judicial purposes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

As prescribed by the second section of the enabling act aforesaid, Delaware County became a separate and independent jurisdiction on Sunday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1827. On the following day, Monday, April 2, 1827, the people of the new county assembled at the place designated by the Sheriff appointed by the Governor for that purpose, in the notice issued and posted according to law, to vote for and choose the necessary officers to carry into effect the law enacted for their government. The result of this election was the choice of William Van Mater for Clerk and Recorder; for Associate Judges, John Rees and Lewis Rees; County Commissioners, Valentine Gibson, Aaron Stout and Enoch Nation, Peter Nolan being the Acting Sheriff.

Under the law then in force, the county business was transacted by a Board of Justices composed of the Justices of the Peace in the county, on and after the first Monday in May, superseding the Board of County Commissioners, pursuant to the law of January 31, 1824. This Board of Justices was a body politic and corporate representing the county of Delaware as such, having the authority to "sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered unto, in any Court of Justice whatever; and to do and transact all manner of business on behalf of their respective counties assigned them from time to time by law; and were required to hold their regular sessions on the first Mondays in January, March, May, July September and November in each and every year. In this county, however, their first session was required to be held, as directed in Section 6 of the enabling act, on the first Monday in August, 1827, at the house of Goldsmith C Gilbert, in said county, "and then and there proceed to do and transact all such business as may be required by law."

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of the organic act, a majority of the Commissioners named therein met at the house of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1827, and proceeded to examine the several sites proposed, and, after duly considering the same, to select and designate a seat of justice for the said county of Delaware, as by virtue of their authority directed. The result of that examination and deliberation on the part of said Commissioners, was fixing said seat of justice at the town of Muncie, as by law provided.

CHAPTER II.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WHEN the organization of the county had been perfected, and the legal machinery of a separate county jurisdiction had been adjusted to the conditions surrounding, the officials through whose instrumentality the motive powers of local government were to be applied, set themselves about preparing suitable quarters for themselves and for the legislative and judicial tribunals of the county. Until this was done, these quarters were substituted, private residences, shops or hotels (taverns) being pressed into service for the public good and for the accommodation of justice. The first public edifice of which we have any specific account was a

FRAME COURT HOUSE.

This building was contracted for in the summer or fall of 1828, and completed during the fall and winter of 1828–29, and is thus described. It was one of those substantial old-fashioned frame buildings, in construction common to the period of which it was a fair representative—two stories high, with low ceilings, the gable facing the street. The timbers of which the skeleton of the building was constructed were quite heavy, and hewn to a square surface; the sills of not less than twelve inches, and the plates and posts ten inches; while the cross-beams and other principal timbers were, perhaps, a little less in size, all framed with mortise and tenon, and pinned together with good substantial wooden pins of from one inch to an inch and a half diameter. The frame, therefore, was of the class known as "solid" weather-boarded, and not likely to be soon affected by the wrenchings of time. The sequel shows, however, that the elements of durability and permanency were not well considered. In size the building was about 20x40 feet, the lower story divided into two rooms, for court purposes, with a door, two side and two front windows in each, the upper story being calculated for the use of officials in managing the affairs of the county. Within ten years after, this "solid" frame began to show signs of premature decay, and soon came into disuse for the purposes contemplated in its construction. It caught fire at one time, and, but for the timely interposition of citizens and others interested pecuniarily in its safety, would have been summarily devoured by the flames. At the time of the building of this old frame court house, a large area on all sides of it was vacant, unoccupied ground, the enterprise of Muncie in that day wanting much in comparison with the exhibitions at more recent periods in its history.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

Evidences of dilapidation having early manifested themselves in the "old frame," and the necessities of the times demanding an improved condition of things, the Board of Commissioners of the county ordered plans and specifications to be prepared with a view to the erection of a permanent edifice for court meetings. Accordingly, at a session of the board in the winter of 1836–37, an order was entered adopting certain plans proposed, and awarding the contract for a brick court house, forty-five feet square, and twenty-eight feet high, to be surmounted with a cupola of appropriate dimensions, to Morgan John, for a sum of money, the amount of which is not now ascertainable. The plan and cost, however, were to be in substantial accord with the Wayne County Court House at Centerville. After the original plans and specifications had been prepared, and the work contracted for, it was found to be desirable that certain changes be made in the details of the work. The matter was thoroughly canvassed, and a special agent sent to Centerville, with instructions to make further examination, and submit the result to the board for its consideration This trust was promptly executed, and the changes suggested by the agent were adopted by the board, and accepted by the contractor as not in conflict with his bid, notwithstanding, the changes would involve an additional expense of from $1,000 to $1,500.

Before the contract was fully carried out, the contractor failed, and the board was compelled to take the completion of the building into their own hands. This was done, and the work finished in due time. Mr. Turner, in his reminiscences, speaking of the experiences of the board in this matter, says: "The brick of the building were to be laid up in what was called 'Flemish Bond,' and two bricklayers were secured from New Castle, who were Eastern workmen. They did not, however, prove to be equal to the task, and could not lay them up in that way. So, after the first story was up, they quit, and some excitement was created among us who had laid up brick before, to see that kind of work done."

That building is still standing and in a state of preservation comporting well with the prevailing workmanship of the day; but the plan and the adaptations are not at all in accord with the requirements of the present day, especially when it is considered that Delaware County stands deservedly in the highest rank among the several counties of the State, for enterprise and productive wealth.

COUNTY OFFICES.

At the June session, 1848, of the County Board, the first action from an official source, toward the erection of permanent quarters for the principal officers of the county, was had in the appointment of a committee to prepare plans and specifications for such a building. That committee having completed its work at the special session of the board in July of that year, submitted the same, of which, and the action of the board thereupon, we have the following record:

"And now, at this time, comes James L. Russey, Silas Morgan and Joseph Anthony, who were appointed at the last term of the board, to make out the plans and specifications of a building on the public square, in the county seat of said county, for the offices of Treasurer, Recorder, Clerk and Auditor, and report the following, to wit:

1st. The building to be 46 feet long, and 26 feet wide, from outside to outside, and the walls to be 20 feet high, that the stories may be 9 feet in the clear, each with a hall running through, 8 feet and 4 inches in the clear, and a partition in the back part, so situated as to make four vaults, 6 feet wide and 17 feet long, in the clear, with a chimney in each end running from the lower story, suitable for stove flues for each room. There are to be nine windows in front, two in each end above and below, and five in the rear, with a door at each end of the hall, and door from the hall to each office, also an iron door shutter, with a cut stone two feet long for each to be imbedded in, with a rabbet in the wall from each room into the vault, each room 17 feet square in the clear, well plastered and white-washed, together with the hall and vaults.

"2d. The foundation to be laid of good stone, 3 feet deep and 18 inches high, one foot above ground, at the highest part of the ground, and all the stone above ground to be cut and laid in what is called range-work.

3d. The walls to be laid up with well burned brick, and of full 13-inch wall, all except the two walls forming the hall, as far back as the vaults come, which are to be 9-inch walls, and the front walls to be laid up in what is called 'Flemish Bond.'

4th. The vaults to be made fire-proof, by running an arch over each, of brick, suitable to support brick and mortar sufficient to form a good fire-proof floor over each, three bars across, each one inch square or round iron, with a screw on each end, and two additional bars of iron as aforesaid, through the vaults, and the doors of the vaults to 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 6 feet high, and the shutters of said doors to be of iron, and hinges to suit the same, as are generally used in such buildings, with good and sufficient locks for such doors, together with good locks, bolts, window-springs, catches for shutters and sash.

"5th. The sleepers to be sawed 3x10 inches, and laid 18 inches from center to center; the first tier of joists to be 2½x8 inches, laid the same distance apart, with top tier extending over the wall, sufficient to receive a suitable cornice 2 feet wide, and necessary moldings made of plank, and also be framed and pinned well into a beam running through the building, 8x10 inches, 46 feet long, all of good oak timber.

6th. The roof. The shingles to be of good yellow poplar timber one-half an inch thick, laid 5 inches in length, to the weather, with a good raking cornice at each gable end of the building, and tin troughs slipped under the shingles, and spouts of the same at two corners, with suitable spout-heads. [See paragraph 12th added by the board.]

"7th. The floors of the offices and halls to be laid with well-seasoned oak plank, 1⅛ inches thick, and square jointed, with wash-boards all around each.

"8th. The front door to be made single-paneled, of two-inch plank, and suitable side lights, and transom over the door at the back end of the hall, to be made of the same thickness with the other transoms. All the doors and windows to have stone caps and sills, the door-sills of proper width. The door leading from the halls to the offices, to be made with two long panels of the same thickness.

"9th. Sufficient flight of stairs leading to the second story, with a ramp and E hand-railing. [10th and 4th joined in the 4th, including an addition by the board.]

"11th. The sash to be made of good pine, twelve lights to the window, of 10x14 glass panes, to be well sprigged and puttied into the sash. There shall be ventilation blinds to all the windows [and otherwise as stated in paragraph 4].

"12th. The rafters to be 3x5 inches at the heel, and 3x3 at the top, and collar-beams dove-tailed in across the rafters.

"13th. The whole woodwork to have three good coats of white paint, and the walls two coats of red, and penciled white, the red to be equal parts of Venetian red and red-lead.

"14th. All the work, and any and everything properly pertaining to such a building, and herein omitted to be particularly specified, to be done in a, good fitting and workmanlike manner, to the acceptance of the superintendent acting under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners of said county.

"15th. The whole job to be completed and ready for use on or before the first Monday of June, 1849.

"16th. The contractor will be required to give good security for the performance of the said work and building, within the time and in accordance with the foregoing specifications.

"17th. The contractor, under the direction of this board, shall receive his pay as follows, to wit: $500 when the house is under roof; $500 when all the doors and windows are in, and all the carpenter work done; all the remainder when said building is finally completed and accepted by the board, at the time above specified for the completion of said building, should it be completed. Which said plan and specifications, after being inspected by the board, and the same enlarged, amended and corrected, was agreed upon and accepted by the board, as above recorded. And, the board being satisfied by the County Auditor, that a sufficient notice had been publicly given of the intention to build such building, and that proposals would on this day be by the board received, inspected and adjudicated upon; and the foregoing specifications being publicly read and exhibited, and sundry persons having presented their proposals, which were examined most carefully, in pursuance of said notice, and the merit of each considered, was found the following, to wit:

July 1, 1848. Proposals for building the county offices of Delaware County.

The undersigned propose to build the house and finish it according to specifications exhibited, for the annexed sum:

62 perch of stone in the wall, at $3.25	$ 139 50
11,000 bricks in the wall, at $7.50	825 00
2,600 feet of joists, at 2½c	65 00
46 feet girders	1 84
1,000 feet of rafters, at 1¼c	12 50
1,500 feet sheeting, at 62c	9 37
11,500 shingles, at $2.50	28 75
350 feet studding to support rafters	3 50
2,400 feet oak flooring, at 1½c	36 00
Laying the floors	37 00
Putting on the roof	20 00
Framing joists and rafters	15 00
22 windows (pine sash) lumber and work	88 00
Sash and glass, and glazing and springs	60 00
Front door, side lights and transoms made of pine lumber	15 00
Back door of pine lumber	8 00
4 inside doors, and lumber and labor	30 00
4 iron doors for vaults	300 00
2 outside-door locks	10 00
4 inside-door locks	16 00
242 feet stone caps and sills, at 25c	60 50
Hauling the same	33 00
2 stone sills for outside doors	10 00
2,500 feet poplar plank	31 25
160 feet of cornice, at 75c	80 00
Spout heads and spouting	32 00
275 feet of base, at 6c	22 50
Nails	30 00

950 yards plastering, at 25c per yard	237	50
333 yards painting and penciling, at 25c	83	25
Painting wood work, three coats	25	00
22 Paris Venetian blinds, at $3	66	00
22 Paris Venetian blinds, painting	10	00
Running stairs	25	00
8 bars of iron for vault	40	00
Iron window shutters	40	00
Contingencies and work not enumerated	150	00
This we think a fair price	$2,696	46

RUSSEY, WYSOR & JACKS.

Which proposal was accepted.

At the session on the following day, July 2, 1848, the board made this additional order:

Ordered: By the board that James L. Russey, John Jack and Jacob H. Wysor, their heirs and assigns, have privilege of building, at their own expense, a basement-story to the county offices now under contract * * * and to have full, free use of same, with right of ingress and egress on the north end to the same, for the term of fifty years, for and in consideration of the sum of $100, to be paid in annual installments of $5 each year in advance: fifty years to be computed from 1st Monday in June, 1849 * * * no nuisance to be maintained, no liquors to be sold on the premises, except beer or cider, either for purposes of sickness or medicine.

From all that appears in the record to the contrary, those contracts were fully carried out, the building completed in accordance with the contract, and at the stipulated price.

The court house and the county officers' building occupy positions on the public square, the latter building immediately north of the former, both answering the purposes for which they were constructed; yet, in appearance, they are somewhat antiquated, and illy comport with the magnificent architecture of the present day everywhere manifest in the edifices of the city.

EARLY JAILS.

Shortly after the organization of the county, when the courts first began to be held here, the state of society demanded that a place of confinement be constructed for the safe keeping of violators of the law. The first building for this purpose was erected some time in the year 1828, because early in 1829 the grand jury declared against its safety and efficiency, inducing improvements which were subsequently made. All these, however, proved ineffectual, and a few years later, a structure somewhat more modern was projected, which in its day did service in temporarily restraining refractory characters and persistent violators of the law. These edifices, having subserved the purposes of justice for a time, were abandoned.

THE NEW JAIL.

As early as 1856, public attention began to be drawn to the fact that a new jail structure would, in the near future, be required, because of the unsafe condition of the old one, and its total want of adaptedness to the requirements of the times. Hence, the question elicited a due amount of consideration touching the plan, cost of construction, and when it should be erected. At the September session, 1858, therefore, it was ordered that the board repair to Winchester, Randolph County, on the 6th of October following, for the purpose of examining the new county jail at that place, "in order to assist them in preparing plans, and for the building of a new county jail in Muncie." In contemplation of the outlay incident to the construction of said new building, the board, at the December session, 1858, made the following order in the premises: "It appearing to the board that it is necessary to construct a new jail for the use of the county, and that the revenue afforded by reasonable taxation is insufficient to pay for the same, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the administration of the county business, it is, therefore, ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the county of Delaware, in the State of Indiana, that there be borrowed by said board the sum of $3,000, and that for that purpose there be issued bonds of the county, according to law, as follows, to wit: Fifteen bonds of $100 each; twenty bonds of $50 each, and twenty bonds of $25 each, being in all for the sum of $3,000; that each and all of said bonds shall be payable by their terms at the office of the treasurer of said county of Delaware, in Muncie, with 6 per cent interest per annum from date, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1860. It is further ordered by the board, that said bonds be numbered respectively, commencing with No. 1 and ending with No. 55," and the Auditor was ordered to discount the same at not more than 8 per cent.

At the same term, the board further "Ordered, That Thomas S. Neely be appointed to prepare proper plans, etc., for the new county jail and Sheriff's residence, and superintend the building of the same; also, that he prepare the necessary papers for contract with Macy, Rankin & Co., of Cincinnati, for the construction of the iron part of said jail, as per specifications on file in the Auditor's office; also, that he give notice, by publication in the Muncie *Free Press*, for sealed proposals to be received for the erection of said jail." Afterward, a special session was held on the 5th day of February, 1859; the board received and considered the following proposals, filed pursuant to notice:

Benedict, Feather & M. Reeder	$4,467	00
Kurtz and Barnes	6,000	00
Martin, Young and Hamilton	5,031	00
H. Willson	5,200	00
D. J. Silvers (Iron, $4,100, woodwork and painting, $5,700)	9,800	00

The board compared and examined said several propositions, awarded the contract to Messrs. Benedict, Feather & Reeder, at their bid of $4,467, letting the iron-work to Macy, Rankin & Co., as follows:

"We hereby agree to build, and deliver in Muncie, Ind., and put up complete after its delivery there, all the iron-work for the jail about to be erected there, as described in the plans and specifications submitted by us to the Commissioners, which plans and specifications are made a part of this contract, for the sum of $4,780 * * * *."

For the Sheriff's residence, to be erected in connection with the jail, this plan was determined upon: "The main building is to be 47 feet in front and 33 feet deep, on outside of brickwork, with an addition in the rear of building of 19 feet 6 inches by 26 feet and 6 inches on outside of brickwork."

At the following March session, 1859, the board purchased of Luther B. Willson, for the sum of $500, Lots numbered 2 and 3 in Block 8, Gilbert's [addition] donation to the town of Muncie, for the purpose of locating thereon the new jail. Willson executed a deed, and the board thereupon ordered the payment of $300, and directed that a warrant issue on the Treasurer of Delaware County, payable in one year. The following statement of the account for iron-work for the new jail, as per terms of contract, with the receipts therefor, was filed at the regular September session, 1859, to wit:

BILL AND RECEIPTS FOR IRON-WORK ON JAIL.

Commissioners of Delaware County to Macy, Rankin & Co., Dr.

To one iron jail, per contract	$4,780	00
To two extra bedsteads @ $5	10	00
To one extra cock in pump	3	00
To 25 feet of iron pipe	12	50
Total	$4,805	50
Credit, by cash	$50	00
Credit, by freight	161	81
Total	$211	81
Total Debit	$4,805	50
Total Credit	211	81
Total balance	$4,593	69
By 25 feet of iron pipe, not used	12	50
Total	$4,581	19
8 per cent interest on bonds added	366	50
Total	$4,947	69

Received Delaware County Bonds in payment as follows:

One at two years, from August 1, 1859	$1,300	00
One at two years, from August 1, 1859	1,000	00
One at two years, from August 1, 1859	200	00
One at three years, from August 1, 1859	1,000	00
One at three years, from August 1, 1859	1,135	88
One at three years, from August 1, 1859	261	81
Total	$4,897	69
Cash received	50	00
Total	$4,947	69

At the next December session, 1859, the following settlement account with the contractors for the new jail was filed with the board, to wit:

Feather & Reeder, amount of contract		$2,500 00
Cash paid to Feather	$1,174 00	
Cash paid to Reeder	575 00	1,749 00
Balance due		$751 00
Amount of cash paid Feather	$1,174 00	
“ “ L. Willson on lots	300 00	
“ “ T. S Neely, Superintendent	50 00	
“ “ Reeder	575 00	
“ “ Macy, Rankin & Co	213 19	
Total cash paid out	$2,312 19	
Proceeds from sale bonds		$2,760 00
Amount paid out to all parties on jail		2,312 19
Balance on hand		$447 81
Amount due Feather & Reeder		$751 00
Cash on hand		447 81
Deficiency		$303 19
Cash paid Feather		$1,174 00
Orders paid Feather		80 00
Total		$1,254 00
Cash paid Reeder		$575 00
Orders paid Reeder		180 00
Total		$755 00
Total cash and orders paid		$2,009 00
Contract price		4,467 00
Amount due Feather & Reeder in all kinds of pay		$2,458 00
Cash due Feather & Reeder		751 00
Amount due Feather & Reeder in County Orders		$1,707 00

CHAPTER III.

CIRCUIT COURT.

ORGANIZATION—FIRST OFFICERS—FIRST GRAND JURY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—FIRST ATTORNEY ADMITTED—ASSOCIATE JUDGES' FIRST PROCEEDINGS—SECOND TERM—THIRD TERM—ATTORNEYS ADMITTED—SUCCEEDING SESSIONS—PETIT JURIES—CASES OF CONTEMPT—FIRST INDICTMENTS—JAIL BOUNDS—COURT-ROOMS—GRAND JURORS AT LATER TERMS—EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR—FIRST SESSION IN COURT HOUSE—INDICTMENTS FOR SELLING WHISKY TO AN INDIAN—CIRCUIT COURT SEAL ADOPTED—DESCRIPTION—OTHER COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE first term of the Delaware Circuit Court met at the house of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, pursuant to the provisions of that part of the organic act which prescribes that the sessions of the Board of Justices be held there, on Monday, the 19th of May, A. D., 1828; Present, Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, President Judge, and John Rees and Lewis Rees, Associate Judges. Proclamation being made, the wheels of justice were put in motion and business proceeded according to the usages of the courts. The record then disclosed the following:

“Peter Nolin, Sheriff of Delaware County, now returns into court the *venira juriis*, heretofore to him directed, with the following panel of good and lawful men of the county of Delaware, by him summoned as grand jurors, to serve during the present term of this court, to wit: Lemuel G. Jackson, who is appointed foreman of the grand jury, and summoned as such, and Joseph Thornburg, Jonathan Beason, John Wardwick, William Stewart, Richard Thornburg, Henry Mosburgh, Jonathan Bentley, John Stewart, Jonathan Mills, William Bathman, Robert Gibson, Lewis Van Sicle, Thomas Thornburgh, Joel J. Spencer and Samuel McCulloch, who, being sworn and charged, retired to their room to deliberate, attended by Joel Vestal, who is sworn as their bailiff.”

“Stephen [Septimus] Smith is appointed Prosecutor for the present term of this court, in the room of Cyrus Finch, the regular Prosecuting Attorney.”

“William Blount was appointed Guardian for William Blount Jones, son of Mary Jones, daughter of said William Blount. The penalty of the bond was $300—David Bragg was security.”

“Charles H. Test was admitted as an attorney at law, in this court, who was sworn in.”

“John Rees and Lewis Rees were each allowed $2 for one day's service as Associate Judges. Joab Vestal was allowed $1 for service as Constable, waiting on Grand Jury, this term.”

“James Rariden was admitted as an Attorney. Septimus Smith was allowed $5 for acting as Prosecuting Attorney, pro tem., during the present term.”

“Ordered that the prosecutions pending in this court, be continued until the next term of this court.”

The first indictment returned by the Grand Jury of the Delaware Circuit Court was at this first term, and against John Downing for assault and battery. The prisoner being arraigned before the bar of Justice on the charge aforesaid, and required to answer thereto, for plea said he was guilty, as charged, whereupon the Court assessed against him a fine of $1. “After which the court adjourned to court in course.”

The second term of said court convened on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1828, at which time, the President Judge being absent and but one of the Associates, John Rees, being present, court was adjourned until Tuesday morning, the 18th, when, none of the Judges appearing, Peter Nolin, the Sheriff, adjourned court until Wednesday morning, November 19. All the Judges being still absent, the Sheriff, in pursuance of law, declared the Delaware Circuit Court adjourned until court in course.

The third term opened more auspiciously. It convened on Monday, May 18, 1829, with the following officers present: Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, President Judge; John Rees and Lewis Rees, Associate Judges; William Van Mater, Clerk; and Peter Nolin, Sheriff. On proclamation being made that Delaware Circuit Court was opened and ready for business, Martin M. Ray, Calvin Fletcher, Hiram Brown and Oliver H. Smith, being also present, were, on proper motion, admitted as attorneys and counselors at law, at the bar of this court, and, by order of the Judge, duly sworn and enrolled as such, as appears upon the records of said court remaining. Martin M. Ray then produced his commission as the Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana—in which circuit Delaware County was then situated—which was then engrossed and the necessay oath administered, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The first case for trial at this term, was the “State of Indiana vs. James Liston, for assault and battery.” The accused was arraigned before the Court on said charge and pleaded “not guilty” thereto; whereupon, the following jury was impaneled to try the same, to wit: Aquilla West, William Wise, John G. Deeds, William Powers, David Lott, Job Garner, William Blount, Jacob Branson, James Adamson, Thomas Crawford, Robert Gibson and Thomas Dewitt. The jury was then sworn, and, having heard the testimony, were charged by the Court. They then retired, and, after due deliberation, returned into court their verdict, that said defendant was not guilty. This appears to have been the first cause submitted to a Circuit Court jury in Delaware County.

During this term of court, the Prosecuting Attorney had one of the grand jurors, James Jackson, arraigned for being intoxicated and for disturbing the deliberations of Court. Testimony was introduced to sustain the allegation; and the Court, then, being sufficiently advised in the premises, found him guilty, as charged, and assessed a fine of $10 against him, which was paid. A more detailed account of this transaction may be found among the pioneer notes, in Minus Turner's narrative.

Another incident of the term was, the Sheriff, Peter Nolin, was fined $1 for failing to keep back the by-standers during the progress of an important trial, as he had been ordered to do by the Court. This fine, however, was subsequently remitted. A case of contempt was entered at the same term against Thomas Crawford, one of the regular panel of Traverse Jurors, for being intoxicated and thus appearing in court. He was fined $5 for his temerity. Served him right.

Among the numerous bills of indictment returned at the May term, 1829—some of the proceedings of which have just been noted—there were two for affrays; two for selling whisky without license; one for trespass and one for betting on a horse-race. Thus was the dignity of courts and the law maintained. Incident to this maintenance of the law's supremacy, the Court, at the same time, established the following prison or "jail bounds," to wit:

"Beginning at a stake, bearing north 37° 30′ west of the center of the jail, and distant therefrom 109 poles; thence, south 84° 30′ east, 154 poles, to a dogwood sapling; thence, south 85° 30′ west, 154 poles, to a stake; thence, north, 84° 30′ west, 154 poles, to a hickory sapling; thence, north 5° 30′ east, 154 poles, to the beginning." The admission of a prisoner to the privileges of the jail bounds were simply equivalent to the enlargement of prison limits and was among the first steps toward the abolition of "imprisonment for debt"—one of the relics of barbarism that remained on our statute books until more than the first third of the nineteenth century had passed. Subsequent legislative wisdom made the prison limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the county. Finally, the law imprisoning individuals for this class of offenses was abolished altogether.

At the July session of the Board of Commissioners for Delaware County, the following names were drawn for grand and petit jurors for the October term, 1830, and for the March term, 1831, to wit:

Grand jurors for October term, 1830—Parker Truitt, William Prickett, Richard Thornburgh, Samuel Andrews, John Benbow, Charles Redpath, David Rowe, Jonathan Berry, Aaron Elliott, Benjamin Drummond, Joseph Bennett, Amaziah Beeson, John L. A. Dalman, Riley Marshall, Rezin Malott, William Hardwick, John Ginn, Thomas Littler.

Grand jurors for March term, 1831—Jabez Moore, John G. Deeds, Sr., Peter Simmons, Benjamin Berry, James Adamson, Michael Banning, Norman Lamphire, Jesse Adamson, John Russell, John Leonax, Solomon Bowers, John Hayes, Israel Shoemaker, Aquilla West, Stephen Burnett, William Casteel, Ruel Ragan, William Eply.

Petit jurors for October term, 1830—William Downing, Owen Russell, Henry Taylor, David Brown, William Gilbert, Thomas Mason, John Purdue, John Newland, Garrett Gibson, Enoch Nation, Absalom Edward, Isaac Elliott, Sherrod Brock, Robert Goble, Asahel Thornburgh, Lewis Moor, John Trimble, William Fitzpatrick, Job Swain, Martin Hower, Joshua Small, David Conner, Samuel Bell, Joseph Reeves.

Petit jurors, March term, 1831—John Jackson, Timothy Templeton, Joseph Hiatt, Daniel Burrowes, Robert Massey, Tristram Starbuck, Henry Renberger, James Lester, Joseph Blount, Henry Smith, Jacob Powers, Ralph Heath, Stephen Brown, Thomas Wharton, John Stewart, David Baggs, Samuel Simmons, William Heal, John Lamb, William Windsor, Lemuel Jackson, William Blount, Robert McCormack, Thomas Branson.

At the October term, 1830, Caleb B. Smith and Samuel Bigger were admitted as attorneys to practice in the Delaware Circuit Court.

At the same term, the grand jury, having examined the county jail, as was made their duty by law, reported its condition as follows, to wit:

"We, the Grand Jury of Delaware County, being impaneled and sworn, have viewed the jail of said county, and find it in decent order, but we consider it insufficient as to locks and staples.

October 4, 1830. ENOCH NATION, *Foreman Grand Jury.*"

David Kilgore and Thomas C. Anthony were admitted as attorneys at the following term, at which term, also, the grand jury again directed its attention to the condition of the county jail, and reported its insufficiency, when the Court, on motion, summoned the Board of Commissioners to appear, and show why said jail should not be put in good repair. At the same term, the Commissioners, in obedience to that summons, made report and were discharged; but a subsequent examination made by the grand jury indicated the continued inefficiency of the jail, but otherwise its good condition.

Samuel C. Sample was admitted, also, to practice law in this court, at said term, and Charles H. Test made report, which was caused to be spread upon the records of the court at that and the previous term; that he had examined the Clerk's office, records, etc., and found the records well kept, and written in a "reasonably good hand." The complete records, however, still want the attestation and official signature to make them authentic.

The April term, 1832, of the Circuit Court, was held in the court house, and appears to have been the first one held in the building constructed for that purpose. At the same term, William J. Brown, afterward Secretary of State, was admitted to practice law in this court. At the term following, Samuel W. Parker and John W. Alley were also admitted as attorneys.

The grand jury, at the April term, 1833, found a bill of indictment against Samuel C. Walton, for retailing spirituous liquors to an Indian, in violation of law. The defendant's counsel moved the court to quash the indictment, but, after argument, the court, being sufficiently advised, overruled the motion. Upon the motion being overruled by the court, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined $5 as the penalty. Security being given for the payment of this fine and the costs, he was discharged from custody. James O'Neil, Barney DeWitt and Samuel Walton were indicted for a like offense at the next October term, and, upon trial, were respectively fined $5 as a penalty for the violation. Timothy Stewart, indicted for manslaughter, was arraigned and tried on that charge, but the jury found him not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged from custody.

At the April term, 1834, Andrew Kennedy, Jehu G. Elliott and Cyrus F. Dempsey were admitted as attorneys at this bar, and were sworn as such. Among other proceedings at this term, the Court devised and adopted a seal for the attestation of official papers. The following is the record made in the premises: "The Court now here devise a seal for this Court, and adopt the same by the following description, to wit: The said device on the seal is an ox, standing on his feet, and in the margin of said seal, encircling the ox, are the words following, to wit: 'Circuit Court, Delaware County, Indiana,' engraved so as to make a permanent impression. A copy of this seal is stamped upon the margin of this record." [Order Book No. 1, page 189.]

This completes our review of the organization and early proceedings of the Delaware Circuit Court, with a large number of the leading attorneys admitted to practice therein during that period. A complete roll of these, with others subsequently admitted, will be found in the order of their priority, in the chapter appropriated to the "Muncie Bar."

CHAPTER IV.

PROBATE COURT.

Its Organization—Proceedings of the First Term—The Judges—Proceedings of the Second and Subsequent Terms—An Abstract of the Business at those Terms—Names of Early Judges—Common Pleas the Successor of the Probate Court—Its Career and Supersedure by the Circuit Court, etc.

FROM the date of the organization of Delaware County, and the subsequent establishment of the Circuit Court therein, the Probate business was transacted in the Circuit Court by the Associate Judges thereof, until, in March, 1830, at which time the Delaware Probate Court was organized, pursuant to the forms of law. The record discloses the proceedings connected therewith as follows:

"March Term, 1830. Be it remembered, that, at a called session of the Probate Court, begun and held at Muncietown, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, in the county of Delaware, before the Honorables John Rees and Lewis Rees, Associate Judges of the Delaware Circuit Court, and, as such, Judges of the Probate Court of said county.

"On motion of Joseph Bennett, the court ordered that the said Bennett be, and is hereby appointed, a guardian for the infant heirs of Catharine Bennett deceased. After this appointment, the court adjourned until court in course, this being the only case."

"November Term, 1830. Be it remembered, that, at a session of the Probate Court, begun and held at Muncietown, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, in the County of Delaware, the Honorables Samuel McCulloch and John Tomlinson, Associate Judges of the Delaware

Circuit Court, and, as such, Judges of the Delaware Probate Court, were present. Said court met according to an act of the General Assembly, but did not go into business, for want of the Sheriff.

"Friday morning, November 5, 1830. Court met and proceeded to business." The first business was granting Letters of Administration to Hugh Murphy, on the goods and chattels of James Murphy, deceased.

The next case called was in the nature of a motion by Isaac Branson to be allowed six months from that date in which to settle the estate of Nathan Branson, deceased, of which he was administrator. The court, having heard the motion, and being satisfied of the propriety of the same, granted said administrator the time asked for. Whereupon the court adjourned until court in course.

On the 10th of November, 1834, John Tomlinson presented his commission from the Governor of the State of Indiana, and took his seat as the Probate Judge of Delaware County, having taken the oath prescribed by law. Prior to this date, the Associate Judges of the Circuit Court occupied the position of Judges of the Probate Court of said county, in accordance with the provisions of law, in order, as follows:

John Rees and Lewis Rees, from March, 1830, to November, 1830. Samuel McCulloch and John Tomlinson, from November, 1830, to November, 1834, when a Probate Judge was elected and exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the Probate business of the county. For a period of eighteen years following this date, the Probate business of Delaware County was transacted in the Probate Court as a separate jurisdiction. Upon the incoming of the new order of things, under the Constitution of 1852, the Probate Court was superseded by the Court of Common Pleas, in the management of Probate business, having, also, civil jurisdiction.

The Judges of the Common Pleas were elected by several counties termed a district, and served during a term of four years, being restricted in the tenure of office to the service of not more than eight years in any period of twelve. Finally, the Probate business having been under the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas for twenty years, by the act of the Legislature of 1873, the Common Pleas Court was abrogated, and the Probate jurisdiction transferred to the Circuit Court, where it still remains. During the existence of the old Probate Court, the position was held in this county by John Tomlinson for several years from his induction into office in 1834. His successor was Enoch Nation, who continued to hold the place until the final abolition of the court, at the taking effect of the present State Constitution, under which the Common Pleas system was inaugurated.

From 1853, the Judges were W. Marsh, J. M. Haynes and J. J. Cheeney, who held the office in the order of their names, two of them occupying the bench during two terms each, and one of them but a single term. At the time the Common Pleas system was abolished, Judge Cheeney was in office. Since the transfer of Probate jurisdiction to the Circuit Court, the Judges transact the business with greater dispatch than courts have done heretofore.

CHAPTER V.

ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.

EARLY MANAGEMENT OF THE COUNTY POOR—OVERSEERS OF THE POOR—FARMING OUT PAUPERS—POOR-FARM AND ITS MANAGEMENT—COST OF MAINTENANCE, ETC.

AN important element in the local economy of every community, and one of the distinctive features of our civilization, is the measure of charity extended in providing for and maintaining the poor and indigent, relieving the distresses and attending to the necessities of those unable or incompetent to take care of themselves. Public policy demands that ample provision be made by the people's representatives in every locality, to secure this branch of society against want, by an economic distribution of the common surplus of home products. The history of this community, in common with that of every other, especially in the great Northwest, shows that active, living charity is an integral quantity in our body politic, a prime factor in the movements of the people, everywhere. As a means to this end, provision is made by the law-making power of the State for the exercise of a liberal charity toward all who are entitled to be recipients of public benefactions.

Among the first provisions made by law, for alleviating the wants of the poor, was in directing the appointment of "Overseers of the Poor," whose duty it was to hear and examine into the nature of all complaints in behalf of the poor, in each civil township of the county, and see that their wants were sufficiently provided for; that such should not suffer for the common necessaries of life, nor be ill treated. It was also made the duty of these overseers, to keep a record, in which should be transcribed the names of all persons in their respective townships, who were unable to take care of themselves, and who, in their opinion, were entitled to the benefits so provided for the maintenance of those unfortunates. A further provision made it necessary for them to put out as apprentices, all poor children whose parents were dead, or were found to be unable to maintain them, males until the age of twenty-one, and females until the age of eighteen years. The general provision governing the duties of such overseers is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Poor, every year, to cause all poor persons who have or shall become a public charge, to be farmed out, on contracts to be made, on the first Monday in May, annually, in such manner as the said overseers of the poor shall deem best calculated to promote the public good. Provided, nothing herein contained shall prohibit any Overseers of the Poor from receiving and accepting propositions at any time, for the keeping of such poor and others, who may at any time thereafter become a county charge: Provided, however, that the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this State, may, in their discretion, allow and pay to poor persons who may become chargeable as paupers, who are of mature years and sound mind, and who, from their general character, will probably be benefited thereby, such annual allowance as will be equal to the charge of their maintenance, by employing the lowest bidder to keep them; the said Commissioners taking the usual amount of charges in like cases, as the rule in making such allowance: Provided, however, that the Overseers of the Poor, in no case, shall farm out any pauper under the age of twenty-one years, if a male, or, if a female, under the age of eighteen years, if such overseer of the poor can possibly bind out as apprentices any such paupers."

For the purposes contemplated in the foregoing act, such overseers of the poor for the several townships, were made, in name and in fact, bodies corporate and politic in law, to all intents and purposes with perpetual succession, liable, by the name of "The Overseers of the Poor," of their respective townships, to "sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of jurisdiction, and by that name * * * purchase, take or receive any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods, chattels, sum or sums of money, to or for the use of the poor of their respective townships, of the gift, alleviation or devise of any person or persons whomsoever; to hold to them, the said Overseers and their successors, in trust, for the use of the poor forever."

The Legislature, in the enactment of this law, had in contemplation in the near future, the erection of proper buildings, such as the County Commissioners might prescribe, to be used as an asylum for the poor who might become permanent charges, as paupers, on the county.

During the early years of the county's history, but little progress toward the development of a more practical method of providing for the wants of the poor and indigent of the jurisdiction, appears to have been made by the local legislative authority. In the course of time, however, advance steps were taken, the results of which became manifest in the improved condition of the recipients.

The first mention we have in the records of the county of any proceedings had indicating a definite purpose to establish an asylum or infirmary for the protection and maintenance of the unfortunate and needy, appears at the February session, 1851, of the Board of County Commissioners, when it was "Ordered, That a notice be published in the

Whig Banner, that all persons desirous of selling land for a poor-farm of Delaware County, to contain 130 to 200 acres, may hand to the board at their next June session, on the first day thereof, sealed proposals containing a full description of the land, price and terms of payment—must be not less than one nor more than five miles from Muncie." Pursuant to that notice, at the June session, the board having received, examined numerous proposals of the character prescribed, and, of the several tracts of real estate referred to, finally accepted the proposal and site of Enoch Hagenbuck, with this change and condition: $1,200 to be paid on January 1, 1852, and the balance one year after, all without interest, the vendor surrendering possession to the county, on the 15th of September following. At the session in August, 1851, it was "Resolved, that the contract between Enoch Hagenbuck and the Auditor, for the purchase of a poor-farm, be confirmed, the contract being as follows, to wit: First payment, one order for $600; one for $550, and one for $500, payable January 1, 1852; second payment, one order for $800, payable June 1, 1853." In December, 1851, a special session was had, when the board, in consideration of the premises and the purchase aforesaid, appointed Samuel D. Andrews Superintendent of the Poor Farm, at a salary of $230 per annum, and appointed, also, Samuel V. Jump Physician, with instructions to make visits regularly, once every two weeks, and also when called, at a salary of $50 per annum. At the June session, 1852, Mr. Andrews, the Superintendent, filed his first annual report. Under a subsequent arrangement, the farm was leased on the terms that the lessee should pay a stipulated sum for the use of the premises and take charge of and provide for the wants of such persons as were placed under his care, at a fixed rate per capita.

At the regular March session, 1854, the board leased the farm to Enoch Allbright, for a term of three years, the latter agreeing to pay $180 per annum, and to feed, clothe and take care of persons sent there at the rate of $114 per annum, per head, on the farm; except children, for which $1 per week would be allowed, and at the same rates for all others so sent there.

The management of the Poor Farm was conducted, during the years succeeding, in much the same manner as in the years preceding. At the December term, 1859, the Commissioners directed the Auditor to give notice, by publication in the *Delaware County Free Press*, that sealed proposals would be received until February 4, 1860, for leasing the Poor-Farm for the year succeeding. This method prevailed for several years subsequently, for the selection of persons to take charge of the farm, provide quarters and furnish subsistence for the poor of the county sent there, pursuant to the provisions of law, as an asylum where they might, for a small pecuniary consideration, be supplied with the necessaries of life and shielded from the inclemencies of weather, and otherwise treated according to the dictates of a common humanity.

From June 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878, the revenue derived from the surplus products of the farm, amounted to the sum of $229.95, while the expenditures for the maintenance of the same were $3,437.76. The expenses of this department for the year 1879, amounted to $1,924.73. For the year 1880, the expenses of the Poor-Farm, as shown by the report of the Auditor submitted to the Board of Commissioners at the close of that fiscal year, were $2,452.48. In addition to this sum, there was paid out in aid of the poor, during the past year, $5,992.28.

CHAPTER VI.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Origin of the Different Funds—Congressional Fund—Common School Fund—Accumulations, Investments, Disposition of Proceeds of Various Funds—Amounts Paid for Tuition and for Building Purposes, Apparatus, etc.

THE various funds, of which the proceeds have been and are used for the maintenance and utilization of our present excellent school system, are the outgrowth of judicious forethought exercised by the legislative fathers of nearly a century ago, and of the subsequent direction of other sources of revenue into channels which ultimately concentrate the deposits of years, into a common fund for the promotion of educational interests. Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary struggle, when the people of the colonies were taking their first steps toward solving the problem of self-government, and the territory northwest of the Ohio River was beginning to assume prominence, the Congress of the Confederation, by ordinance dated May 20, 1785, in prescribing the mode for disposing of lands within those limits, inserted the following: "There shall be reserved the Lot No. 16 of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township; also one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct."

This purpose was further defined by the same authority, in Article 3 of the "ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," dated July 13, 1787, as follows: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." These provisions extended to the entire territory, and were incorporated as a part of the organic law of the several States into which that vast area was afterward carved. Indiana was the second of the States so carved out, and the Congress of the United States, in the first of a series of propositions embodied in Section 6 of the 'Act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on equal footing with the original States,' approved April 19, 1816, submitted the following 'to the convention of the said Territory of Indiana, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States.'

"First—That the section numbered sixteen, in every township, and when such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools."

The people of Indiana Territory, having met in general convention, pursuant to the aforesaid act, and framed a constitution entitling them to admission into the Union on the same terms as original States, by ordinance dated June 29, 1816, for themselves and their posterity, agreed, determined, declared and ordained that they would and did thereby "accept the propositions of the Congress of the United States, as made and contained in their act of the 19th of April, 1816, * * * * * that this ordinance and every part thereof, should forever be and remain irrevocable and inviolate, without the consent of the United States, in Congress assembled, first had and obtained for the alteration thereof or any part thereof." In the Constitution so framed, Article IX, Sections 1 and 2, the provisions cited, and others, were guaranteed to the people of the State of Indiana, as follows:

"Section 1. Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this State, for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands, or from any other quarter to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are or may be intended. But no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning, shall be sold by authority of this State, prior to the year 1820; and the moneys which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands, or otherwise obtained for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purpose of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientifical and agricultural improvement, by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, science, commerce, manufactures and natural history, and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, industry and morality."

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all."

Section 3 also provides that, "for the promotion of such salutary end, the money which shall be paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively, and in equal proportion, applied to the support of county seminaries; also, all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws, shall be applied to said seminaries, in the counties wherein they shall be assessed." Section 5, too, makes a further provision for the creation of a fund which has subsequently become an integral part of our present common-school fund. This provision prescribed that, at any time when the legislature should lay off a new county, "at least ten per centum [should] be reserved out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the seat of justice of such county, and at the same session, * * * incorporate a library company, under such rules and regulations as [would] best secure its permanence and extend its benefits."

The first step taken by the Legislature toward the utilization of the 16th section in each Congressional township, was in an act passed at the first regular session, and approved December 14, 1816. Under the provisions of this act, superintendents of such sections, termed "school sections," in the several townships, were appointed with authority to lease such lands for a term of time not exceeding seven years, the lessee being required to set out, each year, twenty-five apple trees and twenty-five peach trees, until one hundred of each had been planted. By this means, these lands were kept in a condition which would command a better price when offered for sale, since the State had not the authority to sell the same prior to the year 1820, and appropriate the moneys arising therefrom to their legitimate purpose.

At the session of 1820–21, by an act approved January 9, 1821, the General Assembly appointed John Badollet, David Hart, William W. Martin, James Welch, Daniel I. Caswell, Thomas C. Searle and John Todd, a committee to draft and report to the next Legislature a bill providing for a general system of education, with instructions to guard particularly against "any distinction between the rich and the poor." The work of this committee resulted in the preparation and arrangement of the first general school-law in the State, which was entitled: "An Act incorporating Congressional Townships, and providing for Public Schools therein," and approved January 31, 1824. The first provision of that law required "that the inhabitants of each Congressional township, being either freeholders or householders, at the notice given by any three of such inhabitants set up for twenty days, at three of the most public places in such townships, shall meet at the section reserved by Congress for the use of schools, or at some place convenient thereto;" and, should twenty of such inhabitants be present, they should elect three trustees, freeholders, which election being properly certified and filed in the Clerk's office of the proper county, such inhabitants would become "a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of township school, No. —, Range —," according to the number of such townships and ranges, subject to rules and regulations thereafter prescribed. By the provisions of Section 3, of that act, "the lands reserved by Congress for the use of schools, in each Congressional Township [should], be vested in the corporation thereof, and such corporation, through and by their said trustees [might], dispose of all such lands, gifts or donations, made or reserved for the use of township schools, in such manner as [might] seem most conducive to the best interests thereof; except that no sale of the fee simple of any such reserved lands [should] be made, nor * * * any lease thereof be given or granted upon any other condition than that of forfeiture by the lessee, upon his failing for one whole year to perform the conditions of such lease, or any part thereof."

The fifth section of said act provided, also, that the trustees aforesaid should, within one month of their election, divide their respective townships into such number of districts as would best accommodate the inhabitants thereof, defining the same by boundaries. Upon the formation of the districts, it was also made the duty of the trustees to appoint for each of said districts three sub-trustees or directors, who should have charge of the immediate affairs of such districts and the schools therein. The duties of these sub-trustees, or directors, were, by the provisions of Section 6, more particularly defined to be, to call a meeting of all the inhabitants, freeholders and householders, within ten days after their appointment, who should express by written ballots whether they would support a school in the district, and, if so, for what length of time. An expression of the majority of such inhabitants being had in favor of supporting a school, it was next made the duty of such inhabitants to determine upon a suitable site for a schoolhouse, as near the center of the district as practicable. When such site had been so agreed upon and fixed, the directors were required to appoint a time for the inhabitants of the district "to meet and commence the building of a suitable schoolhouse for the accommodation of as many pupils as [would] probably attend such school; said house to be built of brick, stone, hewn timber or frame, according as a majority of such inhabitants [might] agree upon, the building and completion of which [being] superintended, and conducted by such sub-trustees." In the construction of such schoolhouse, "every able-bodied male person of the age of twenty-one years and upward, being a freeholder or householder * * * within the bounds of such * * * district [was] liable equally to work one day in each week, until such building [should] be completed, or pay the sum of 37½ cents for every day he [might] so fail to work." Such schoolhouses were required to be "eight feet between floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils; with a suitable number of seats, tables, lights, and every other thing necessary for the convenience of such school; which [should] be forever open for the education of all children within the district, without distinction."

The various minor funds of which our present magnificent common-school fund is composed, are divided, for the sake of distinction, into the productive, the contingent and the non-productive. The first class is composed of the following separate funds, to wit:

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIP FUND.

This fund occupies the first position, because it was primarily the fund first set apart by the pioneer fathers for the exclusive use of succeeding generations as an efficient aid in forwarding the educational processes of the future. It will be remembered, that, in the act of Congress enabling the people of the Territory to construct a State, the ordinance provided that the proceeds of the 16th Section of every Congressional township should be dedicated to the purposes of education for the benefit of children residing within such township. This fund was therefore called the "Congressional Township Fund." At the date of the last report, in June, 1878, the aggregate of this fund was stated to be $2,453,106.73, an increase of $169.91 in one year.

THE SALINE FUND.

Another clause in the enabling act before referred to, provides that all salt springs in the Territory and the land reserved for the use of the same, should be granted to the State for the use of the people of the State on such terms as the Legislature should prescribe. The Legislature subsequently enacted that the proceeds of these reservations, likewise, should become a part of the school fund of the State. These lands sold for the aggregate sum of about $85,000, which has, since that time, been at interest, yielding a respectable portion of our annual income.

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

In June, 1836, by an act of Congress of that date, the surplus funds remaining in the treasury, after the payment of the National debt created during the Revolutionary war and the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, was distributed among the several States according to the ratio of their representation in Congress. The portion set apart to the State of Indiana, was $860,254. By act of the Legislature, approved February 6, 1837, $573,502.96 of this sum was set apart as a permanent branch of the public-school fund of the State. This money, according to the conditions of the distribution, is liable to be returned again into the National Treasury; yet, more than forty-four years have elapsed since the distribution, and no part of it has been or is likely to be called for by the General Government.

BANK-TAX FUND.

Section 15, of the charter granted to the State Bank of Indiana in 1834, provided that there should be deducted from the dividends and retained in the bank each year, the sum of 12½ cents on each share of stock, other than that held by the State, which should constitute part of the permanent fund to be devoted to the purpose of common-school education under the direction of the General Assembly, and suffered to remain in bank and accumulate until the Legislature should so appropriate it. The aggregate of the fund derived from that source amounted to the sum of about $80,000, which is now bearing interest and forms an important element of the permanent school fund of the State.

SINKING FUND.

The stock of the State Bank above referred to was in part owned by the State, and a part by individuals. To pay her subscription, the State borrowed the sum of $1,300,000; to pay, also, by loans to them, the stock of individuals. The balance remaining after the appropriation to these purposes, together with the principal, interest and dividends of so much as was loaned to these individual stockholders, was appropriated to the creation of a sinking fund, to meet the contingent indebtedness of the bank; hence, the name of this branch of the permanent fund. When the charter of the bank had expired, which was at the end of twenty-five years, and all the liabilities of the bank were fully liquidated and canceled, the residue so remaining was transferred to the common-school fund of the State, and amounted in the aggregate to the sum of $4,767,805.89. The sum of these several funds amounted to $7,787,305.54. This is the total of the productive or interest-bearing fund, other than the amounts derived from sale of the county seminaries of the State, and all the property, real and personal, belonging thereto, after deducting necessary expenses. The exact amount of this latter fund does not appear. Of the class of contingent funds, we have the following:

FINES.

In this class are included all fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State, assessed and collected in the process of litigation. The amount of money derived from this source is considerable, as shown by the returns of the proper officers.

FORFEITURES.

All recognizances of witness and of parties indicted for the commission of penal offenses against the State, which have been forfeited because of failure to appear and testify or answer, as ordered by the courts in whose jurisdiction the cases are prosecuted, are collectible by law, and when so collected are made a part of the common-school fund of the State, and reported by the Commissioners of the proper county. The amounts so returned, make the aggregate sum of from $30,000 to $48,000 annually.

ESCHEATS.

It is provided in the eleventh section of the law of descents, that "The estate of a person, dying intestate, without kindred capable of inheriting, shall escheat to the State, and shall be applied to the support of common schools, in the manner provided by law." There is now in the treasury of the State, about $20,000 liable to be appropriated to the purpose contemplated by law, whenever the period limiting its retention in the treasury shall have expired.

SWAMP-LAND FUND.

Our present State Constitution [Article VIII, Section 2] provides that, "All lands which have been, or may hereafter be, granted to the State, when no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp-lands, granted to the State of Indiana by the act of Congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expenses of selecting and draining the same," shall become a part of the common-school fund. In this grant, no purpose was expressed touching the subsequent appropriation or application of these funds, and the State was at liberty to make such disposition of the same as might be deemed proper. Accordingly, these lands were ordered to be sold, and, after paying the expenses incidental thereto, the residue of the proceeds was converted into a fund for the maintenance of common schools.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

Another source of revenue designed to be merged into the common-school fund, is that defined by the Constitution as "Taxes on the property of corporations," may be assessed by the Legislature for common-school purposes. This source is said to be uncertain, since the purpose of the framers of that instrument is not well defined. However, in 1847, a charter was granted for the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. A clause contained in that charter is to this effect: "When the aggregate amount of dividends declared shall amount to the full sum invested, and 10 per cent per annum thereon, the Legislature may so regulate the tolls and freights that not more than 15 per centum per annum shall be divided on the capital employed, and the surplus profits, if any, after paying the expenses and receiving such proportion as may be necessary for future contingencies, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State for the use of common schools." [Local Laws, 1847, Sec. 23, pp. 77–84.] This would seem to define with some degree of certainty, the conditions precedent to the appropriation of that class of funds to the purpose intended. The sum likely to be derived from this source, as soon as the necessary provision is made for its accumulation, will not be less than $1,000,000. In addition to those already enumerated, there is another source denominated

UNPRODUCTIVE,

from which a very considerable sum may be eventually realized in the shape of rents and profits, and proceeds of the sales of the remaining sixteenth sections yet undisposed of, the estimated value of which is about $95,000.

The different funds, being the separate sources of accumulation which combine to constitute the common-school fund of Indiana, as given above, are denominated as "a perpetual fund which may be increased but never diminished," because the proceeds only are liable to be used for the maintenance of the public schools of the State. The capital fund thus far accumulated, as shown by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for 1878, amounts to $8,974,455.55, an increase of $47,885.21 over the preceding year. Of this fund, $2,616,565.61 was held by counties, $3,904,783.21 consisted of non-negotiable bonds, together making the common-school fund $6,521,348.82. This latter sum, being added to the Congressional township fund, gives the grand total as above. A like ratio of increase since 1878, would make a little less than nine and one-half millions as the capital stock of our common-school fund at this date. The capital of 1878 produced an allowance for distribution among the several counties of the State, as applicable to school purposes for the year ending June 30, 1878, in the sum of $2,967,539.12.

CHAPTER VII.

SCHOOL REVENUES OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Congressional School Funds in the Several Townships—Aggregate of Congressional and Other Funds in the County and the Disposition of Them—How Appropriated—Sources of School Revenue in Early Years—School Funds, Dividends and Disbursements in 1880.

THE following report, filed at the June term, 1866, of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, exhibits the condition of the common-school fund of the county for the year ending May 31, 1866:

	Congressional.	Common School
Total principal of fund, June 1, 1865..........	$22,892 26	$15,443 10
Added for fines collected during the year.....	....	529 75
Total principal of fund, June 1 1866..........	22,892 26	16,032 85
Loans refunded during the year..................	3,401 76	2,399 30
Amount loaned during the year..................	4,253 29	2 964 05
Amount invested....................................	22,892 26	15,979 10
Amount uninvested.................................	....	53 75
Interest collected during the year..............	1,642 13	1,172 97
Amount of delinquent interest..................	143 56	199 06

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL FUND OF DELAWARE COUNTY, MAY 31, 1866.

Township.	Range.	Original Sale.	Invested in Mortgages.	Overloaned.	Unloaned.
19	9 E.	$5,000 00	$4,968 00	$.........	$32 00
20	9 E.	832 00	832 00	....	....
21	9 E.	1,296 50	1,296 50	....	....
22	9 E.	3,552 40	3,552 40	....	....
19	10 E.	1,186 50	1,186 50	....	....
20	10 E.	1,947 87	2,046 87	99 00	....
21	10 E.	1,873 82	1,873 82	....	....
22	10 E.	2,023 62½	2,073 63	50 00	....
19	11 E.	1,105 00	1,105 00	....	....
20	11 E.	800 00	800 00	....	....
21	11 E.	1,739 04½	1,739 04	....	....
22	11 E.	1,535 50	1,485 50	....	50 00
Total.........	....	$22,892 26	$22.959 26	$149 00	$82 00

The following is an exhibit of the common-school fund of Delaware County, showing the source whence said fund was derived, and the amount thereof, on the 1st day of June, 1866:

Surplus revenue received by the county............................	$ 5,725 00
Bank-tax fund received by the county....................................	594 80
Saline fund received by the county...	520 93
Sinking fund received by the county.......................................	4,892 72
Total penalties, forfeitures, etc., held by the county—report 1853..	109 60
Added in 1854, from unclaimed fees..	29 00
Added in 1855, from fines and forfeitures................................	82 90
Added in 1856, from fines and forfeitures	22 00
Added in 1856, from all sources—seminary, etc........................	167 65
Added in 1857, from fines and forfeitures.................................	157 95
Added in 1857, from sale of county seminary...........................	158 00
Added in 1858, from fines and forfeitures.................................	147 02
Added in 1858, from installment—sale of seminary.................	158 00
Added in 1859, from fines and forfeitures.................................	82 50
Added in 1859, from installment—sale of seminary.................	158 00
Added in 1860, from fines and forfeitures.................................	132 60
Added in 1860, from installment—sale of seminary.................	158 00
Added in 1861, from fines and forfeitures.................................	238 25
Added in 1861, from installment—sale of seminary.................	158 00
Added in 1862, from fines and forfeitures.................................	213 70
Added in 1862, from installment—sale of seminary.................	158 00
Added in 1863, from fines and forfeitures.................................	231 75
Added in 1863, from installment—sale of seminary.................	158 00
Added in 1864, from fines and forfeitures.................................	241 33
Added in 1865, from fines and forfeitures	289 00
Added in 1866, from fines and forfeitures.................................	589 75
Added in 1866, from installment—sale of seminary.................	474 00
Total fund at date...	$16,051 45

SCHOOL FUNDS IN 1880.

The following report of the Commissioners of Delaware County to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, exhibits the present condition of the several school funds in this county. The report is for the year ending May 31, 1880:

Total amount of Congressional school funds held in trust......	$22,892 26
Total amount of school funds held in trust, as in last report..	35,744 84
Amount since added from fines and forfeitures--clerk..........	570 23
Amount since added from fines and forfeitures—Justices of the Peace...	405 85
Total school funds held in trust to date........................	$36,720 92

CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

	Congressional.	Common.
Amount of funds safely invested..................	$22,892 26	$36,061 20
Not invested and in the treasury....................		559 70
Total funds..	$22,892 26	$36,720 92
Amount in treasury at last report....................		$ 1 50
Amount of loans paid within the year............	$4,640 20	8,008 13
Amount of funds loaned within the year.........	4,608 68	7,349 93
Amount of interest on the funds collected.......	2,007 35	2,876 41
Amount of funds represented by forfeited loans..	341 61	644 89

The total tuition revenue apportioned to Delaware County for the year ending the second Monday in June, 1878, as shown by the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for that year, was $18,663.72. The same report shows that there were then 7,659 children in the county liable to attend school, equal to a per capita dividend of nearly 2.44 at that period. During the year ending June 1, 1880, $17,544.09 of school funds were expended.

CHAPTER VIII.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLHOUSES IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

Review of Pioneer Education and the Facilities Therefor—First Schools and Schoolhouses—First Teachers—School-Masters and School Furniture—Evidences of Improvement—Advance Movements and their Result—Modern Schools and the Advantages of Them—More Efficient School Officers and Teachers—More Interested Patrons—School Examiners and Superintendents—County Institutes and Normal Schools—Some Statistics—The First and Model Schoolhouse of Delaware County in 1827, Compared with the Last or Model Schoolhouse in 1879—View of Both.

EDUCATION in Indiana, fifty years ago, was in a very backward and unpromising condition, and the status of Delaware County in that regard was not exceptional; yet, while education was at low ebb, especially in those districts of country then recently inhabited by the red man, the spirit of progress moved even the scattering pioneers in this, as in other localities similarly situated, to exert themselves in behalf of their children, toward the procurement of the facilities within their reach, for mental training and development. As a rule, the early settlers of Delaware County were possessed of intelligence and enterprise in a degree which induced them to do each his share in the good work according to his means and opportunity; and few there were among these advance guards of civilization who shrank from the responsibility or weakened in the effort. Considering the date when permanent settlements began to be made in this county, the fact that a comfortable schoolhouse was erected in one of the foremost townships of the county, early in the year 1827, when these settlements were comparatively new, would seem an anomaly. The structure was a small cabin, built of logs of small size, with the fixtures and appurtenances usual in those days. A more complete description of this building may be found elsewhere in this volume, and a cut at the end of this article, represents an exact view of this first schoolhouse with its primitive surroundings, in contrast with which, is the model of schoolhouses of Delaware County, erected in 1879. A statement of the means by which the representation was procured, will not be out of place here. The building itself was destroyed long ago, but a pupil in the Muncie High School, a bright and skillful youth, got a complete description of the building from one who knew it well, and constructed a model in miniature, of the house. So exact was the likeness that the man declared it perfect, From this model the cut was made.

COUNTY SEMINARY.

The Constitution of the State of Indiana, the one adopted in 1816, contained provisions looking to the adoption of an educational system which was to meet, in a measure, the anticipated wants of the people, as an avenue, at least, to the more perfect one of after years. These provisions contemplated the establishment and maintenance of an institution in every county, known as and called a county seminary. In these provisions, it was not proposed to do more than lay the foundation, upon which local enterprise, judiciously appropriated, would erect the necessary superstructure. Many, perhaps most, of the counties in existence at that time, availed themselves of the advantages guaranteed by the Constitutional provision and established county seminaries, Delaware County among the rest. The first trustees in this county elected under the provisions of the law, enacted under the direction of the Constitution, were B. F. Haycock, Samuel G. Campbell and John Jack, appointed by the County Board in 1841.

About that time, a square was donated by George W. Garst, Esq., upon which a building was constructed and paid for by voluntary subscriptions, chiefly. During its continuance, the County Seminary exerted great power for good, in rousing the people to an acceptance of the privileges, and a participation in the advantages thus provided for their children in the pursuit of knowledge. Great numbers of youth attended this institution from time to time. During its career of usefulness, not merely those of Muncie, and not alone from Delaware County, but from adjoining counties also, the youth of both sexes came flocking in to drink at this fountain, and, from its bountiful store, secure the material which should lay the foundation of an education, whose fruits in the coming years would ripen and propagate anew, opening up other sources of knowedge and usefulness valuable to the citizens of a community so favored as the people of Indiana. This is no fancy sketch; for now there are many in Delaware County and elsewhere in the active discharge of life's duties, who look back to the consecrated walls of that old seminary as their starting-point in mental growth and practical usefulness. In this connection, we extract, the following, from report in 1878, of Hamilton S. McRae, Superintendent of the Muncie City Schools, to J. H. Smart, Superintendent of Public Instruction for State of Indiana, viz.:

"The County Seminary was established in 1841. The first Trustees were B. F. Haycock, Samuel G. Campbell and John Jack. At their first meeting, no donations were offered to secure the erection of a schoolhouse, but at another meeting there was manifested an eager desire in several parts of the town to have one built. The donation of a square, by George W. Garst, was accepted. The citizens generally contributed freely. One of the first teachers was Volney Willson, who with a stern hand, reduced the unruly spirits to a fair state of discipline. The advent of James S. Ferris, in 1847, as Principal, marked an era in the growth of the fine educational spirit which now characterizes the city. He was aided in his work by Russell B. Abbott, whose scholarly exactions in the class-room are yet remembered with gratitude by those who were made to writhe when a lesson was not prepared. After these, were Pierre L. Munnis and Marshall White. George W. Hoss came in 1852. The fact that his receipts for a year amounted to $600, is evidence, considering the times, that the seminary was prosperous. The private academy of Luther W. Emerson, who succeeded the accomplished George H. Richardson, was quite prosperous in 1862–63. The same may be said of the school of Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Rice which followed. They were assisted in their excellent work by the enthusiastic Ferris, who had returned. The school of William Richardson was well sustained. It was not interrupted by a winter term of free school. The schoolrooms were sufficient in number for those able and willing to pay tuition, but not for all when tuition was free." A portion of the time the public school was taught in this building, and, finally, it was appropriated to public-school purposes by the Muncie town corporation, and, after, being occupied as a public school building for a short time, it was found to be wanting in capacity, and torn down in 1865, and was supplanted by a new one, more fully adapted to the demands of the times.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Originally, the country schools were in a condition corresponding with the ideas of school work in the backwoods settlements. While it is no doubt true that many of those early teachers were zealous and energetic in their calling, much the larger proportion of them were selected, not so much because of their known but of their supposed qualifications, and for the further reason that during the winter season, when those schools were generally in operation, these candidates for pedagogic honors had nothing else to do. As a natural consequence, therefore, the schools, in the main, were wholly without system or discipline, and allowed to move forward in the channels into which, from force of circumstances, they involuntarily drifted. Among teachers no consultations were had, and hence no concert of action, and few appliances for successful work. Blackboards were things unknown, wall-maps were not in use, text-books were few, varied and unsuitable; houses and seats, for little else was provided, were uniformly inconvenient and generally uncomfortable. Indeed, when we recall the opportunities and experiences of the past, and what came of them, it is a source of wonder that so many and such valuable results have been attained; for true it is that, from these same log-cabin country schools have come many of our most active business men and women. Some of them, possibly, may have enjoyed a slight "polish" in a term or two at the "seminary," but much the larger proportion were never so favored. With the meager opportunities enjoyed at home, or at the old-time country school, their own native energy has made them what they are.

At first, for many years, there were in most districts only subscription schools, the advantageous privileges of the free or public school system being then in an undeveloped state. But a change has been wrought, however, by the onward march of improvement that has marked the progress of time during the last fourth of a century of our local and State history. The average length of a district subscription school before the advent of this new era was less than sixty days, while the average length of the district schools in Delaware County supported by the magnificent tuition fund of the State, during the school year of 1879–80, was one hundred and twenty-three days. The character of the schools has improved also through the developing media of our improved educational system. Schoolhouses, school furniture, schoolteachers and school discipline have all advanced upward, in unison, as by a common impulse. The means whereby these great results have been accomplished are attributable to the county superintendency, normal schools, State and county; to the work of institutes in the township and in the county; to a more rigid examination and higher standard of scholarship and teaching capacity. Whence a class of instructors have been brought into the field who are able to accomplish immensely higher and more excellent results. "And, of course, with the change from the pole-cabin dwellings with no windows but a greased paper, or none except a hole between two of the logs next the big fire-place, and with only a single door, to the modern residence costing thousands of dollars, has come also, yet with less rapidity than we could wish, a similar change in the construction and the cost of public school edifices."*

COUNTY EXAMINER.

"By the law in force previous to 1851, and subsequently up to 1873, a County Examiner was provided for, whose duty it was, among other things, to examine applicants, and to give certificates to such as he adjudged qualified to teach a common school. In early times, this duty was performed with not too much care. The popular standard was very low, and the Examiner did not care to rise above that standard. A teacher might, perchance, possess superior qualifications, but the Examiner usually did not discover that fact, nor did he require any such requisites. But the standard, in this respect, has been slowly but surely rising, especially in Delaware County, so that now, in order to be able to 'pass muster,' an applicant must be, in the language of Scripture, 'not a novice.' This is well, and it might do no harm to make the exam inations even more strict than at present."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

"In 1873, the name of the office was changed from 'County Examiner' to 'County Superintendent,' and the sphere of the duties was somewhat enlarged, requiring, among other things, the visitation of schools more fully than before.

"Compliance with the law as it has been since that time, has added greatly to the efficiency of the schools. Where the Superintendent has been a man possessing fully the spirit of his station, and competent for the work, the effect upon the condition of the schools has been wonderful.

"The incumbents of the office of County Examiner or County Superintendent, since 1860, have been C. W. Moore, G. S. Maddy, E. J. Rice, William Richardson, Fred E. Putnam, Thomas J. Brady, Arthur C. Mellett, R. S. Gregory, O. M. Todd and A. W. Clancy, the last named having been elected in 1878. He seems to have good executive ability, and is making strong efforts to enable the school system to produce the highest and best possible results."

INSTITUTES.

"Prominent among the agencies for good in the work of education have been the Institutes held in the county. Teachers began to meet in Institutes in this region many years ago. Several were held in Randolph County before and about the year 1850, and possibly Delaware County had them about the same time. No account of such, however, has been found."

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*From Notes and MSS. of Prof. E. Tucker, of Randolph County.

A law was passed about 1865, requiring Institutes to be held in each county at least once a year. At this time and under this law, Institutes began to be established in Delaware County. The first of these was held in Muncie in 1867. In its spirit, and in the good accomplished, it was a success, though the number in attendance was barely enough to enable the Examiner to draw the allotted $50 from the county treasury. In 1868, one of the branch Institutes for the State of Indiana was held at Muncie, with good results, in which year State Institutes, as such, were discontinued. Since that time, a County Institute has been held annually at Muncie, for Delaware County, with increasing interest and gratifying success. A somewhat detailed statement concerning the last two County Institutes is herewith subjoined.

INSTITUTE FOR 1879.

The County Institute for 1879 was held during the week beginning August 11, of that year, continuing five days. No schoolroom was large enough to accommodate the whole Institute at once, and so the work was done by sections. Two rooms were occupied, and the same work was done in both at different hours. The instructors in the different branches were as follows; Writing, J. O. Lambert; Arithmetic, L. G. Saffer; Drawing, S. W. Heath, Jesse Brown; Grammar, Language, D. H. H. Shewmaker; Geography, F. Prigg; History, Mrs. Mary S. Waldo; Physiology, D. H. H. Shewmaker; Orthography, D. H. H. Shewmaker; Primary Instruction, Miss Belle Thomas; Manners and Morals, A. W. Clancy; Theory and Practice, A. W. Clancy; Music, Civil Government, F. Prigg.

Six lectures were delivered before the Institute, as follows: Rev. W. A. Stanton, Muncie, "Mammoth Cave;" Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie, "Common Sense in the Sick-room;" Rev. J. A. Dobson, Muncie, "William Lloyd Garrison, or True Greatness;" M. L. Cromer, "The Teacher's Work;" Jesse Brown, "Drawing Illustrated;" Rev. D. S. McCaslin, "Genesis and Geology."

"The instruction was intended to be made practical, and a high degree of interest prevailed. The number of members present was 146; males, 81; females, 65. The average daily attendance was 133; the number of recitations, 45; instructors, 10; lectures delivered, 5; days of continuance, 5. The Institute was under the general direction and control of A. W. Clancy, County Superintendent."

COUNTY INSTITUTE FOR 1880.

"The Institute for 1880 was held at Muncie during the week beginning with August 9, in two sections, the room being too small for the session to be held in one. Instructions were given in the various branches, and several valuable and interesting lectures were presented before the Institute. The following were the instructors, and the subjects discussed by them respectively: Drawing, S. W. Heath; Penmanship, J. O. Lambert; Reading, M. L. Cromer, Belle Thomas; History, H. S. McRae, Mrs. Mary Emma M. McRae; Geography, A. W. Clancy; Arithmetic, Belle Thomas, John Schurr; Music, A. W. Clancy, M. L. Cromer, B. F. Peters; Language, John Lewellen; School Management, Mrs. Mary Emma M. McRae; Longitude and Time, John Schurr; Infinitive, Frank H. Adams; Physiology, Rev. J. C. Dobson; Spelling, Belle Thomas; Orthoepy, Mrs. Mary Emma M. McRae; Elocution, Frank Clancy; Letter-writing, John Lewellen.

"*Lectures.*—Mrs. Mary E. M. McRae, 'Growth of the English Language;' John B. Peaslee, 'Lives of Longfellow—Whittier;' John B. Peaslee, 'Literature;' Mrs. Mary E. M. McRae, 'Patriotism.'

"*Statistics.*—Males enrolled, 90; females, 56; total, 146; instructors, 11; recitations, 41; lectures, 5.

"The Institutes for Delaware County have been well sustained from the beginning, gradually increasing in interest and usefulness to the present time.

"Among the instructors at the various County Institutes may be named those below, in addition to those already given: John Hancock, W. A. Bell, Thomas Charles, James S. Ferris, T. J. Brady; A. C. Mellett; W. H. Fertich, Daniel Hough, E. E. White, George P. Brown, J. M. Olcott, John W. Woodward, O. M. Todd and others.

"The law requiring township institutes was enacted in 1873. The teachers of Delaware County entered into the movement with spirit and zeal, and have carried them forward with vigor ever since. The interest in them has grown stronger from year to year. To show what is being done in this respect, it may be stated that during the school year ending in July, 1880, seventy-one township institutes were held in the county, and ten teachers' meetings in the city of Muncie, making eighty-one in all.

"An effort is in progress in the county, with prospects of good success, to systematize the work of township institutes, so as to produce regularity and co-operation. The plan seems to work well, and the teachers and the County Superintendent are encouraged to persevere in the undertaking."

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are in Delaware County twenty graded schools, as follows: Muncie, thirteen; Eaton, Daleville, New Corner, Yorktown, Albany, Salem and Cowan, one each.

Outside of Muncie, the other graded schools in the county villages are taught in buildings containing two rooms each, and two teachers are employed in each school, that is, one in each room. The schools in Muncie, since 1867, have, each year, been maintained ten months, 200 days, and the other schools (in 1879–80) 123 days.

"An attempt is being made by the present County Superintendent, A. W. Clancy, to establish a system of gradation for the county schools, and he is sanguine in the expectation that his efforts will succeed, at least in a great measure."

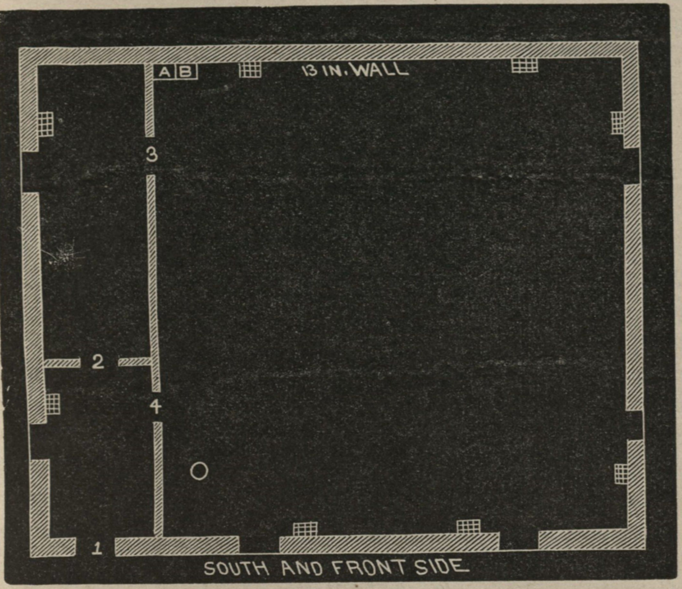
The following gentlemen, from their respective school corporations, compose the Board of Education for Delaware County, at the present time (February, 1881), viz.: A. W. Clancy, County Superintendent; Gustus Mingle, Salem Township; Jacob H. Koontz, Mount Pleasant Township; James Rector, Harrison Township; Thompson Sharp, Washington Township; Andrew J. Fleming, Monroe Township; John R. Mason, Center Township; Duncan Williams, Hamilton Township; Joseph S. Kirkwood, Union Township; Peter A. Helm, Perry Township; John H. Guthrie, Liberty Township; George W. Jones, Delaware Township; Samuel McDonald, Niles Township, and George W. Stephenson, Muncie, Ind.

STATISTICS.

Townships in Delaware County	12
Districts in Delaware County	125
Cities in Delaware County	1
Schools in Delaware County	145
Teachers employed	147
Teachers employed during 1879–80	171
Male teachers employed	101
Female teachers employed	46
Male teachers at some time in the year	116
Female teachers at some time in the year	55
Schoolhouses in the county	129
Frame schoolhouses in the county	50
Brick schoolhouses in the county	79
Houses with two or more stories	11
Houses with one story	118
Schoolhouses built in 1879–80 (county)	4
Schoolhouses built in 1879–80 (Muncie)	1
Cost of four houses in the county, total	$4,325 00
Average cost of each	$1,081 25
Cost of high-school building in Muncie	$33,000 00
Amount expended for tuition, 1879–80	$35,642 28
Pupils enrolled in the schools	6,394
Pupils enrolled in the schools, males	3,399
Pupils enrolled in the schools, females	2,995
Value of school buildings, with grounds, seats, etc	$135,275 00
Enumeration of children	7,686
Teachers licensed in 1876–77	172
Number attending County Institute, 1876	176
Number attending County Institute, 1879	146
Number attending County Institute, 1880	146
Pupils of County Normal (1st session) 1875	65
Pupils of County Normal (2d session), 1876	110

Pupils of County Normal, 1877		152
Pupils of County Normal, 1878		135
Pupils in County Normal in 1880		75
Number of teachers licensed in 1879–80, as follows:		
Males for two years	10	
Males far eighteen months	12	
Males for twelve months	30	
Males for six months	40	
Total males		92
Females for two years	3	
Females for eighteen months	4	
Females for twelve months	13	
Females for six months	21	
Total females		41
Grand total		133
Applicants rejected		112

[NOTE.—The major part of the matter comprising the foregoing article was prepared and furnished by Prof. E. Tucker, of Randolph County, to whom all credit is due.—T. B. H.]



A MODEL DISTRICT SCHOOLHOUSE.
(Ground plan.)
AS REPORTED TO THE INDIANA SCHOOL JOURNAL JANUARY, 1880, BY A. W. CLANCY, SUPERINTENDENT DELAWARE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

"The above is the ground plan of a brick building one-story high. Dimensions, 32 feet wide by 38 feet long, with ceiling 14 feet in the clear; outside walls, 13 inches; partition walls (frame), 8 inches; a solid stone foundation, 4½ feet high, 2 feet below ground and 2½ feet above.

"Ventilation—Secured by making a double floor that receives the foul air, which passes from the room through the ventilators, thence out the ventilating shaft, which is fixed in the chimney, marked (A).

"Roof—Self-supporting, shingle-constructed, with slopes extending the long way of building; a neat belfry on the south end of the comb.

"Rooms—Three; main schoolroom about 30x30 feet in the clear. A partition wall cuts off eight feet from west end of entire building; this is again divided into two rooms, known as entrance or ante-room and cloak-room; entrance-room, 8x12 feet, and cloak-room 8x17 feet.

"Doors—Four; known as entrance door (No. 1), cloak-room door (No. 2), pupils' door (No. 3), and teacher's door (No. 4); entrance door large, others common size; transom over each door.

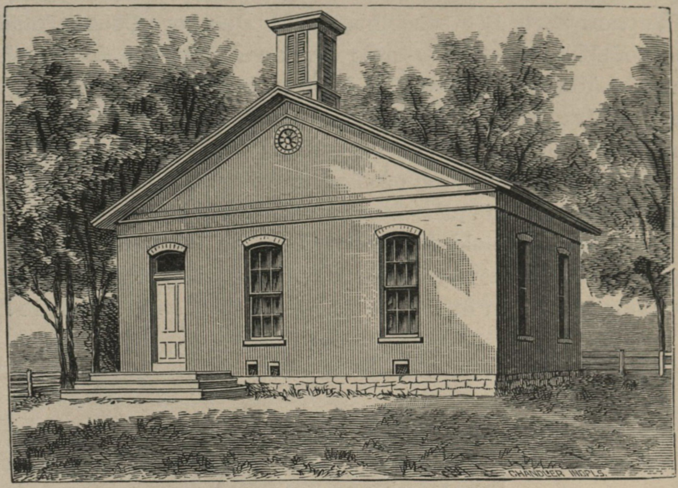
"Windows—Six; two in each end and two in south side, each five and one-half feet from nearest inside corner; arched windows with weights and cords, contain twelve lights 24x12 inches.

"Blackboard—All available space of schoolroom, commencing two feet from floor, and extending up five feet.

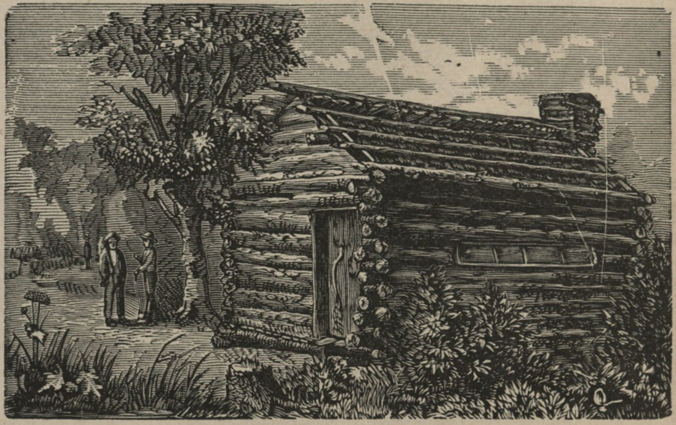
"Stove—Between teacher's door and first south window; under stove is the mouth of cold-air receiver; teacher's platform and desk between pupils' and teacher's doors.

"All around the top of schoolroom is a molding from which to suspend pictures. Teacher's closet in corner by chimney. There are eight ventilators which allow the warm foul air to pass from the room, between the floors, thus avoiding cold feet.

"This building was planned by the following committee of Delaware County: H. S. McRae, L. G. Saffer, D. H. H. Shewmaker and James Maddy, Trustee of Center Township. P. H. D. Bandy, of Muncie, was the architect. Two houses like this were erected in 1877, and they so pleased the people, that six others have since been constructed upon the same plan. All these houses are seated with single desks, with the largest arranged to the teacher's left and smallest to the right. Cost of building ranges from $1,000 to $1,200. At a meeting of the County Superintendents of Eastern Indiana, this building was visited by those attending, and it was pronounced by them the best they had seen for convenience, light and ventilation."



SCHOOLHOUSE BUILT IN 1879.
(View of the front elevation. By John Brady, Trustee Center Township, Delaware Co., Ind.)



FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE BUILT IN DELAWARE COUNTY, INDIANA.
[Erected by citizens of Perry Township, in 1827, about three-fourths of a mile to the east, and north of present site of New Burlington].

The model from which the above cut has been copied, was among the contributions from Indiana on exhibition at the Centennial, accompanied by a card, as follows:

SCHOOLHOUSE OF 1827,
FROM
GEORGE ALBERT CARPENTER,
MUNCIF, IND.
A model of the first schoolhouse built in Delaware County, Indiana, made on a scale
of one-half inch to the foot, by George Albert Carpenter, of B High School,
represents, with historical accuracy, an actual house of 1827, 20x20
feet, and ceiling 8 feet high. The furniture is shown, con-
sisting of long benches for pupils and a shorter
one for the teacher; a writing desk;
with the greased paper for light, water-bucket, poker, scrub-broom, teacher's rod.

"The above cut is a specimen of the first schoolhouse in Delaware County. Quite a number of citizens are now living who received their first instruction under the roof of this the headquarters of learning in this county. But from this, progression swept onward, notwithstanding the many obstacles, such as the want of funds to build houses and pay teachers, the want of qualified teachers, the sparseness of the population, the mismanagement of the school funds, the opposition of the few and the indifference of the many, and the general condition of the pioneer settlers, which was such as to require for the greater part of each year the assistance of the younger members of each family in the work of clearing away forests, opening farms and planting, cultivating and gathering crops.

"Still, amid all these difficulties, the friends in favor of a general system of public instruction continued to work and look forward with hopes of ultimate success. The rounded side of the slab bench was turned over, flat side up; the rounded log house to a hewed-log house from this to a frame with strong double desks; the greased paper to bright window glasses; the hickory club to a switch; and now, in less than two generations, we have the solid brick, with its good light, right ventilation, a model of convenience; a desk for each pupil, and every one sitting under the guidance of a well-qualified teacher, who is preparing them for the duties of an American citizen.

"We now have 124 schoolhouses in Delaware County, outside of the city of Muncie; seventy-three brick and fifty-one frame, eight of which are built according to the last cut before you. We can hardly realize the advancement, and yet it is true. The old house to a parlor, almost; the slab bench to an easy desk; the clapboard window to a correct light; the birch to music and drawing; the 'rule of three' to a well-qualified instructor; the dense forest to a neat shaded and flowered yard. God bless the old pioneers. Let the children of to-day thank them, and let us make the right use of what they, through our Heavenly Father, have seen fit to give us."—*Muncie Times, Oct.* 2, 1879.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PROF. E. TUCKER.

First County Normal—Early Instructors—Departments of Work—Results—Subsequent Sessions and Instructors—Attendance—Show of Interest—Educational Association Formed—Its Projectors and Managers—Teachers' Associations the First Step Toward Normal Instruction—Some of the First Officers and Teachers—Experiences, Etc.

THE first session of the Delaware County Normal School was held at Daleville in the summer of 1875. A. W. Clancey and J. R. Woodward were the proprietors, and the attendance was sixty-five. The time of the commencement of the enterprise was unpropitious, being the rainy summer, when everything seemed gloomy and hopeless. The first session lasted six weeks. Although the attendance was but moderate, yet the interest created was so strong that, by common consent, a second session was undertaken the next year. The same managers conducted the normal, having additional instructors—Miss Mary Little, in music; J. O. Lambert, in penmanship, and Mrs. Waldo in language. This time, the normal had an attendance of one hundred and ten. The instructors were earnest and laborious; the pupils were eager and intent upon their work. Hard study during the day, and lectures and socials during the evening, mingled with recreations of other kinds, joining labor and pleasure in a harmonious union, created and maintained good fellowship, harmonized the work of teaching, and added largely to the good results of the labor performed in the schoolroom throughout the county. A spirit of enthusiasm and of healthy emulation became apparent among the teachers, and a new, fresh life was infused into the work of education in the community at large. These good results attained, tended very much to establish the county normal as a permanent institution within our borders.

The third session was held under the management of Rev. O. M. Todd, County Superintendent, and D. H. Shoemaker. The instructors were Prof. H. B. Borson, of the State University, with Messrs. Todd and Shoemaker. The attendance was large, but the summer was hot and the shade was pleasant. Much comfort, therefore, was taken in the enjoyment of a retreat under the leaf-covered bowers in the current of heat-dispelling breezes, at the expense of scholastic improvement. But what matter? "It all goes in a lifetime," and they could study by-and-by.

The fourth session was held by Messrs. Clancey and Shoemaker, and the reputation of the "normal" for solid work was regained, and a fine body of pupils was on hand, one hundred and thirty-five names being enrolled. The work was thorough, and was well appreciated. Prof. Peters did his part most creditably in conducting the musical exercises.

Messrs. Shoemaker and Saffer took the normal in hand during its fifth session, in the summer of 1879. The attendance was less than in 1878, but the instructors were masters of the situation and those who participated in the exercises as members, were richly compensated for the time and money expended in the work.

The sixth session, held in 1880, had as instructors Messrs. Shoemaker, Saffer and Cromer. The session continued four weeks, and the attendance numbered seventy five, doing excellent work. Prof. H. S. McCrea and A. W. Clancey, with some others, also assisted in the department of instruction.

During the six years of its existence, the normal has proved a pleasant and valuable aid to the progress of education in this county. The great body of its members from year to year could not have gone abroad for instruction, for the presence of the county normal encouraged them to attend its sessions, and thereby an easy and quite thorough means of preparation for teaching was placed within their reach. Through the agency of normals and institutes, home teachers are utilized, the talent of the county is developed, the wages saved to our own citizens, the standard of education is elevated, and every way great good is accomplished.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PROF. E. TUCKER.

Still another instrumentality for mental improvement must be mentioned, viz.: the Delaware County Educational Association.

This society was formed under the leadership of Hon. A. C. Mellette, then County Examiner, in November, 1869, at Muncie, Ind. The name, at first, was Delaware County Teachers' Association. About forty teachers were present at the first meeting. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and future meetings provided for. Hon. A. C. Mellette was chosen President; Lillian Converse, Secretary; and A. W. Clancey, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The association has been in existence ever since, keeping up an interest by holding meetings in various parts of the county, and having two sessions each year, until 1879, since which but one has been had. The Presidents of the association have been A. C. Mellette, H. S. McRea, O. M. Todd, Emma M. McRea, A. W. Clancey, A. J. Wells, D. H. Shoemaker, J. O. Lewellen. In 1874, the society changed its name to Educational Association. It has done good work, paid its own expenses, kept up a friendly social intercourse among teachers, and in other ways assisted in the great work of mutual and moral improvement. The organization seems likely to close its labors, since the present school law requires as many meetings as the teachers can attend.

CHAPTER X.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Sphere of Sunday Schools—Early Schools in Connection with Churches—Active Workers in the Cause—General Movement—Association Organized—First Officers—Leading Members—Township, County and State Associations—Exhibit of Statistics—Denominational Schools—County Sunday-School Union—Present Officers—Schools for the Neglected—Prime Movers and Success.

THERE have long been Sunday Schools in connection with the various religious congregations throughout the county. The first general movement, however, to systematize this useful and important work in Delaware County, so far as now known, was made in 1870. On the 22d of August of that year, a Sunday-School Association was formed with the following officers:

President, Rev. Robert Irwin; Secretary, J. F. Nickey; Treasurer, J. E. Langdon; Vice Presidents—Mrs. James Sparr, Muncie; Miss Nettie Gallaghan, Center Township; James Montgomery, Mount Pleasant Township; Dr. Morgan, Harrison Township; Morris Jones, Washington Township; J. H. Studebaker, Union Township; Amos Wilson, Niles Township; James Orr, Delaware Township; Dr. Black, Liberty

Township; A. H. Kennedy, Perry Township; D. M. Tuttle, Monroe Township; J. M. Shirey, Madison Township; N. Shafer, Hamilton Township.

The first annual meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church (Simpson Chapel), in Muncie, on the 24th of October, 1870. Other prominent members of the Association were Rev. O. M. Todd, Conrad Kuntz, Rev. —. Fish, Job Swain, Rev. J. E. Irwin, Amanda Fleming, David Miller, Hattie Cowing, Mrs. John Marsh, Rev. James Heath, G. S. Maddy.

The work of the association was established throughout the county with gratifying success. Many schools were organized, some of them denominational, and several of them on a union basis. The annual report for the year 1873, of the County Association to the State Sunday-School Association, makes the following showing by townships :

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Schools.	What Kind.	Average Time.	No. of Officers and Teachers.	No. of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	No. of Sunday-School Papers each Month.
Mount Pleasant	6	Union	7	69	411	271	620
Delaware	3	Methodist	8	34	230	121	150
Washington	3	Methodist	9	33	255	201	100
Hamilton	1	Christian	7	15	80	58	50
Union	2	Baptist Christian	9	22	110	68	......
Monroe	4	Methodist, United Brethren	5½	45	331	180	105
Salem	4	United Brethren Christian Union	9	43	320	200	435
Perry	2	United Brethren Methodist	5	21	86	63	44
Niles	2	Methodist Union	9	28	155	107	30
Liberty	2	Methodist	8½	32	190	130	100
Center	1	Methodist	6	14	60	47	50
Muncie	6	Various	12	121	1109	726	500
Harrison	1	Union	7	12	65	50	24

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of schools reported	37
Methodist Episcopal Schools	7
Union Schools	9
Christian Schools	3
Baptist Schools	2
Presbyterian Schools	1
United Brethren Schools	3
Methodist Protestant Schools	1
Universalist Schools	1

Doubtless, these are not all the Sunday schools in operation at that time.

In 1877, a new organization was formed for Delaware County, at a large meeting held at the Friends' Meeting-House, March 22. Several denominations were represented at this convention. For this new organization, the following officers were chosen: D. R. Pershing, President; R. A. Hall, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mary Goddard, Corresponding Secretary; Josiah Cromer, Treasurer; one Vice President from each township and one from Muncie. The Executive Committee is made up of the President and the two Secretaries.

Under this organization, eight of the twelve townships have township unions, holding annual and semi-annual meetings, and reporting to the county union, and the county union, also, has meetings twice a year. The number of schools has been forty-eight. Many of the county schools are on a union basis—some of them are not so. About 2,000 scholars have been connected with the schools of the Delaware County Sabbath School Union, as last organized.

The Sunday schools in Muncie at the present time are: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Universalist, Episcopalian, Friends, African Methodist Episcopal, and another for neglected children. Several of them are large, prosperous and efficient.

The Sunday schools of the present day are much better organized than they were in the olden time in this county. The International Lessons are used in most of the schools, in some form, and their common study throughout the world makes a most interesting spectacle. The thought that thousands, nay, even millions, of children and youth, and even of older persons, are gathering weekly for the one world-embracing purpose of doing and getting good, of learning to grow better and wiser and happier, and so become more fully fitted, both for this world and the next, is one not unpleasant to the benevolent mind, and one in which even persons not technically religious can unite with a hearty zeal and cheerful good will.

The present officers of the County Sabbath School Union are: D. R. Pershing, President; Isaiah Duddleston, Recording Secretary; Hugh M. Cowing, Corresponding Secretary; R. A. Andes, Treasurer.

SCHOOLS FOR THE NEGLECTED.

Two ladies, some months ago, thinking that a Sunday school might be gathered from among those who were not members of any school then in existence, undertook to set on foot such an enterprise, beginning the school in March, 1880. These ladies, Mrs. Marcus C. Smith and Mrs. Theodore Riley, have succeeded beyond their expectations, and their school is now prosperous and increasing. At first, it was held at Mrs. Smith's dwelling, but, on the approach of cold weather, the place of meeting was changed to the Mayor's office, in which the school is still held. There is abundant room for much greater effort, since many children and youth are yet outside the Sunday schools, and sadly in need of the moral and religious instruction furnished therein. This school is a feature in the economy of society, as well as in religious instruction, which recommends itself to the consideration and respect of every friend of his race, of every lover of good order, of every one who has due regard for good government and respectable citizenship. Should the movement, thus auspiciously commenced, command the attention its importance merits, it will mark a memorable epoch in the history of Muncie, of Delaware County.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

PROF. E. TUCKER.

Review of Conditions Precedent--Situation in Pioneer Days—Early Tillers of the Soil in Delaware County—Farming Experiences and Management—Implements of Husbandry in the Past—Introduction of Improvements—Farm Products and how They Were Disposed of—Markets and Traffic—Transportation--Inducements for Improved Thoroughfares—Changes in Farm Stock—Incentives to Greater Improvements—Conditions Subsequent and Consequent.

AGRICULTURE is the most important branch of industry in the nation, since the greatest number of persons is employed therein. It would seem not amiss, therefore, that an article especially devoted thereto, should be found in this work.

The surface of Delaware County is mostly level, inclined in some portions, however, to be rolling, nowhere hilly, though somewhat bluffy along the banks of streams, particularly the larger ones. In the level portions, drainage by ditching is essential to bring the soil into suitable condition for easy and profitable tillage, and much of this kind of work has already been done, while in some regions much more is needed. Ditches of considerable length, extending, in some instances, to a distance of several miles, have been made, to the very great advantage of all the localities concerned. Portions of farms too wet for occupancy have been rendered fit for cultivation, and the land thus reclaimed proves to be of a superior quality. As to fertility, the soil compares very favorably with that of the adjoining counties, good and even bountiful crops having been produced from the very beginning.

The appliances used in farming were, at the first settlement of the county, of a very simple and inexpensive sort. An old-fashioned breaking-plow, a single shovel-plow, a heavy hoe or two, a sled for hauling, an ax for chopping, and a maul and wedge for cleaving the giant logs asunder and a frow for splitting boards, an ox or two, or a horse, or perhaps a team and a rude harness, with now and then, but very seldom, a wagon, made up what was regarded as a very reasonable outfit for carrying on a farm in that early time. With these rude and scanty helps, the farmers contrived to work their grounds, and to care for and secure their crops. A scythe, indeed, for mowing, and a sickle for reaping, were needed; and a fork, often made from a forked limb, but hardly ever a rake, was employed in harvest time to move the small grain crops to the wagon or the sled, to be hauled thence to the log barn or the stack, for at that day, stacking wheat and oats and hay was a good enough method of disposing of those crops for security against the weather. And as for corn, the blessed "poor man's crop," that needed no caring for. It simply stood undisturbed on the stock until wanted for feeding, when it was pulled, thrown upon the sled, hauled to the stable and fed to the hungry horses or oxen.

For years, this simple mode of farming prevailed more or less. Of course, some farmers were able to command better things from the beginning, but very many were poor and had to do as best they could, and men were contented therewith, for they raised or made nearly all that was needed for family use, which was enough, since there was no market, or next to none, and no roads to get anywhere on, and hardly any price for an article if it did happen to get to market.

The roads, indeed, were in a very primitive condition. At first, men drove through the woods, cutting out brush and poles when necessary, to admit the passage of the wagon; though, at first, there were only paths, or "trails," for passing on foot or on horseback. In fact, most of the locomotion was done in one or the other of these two ways, more frequently on foot; although lawyers, judges, etc., in traveling from county to county, went on horseback. And when actual roads, intended for traveling by wagons, began to be made, it was done simply by removing some of the largest trees, so as to give room for the wagon to pass, and building bridges, not merely over the streams, but across swamps also, of poles or logs laid crosswise of the track. Sometimes earth was thrown upon the bridge thus made, but oftener the poles or the logs were entirely bare. And the wagons would thump and bounce in passing over that wonderful highway. Occasionally a "railroad" was built; that is, rails were taken for the road-floor, instead of logs or poles, and that was far better than the other, because the surface of the track was made thereby comparatively smooth and even. But the regular backwoods "highways," made with logs, were simply "awful!" And Delaware County, in its early days, had enough of just such thoroughfares. In one of the counties of Central Ohio, a settler had, in the fall of 1841, two crops standing in the stack, one crop of corn on the stalk and another in the crib. When asked why he did not market his grain, he replied, "What's the use? Oats are only 6 cents a bushel at Columbus, forty-five miles away, and corn 10, and that will not pay for the hauling." And in this region things were even worse than that. Pork and grain had to be hauled to Cincinnati, and instances were frequent in which pork brought only $1.50 net in that market. Some of the early settlers of Wayne County tried in vain to sell as good wheat as ever grew for 12½ cents a bushel, to pay their taxes. And, as late as 1841 and 1843, cases have occurred where men have offered hogs netting two hundred pounds for $1.50, and could not get it. Hard times, it would seem! Yes, but not so hard, neither, as we now might think, for men (and women too) raised and made nearly everything needful for their use, and had little occasion to buy. Nails and salt were the chief things they could not make. Nails could be done without, for wooden pins could be used instead, but salt was a *sine qua non*, and had to be bought at any price; and sometimes, indeed, the prices were large enough.

This was surely "farming under difficulties." But the people could do no better, and all were in the mud together. And not a few, doubtless, who now rank high among their fellow-citizens, can look back to the time when their fathers, or perhaps themselves, managed in as rude and humble a way as has been described above. By the by, a desire for something better and more convenient began to possess the people, and slowly, very slowly, changes were made. The grain-cradle began to replace the sickle; the wagon to come where the sled had been; threshing with horses on the ground or on the barn floor, or with the "chaff-piler," was practiced instead of with the flail. Now and then a man got a fanning-mill to clean his grain with instead of the big basket-fan, or the sheet; the hominy-pounder and the hand-mill were laid aside, and after a while longer the flax-brake ceased to rattle, and the scutching-knife to flash, and the "shives" and tow-lint forgot to fly from the teeth of the "hackle;" the merry foot-wheel quit its humming, and the big spinning-wheel stopped its cheerful music; the pounding whack of the useful though ungainly loom no longer made the house to shake, and the hitherto constant "quill-wheel" and "winding-blades" vexed the urchin and half-grown lads and lasses no more. The old began to give place to the new, and memory now can scarcely recall those once familiar things, and hardly even a relic now remains of the worn-out and discarded past. The process of transformation and renewal has been slow and gradual. Half a century has been none too long to replace the quaint, uncouth and awkward old into the sharp, the brusque and the shining new. Many of the prime actors in this mighty transfiguration are still alive and active among us; or, if the early pioneers are gone, their children, brought to these forests in early infancy or tender childhood or blushing youth, or born beneath the mighty shadow of the over-arching woods, are now the strong and vigorous men and women still pressing bravely forward in the work of improvement that their hardy fathers and mothers had so nobly begun.

Not less remarkable and thorough has been the change that has taken place in the domestic animals in use throughout this region. "Scrub-stock" were the sort of cattle found in the woods and in the fields belonging to the settlers. Swine of the kind called "elm-peelers," roamed through the forests around the clearings, and got fat more or less, according to the season, by rooting up the "mast" from underneath the bed of leaves universally clothing the surface of the ground.

Long ago, in Illinois, a man (perhaps from Ohio) was trying to sell an improved breed of hogs to a settler there. Said he, "They can scarcely run at all, they get so fat so easily and so quickly." "Can't run!" replied the astonished "Sucker," "I want no hogs that cannot run. They must make their own way, and a hog that cannot out-run a dog is not worth a snap." Whether the settlers of Delaware County prided themselves on the running qualities of their herds of swine, is not now known. Certain it is, those swine commended by the precocious "Sucker," could run with a vengeance.

In early times, herds of swine grew wild, and were the terror of persons passing alone through the forests. The settlers had to hunt swine down with dogs and shoot them as one would shoot bears or deer. Men would go out on horseback and range the woods to find the herds of swine, and, having found them and killed such as they wanted, would haul the dead bodies of the animals home to be dressed and packed away in rude troughs, made of huge logs hollowed out for the purpose. We have not been able to discover who has the honor of being the first to break the dull monotony of inferiority in these respects in Delaware, and to take the lead in that grand march of improvement which was destined to sweep away the rubbish of the olden time, and bring fully to pass the new and "more excellent way," on these essential, material things pertaining to the advantage of the people in these Western wilds, and to the permanent improvement and thorough development of this wondrous Western land.

Before leaving this branch, it ought to be mentioned, that, through Delaware County, and through what is now the thriving and beautiful city of Muncie, passed one of the great thoroughfares between the older East and the newer West; through Greenville, Ohio, Winchester, Muncie, Strawtown, Indianapolis, and so on westward as far as pioneers had found their way toward the sunset, extended this route of travel. Crowds of settlers went struggling and plunging through the almost fathomless seas of mud, dragging their well-nigh impossible way Westward, Westward, ever Westward.

And, in a few years after the regions of Indiana and Illinois had been settled and improved, the tide of travel turned, and droves of cattle began to pass on the same great thoroughfare, Eastward, Eastward, ever Eastward. To Ohio, across the mountains, and finally to Baltimore, to Philadelphia, to New York, and even to the far-off Boston, would these droves, grown huge and immense, and sometimes almost unmanageable, ultimately find their way. And ever, as they passed from point to point on their plodding, toilsome progress, day after day, these hosts of hungry, weary animals had to have rest and water and pasture, and corn furnished them for their sustenance and comfort. And, all along this lengthened route of tedious travel were to be found men who had settled and bought sometimes large tracts of land, and had prepared themselves to supply the wants, first of Westward-bound emigrants in the earlier time, and next of Eastward-bound drovers with their hundreds of cattle.

One of the earliest and most noted of these stations for the entertainment of travelers and of drovers in this region, was the house and farm of Thomas Kirby, Esq., just east of the present town of Muncie. Mr. Kirby came to Delaware County a young man, from Massachusetts. He emigrated to Ohio about 1828, and to Delaware County about 1830, being married about 1832. He had been a fur trader and merchant for several years in Muncie and the region, and he bought up a large tract of land near there, embracing most of the present town site, and comprising about one thousand acres; and, about 1835, settled on his farm, where he resided most of the time till his death, in 1879. Mr. Kirby kept, not a general hotel, but what was then termed the "Drovers' Home." His extensive possessions in land enabled him to entertain the numerous droves of cattle and sheep which in those days were constantly passing along that crowded thoroughfare. These drovers would be going, more or less, through the year, more especially in the fall, from September to December. Droves would hardly exceed two hundred head of cattle, for if a man were driving a much larger number he would divide the mass into two or more droves. Sheep would be passing all times in the year. A drove of cattle would employ from five to seven men. One man would walk and lead a steer in front, a man on horseback would bring up the rear, another horseman would ride ahead and arrange for accommodations as to pasture and feeding, and the others, on foot, would assist in driving the herds. They would generally make from ten to fifteen miles a day, or sometimes even less, if the cattle were fat. Some settlers near Chesterfield, Mr. Makepeace and Hon. David Kilgore, used also to keep and feed droves, about ten or twelve miles west of Muncie, and the drovers, with their cattle, would come the next day only to Mr. Kirby's.

Droves of cattle would quite frequently, perhaps generally, stop some time in Ohio to rest and feed up. Sometimes very fine cattle were to be found in these droves. Once, there were two that weighed about 4,000 pounds each. The whole drove was a splendid lot. The owner lost a large number of them afterward at some point east of this, by drowning in crossing a deep river. Mr. Kirby has kept as high as three droves of cattle, say 600, and one drove of sheep, 3,000, in one night. He has had 1,000 cattle on the farm in one day—morning and evening. The largest drove of sheep that ever passed, perhaps, was 6,000 in number. Now and then some horses and mules would pass along, but not often.

The business of droving principally ceased with the commencement of railroad travel. Mr. Kirby had owned cattle to some extent before that time, but he then began to buy more extensively, and pasture and feed for himself, turning off in the fall from seventy-five to one hundred head. He kept hogs from the first. Cattle would, of course, make a great waste of corn when it was fed to them, and swine would pick up the scattered corn and prevent the waste. Sometimes he would have 150 to 200 head of porkers. He continued also to feed and fatten hogs. As much land as possible was kept in grass and hay, though he raised, also, much corn for his herds of animals, often buying more when his own raising was not enough. In early times, also, he did something for the improvement of stock, though not very much. He sought the best he could find in the country, though he had little to do with improved stock. He carried on a dairy of from thirty to thirty-five cows for ten to twelve years, beginning about 1859, and dealing chiefly in milk and cheese. At his death, he still owned about 600 acres of land. His youngest son, George Kirby, continues the business of cattle pasturing and feeding, owning cattle both at home and in Kansas. He also feeds hogs to a considerable extent.

Marcus C. Smith, son of Hon. O. H. Smith, famous in the early history of Indiana, came to this county in 1847, and engaged largely in stock-buying, both hogs and cattle. Both of these were then cheap. Large three-year-old steers could be bought for $11, and hogs, $1.25 net, per hundred. Mr. Smith once sold 150 hogs of his own feeding, at Cincinnati, for 2 cents gross. At another time, Jacob Sheimer, at Chesterfield, bought large quantities of pork at $1.25 net, and broke up at it. Mr. Smith used sometimes to drive 500 head of hogs at once—a large drove then. Among the first events in the process of the improvement of stock in Delaware County may be mentioned the passage of a Westward-bound herd of Durham full-bloods, and the fact that a very splendid Durham cow of this herd becoming unable to travel, Mr. Volney Willson, then and now a resident of Muncie, bought her at a low rate and sold her afterward to Hon. David Kilgore, for $110. Mr. K. was offered (but refused) $150 for the calf (a male). From this stock a considerable improvement arose.

Samuel Davis and Noah Bowers, of Salem Township, were extensive stock-breeders in early times. Mr. Davis is so now. Mr. Bowers is dead, but his son still deals in full-blooded breeding stock.

In 1850, Marcus C. Smith and Jacob W. Miller bought two full-blooded Durham males (yearlings) from Wayne County, which were kept for several years. Among the first breeds of improved swine introduced into the county, may be named the Black Berkshires. Mr. Volney Willson had them in 1843. Judge John Tomlinson, of Salem Township, introduced the Black Berkshires there in 1845, and owned them in considerable numbers. James McKimmey, in the same township, brought in the White Poland-China stock, an excellent breed, with long bodies and short legs. They will grow large, and fatten at any age. These were thought a great improvement, and came to be extensively raised.

Ross Brothers have long been prominent stock men. They were raised in the county, and are among the oldest settlers. They deal in blooded hogs, and sell all over the State, and elsewhere, also. They have a splendid stock of the best varieties—Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, etc. Andrew Martin, Thomas W. Tuttle and others are also engaged in the same way. Samuel W. Parkison, near Yorktown, breeds Jersey Reds somewhat extensively.

William Sharp, in Salem Township; Thompson Sharp, in Washington Township; Samuel Davis, already named; William Adsit, of Union Township; Joseph S. Buckles, Esq.; Volney Willson, Esq.; John A. Willson, Hamilton Brothers, Messrs. Ginn and Nixon, Mrs. Samuel J. Williams, Jacob H. Wysor, George Kirby, Samuel Sunderland, Jefferson Claypool, Messrs. Reese, Perry Township; Josiah Cromer, Messrs. Keesling, Edward C. Anthony, Jesse W. McKimmey, Messrs. Meeks, in addition to those named, are large land-holders and heavy stock-owners or dealers, or both. Most of them raise large quantities of cattle or hogs, or both. E. C. Anthony is a very extensive land-holder, and deals largely in stock, shipping horses to Florida and elsewhere. Many of the persons named are exhibitors of stock at fairs. Among such may be named Messrs. Ross, Tuttle, Martin, Davis. Messrs. Sharp, McKimmey, Samuel Davis, County Commissioner of Delaware County, William Sharp, S. B. Skinner, George H. Davidson, and perhaps others, are prominent among the dealers in blooded cattle.

The Ross Brothers are especially noted as handling improved varieties of swine.

Meeks Brothers and John R. Mason are extensive shippers of live stock.

Samuel Davis and Messrs. Ross have been noted for raising very large swine. Mr. Davis not seldom sells hogs weighing 400 to 500 pounds. Mr. Ross has exhibited at fairs those weighing 800 pounds. Among the most prominent stock-breeders, not residents of this county, but adjacent thereto, we notice Thomas J. Willhoyt, Esq., living in Henry County, near the Delaware County line, who has the largest stock in this section of the country. He takes great pains with his cattle, and his herds are exceedingly fine. He sometimes exhibits in two places at once, say at Cincinnati and at Chicago. He has been engaged in this business many years, and enjoys a fine reputation far and near.

The movement as to horses and sheep has not been of so marked a nature, still the horses of Delaware County are good, and there is much fine blooded stock owned here.

The sheep interest is somewhat depressed. Fear of dogs prevents men from investing in them. Otherwise, this branch of farming might be somewhat extensive and profitable. Many sheep, however, are owned, the report for 1879 showing 18,000 in the county. Many of the farms of Delaware County are very large, and in excellent condition, and the products in grain, hay, etc., are bountiful. The general farming interest has for years been rising to greater and increasing importance. Many fine residences have been erected, and farm buildings have been greatly improved. Extensive ditching has been done in the regions needing it. Agricultural machines and implements of the best kinds are generally in use. The highways, for the major part, are in excellent condition, the chief roads throughout the county having been metamorphosed into "pikes." By the efforts for the improvement of stock, already partially described, a marked change for the better has been effected, and, in all the respects named, Delaware County holds to-day a very favorable position among the counties in this region. An Agricultural Association, holding an annual fair, has been in operation for many years, some account of which will be found under an appropriate head in the chapter that follows.

CHAPTER XII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FAIRS.

PROF. E. TUCKER.

Early Societies Formed—Officers—First Meetings—Some of the First Results of Competition—After Results—Fairs at Irregular Periods—Action of the Society at Different Times—Fair Grounds—General Management—Subsequent Fairs and Their Proceeds—Some Account of the Last Fair, Etc.

AN Agricultural Society for Delaware County was formed March 4, 1852. The record of the formation of the association is not now at hand. The first officers were Martin Galliher, President; Thomas J. Sample, Vice President; Daniel Jarrett, Secretary; Thomas J. Matthews, Treasurer. Directors—Jacob Calvert, Center Township; Josiah Slack, Mount Pleasant; John Smith, Liberty; John Tomlinson, Salem; A. Shank, Harrison; William Mansfield, Monroe; Timothy Bennett, Hamilton; William Adsit, Union; William McCormick Washington; James Jones, Delaware; John Worster, Niles; George Ribble, Perry; James McKimmey Muncie City.

The first meeting found in the record occurred June 6, 1853. The Directors at that time resolved to hold a meeting July 4, ensuing, and to undertake to get Gov. Wright to deliver an agricultural address on that day. Whether the request was accepted or not does not appear. It does appear, however, that no address was delivered on that occasion by Gov. Wright, but, in his stead, that addresses were delivered before the society, at that date, by David Kilgore and Joseph S. Buckles, of a quality and character eminently satisfactory to all who listened to them. That there was an exhibition of farm products on that occasion, or previously, is quite probable, as will appear by an item in the report of the Secretary to the State Society, for the year 1853. Speaking of the society, he says: "Its second annual exhibition was held at Muncie on the date [October 6, 1853,] before mentioned, which was well attended and a laudable interest manifested. The society comprises seventy-four members. Addresses were delivered before the society, on the 4th day of July, 1853, by David Kilgore and Joseph S. Buckles, Esqs., but no copies preserved." That second exhibition referred to in the foregoing item, was held in Muncie, perhaps in the court-house yard, which now would be considered rather small for a county fair, but, doubtless, in those primitive days, it answered the purpose reasonably well, judging from the results attending the effort. Some interesting certificates as to crops raised in the county, and exhibited on that occasion, appear upon the Secretary's record. "Premiums were offered on horses, cattle, sheep, swine, wheat, corn, potatoes, grass seed, butter, cheese, domestic manufactures, farm implements, and various articles displaying mechanical skill, poultry, fruit and flowers."

"About $75 were awarded in premiums.

"Statement of a field of wheat raised by Stephen R. Martin, on his farm in Hamilton Township, and measured by us, and we certify the measurement to be correct, to the best of our knowledge.

"Sept. 26, 1853.

John Cullen,
John Galbraith.

"The field contained twelve acres, seven rods, and produced 306 bushels of wheat, as cleaned by a separator threshing machine.

"First—Clay soil slightly mixed with sand.

"Second—Elevated with Western exposure.

"Third—Three crops of wheat previous to this one; the first on clover sod, second on wheat stubble, third fallowed, and the present fallowed.

"Fourth—A few loads of straw fed on the field.

"Fifth—Broke up in June; stirred the middle of August; harrowed down sowed and plowed in with the shovel-plow, and cross-harrowed in the last week of September.

"Sixth—One and one-half bushels to the acre, white wheat.

"Seventh—Plowing, harrowing and seeding.

For man and team twenty-one days at $2 per day	$ 42 00
Eighteen bushels seed wheat, at 60 cents per bushel	10 80
Threshing and hauling to barn, 10 cents per bushel	30 60
Harvesting, $1 per acre	12 00
Rent, $2 per acre	24 00
Total	$119 40
Wheat worth at the time sold, 75 cents per bushel	$229 50
Total profit	109 90
Per acre	9 12

"Patch of potatoes, 45 square rods. Product, 53½ bushels. Nova Scotia potatoes, large, round, yellow.

"Corn, 4 acres, 128 perches. Product, 484 bushels in the ear. Cost, $39. Value of crop at 25 cents, $121. Profit, $82; profit per acre, about $17.50."

The next annual meeting was held April 5, 1854, and the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen:

Hon. David Kilgore, President; John Smith, Vice President; John C. Helm, Secretary; T. J. Matthews, Treasurer. Directors.—John Shoemaker, Salem Township; John Horne, Mount Pleasant; Jacob W. Miller, Harrison; Robert Winton, Washington; William A. Long, Union; Mark Moore, Hamilton; E. C. Anthony, Center; John Lenox, Monroe; David Stouder, Perry; J. Dynes, Liberty; James Orr, Delaware; John H. Rutter, Niles. Executive Committee.—Jacob Calvert, William Y. Williams, David Tomlinson, Timothy Bennett, and Volney Willson.

The Executive Committee were then directed to procure and prepare suitable grounds for the forthcoming fair. This fair was held Sept. 28 and 29, 1854. It would seem that five acres of ground had been purchased for the use of the association. The record concerning this transaction is as follows:

"The society has procured a fifteen years' lease on a piece of ground owned by the county—indeed, bought by the Commissioners for that purpose, at a nominal rate—and is proceeding to inclose it and erect the necessary fixtures in a permanent and durable manner, thus giving the society a permanent and stable character.

Of the fair, to which reference has been made, the Secretary, in his report to State Association, for 1854, makes the following statement:

"The Society Fair was held on the 28th and 29th days of September, and was of increased interest and importance over those of preceding years, showing a decided and rapid improvement in the stock, etc., exhibited; increased attention to the improvement of stock by procuring animals of good blood, and more attention to the details of good breeds and improved breeding; proving, also, that more attention was being bestowed on the manner of farming, and that our former loose, slovenly and careless habits were being reformed, giving place to systematic and scientific farming. But we have much, very much, to reform and improve, which will require time, as our progress will necessarily be slow, encountering as we do our full share of apathy, prejudice, bigotry, and stubborn attachment to old customs and habits. * * * Our Society numbered something over one hundred members the past year, and our prospects for usefulness are encouraging." [State Rep. 1854–55, pp. 15, 16.]

The meetings and fairs of the Association appear to have been regularly held, as shown from time to time by the reports to State Association. In the report thus presented, covering the year 1856, the following statements occur: "The Delaware County Agricultural Society has continued its operations during the year 1856, with the following officers: Joseph S. Buckles, President; Thomas J. Sample, Vice President; John C. Helm, Secretary; William Brotherton, Treasurer; Volney Willson, Superintendent, and one director from each of the twelve civil townships. The regular membership is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and gradually increasing each year. * * * Our fifth annual fair was held on the fair ground at Muncie, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of October, 1856. The list of premiums offered and awarded at the fair was paid in silverware, books, money and diplomas."

For the years 1857 and 1858, from the reports submitted to the State Society, as in the instances noted, we derive information of a similar tenor, indicating the continued progress, though sometimes slow, of the County Society; that fairs were held annually, with the most flattering results, and that prospects for continued success were sufficiently gratifying to guarantee a most satisfactory future as the result of its labors.

In the record of the society's transactions, during the year 1859, it is shown that the officers, as they appeared at the meeting on the 24th of January, of that year, were Thomas J. Sample, President; Warren Stewart, Vice President; Thomas J. Matthews, Secretary; Frederick E. Putnam, Treasurer; P. F. Davis, Superintendent. Executive Committee—Thomas Kirby, Samuel G. Campbell, George Truitt, Martin Galliher, Volney Willson, William Y. Williams.

The Secretary's book contains little direct information as to the financial condition of the society. An incident, recorded for 1859, would indicate a low state of money matters during the previous years. An order appears under date of May 6, 1859, directing an allowance to sixteen persons, presumably the officers, for $5 each, for money advanced in 1855, for fencing the fair grounds.

The fair for 1859 was held September 21, 22 and 23. From several facts appearing in the record for 1859, the finances seem to have been coming into a more healthy condition. The Treasurer was ordered to pay all premiums awarded at any previous fair, and to procure a gold-headed cane for not more than $15, as a testimonial to the Superintendent. The aforesaid cane was procured, and, at the meeting held January 2, 1860, was presented to P. F. Davis, Superintendent, with all due formality, Mr. Samuel Orr, by appointment of the society, making the presentation speech, and Mr. Davis of course, delivering an appropriate and affecting reply. The list of officers chosen at that meeting, shows a considerable change as to the persons appointed for Directors. They were Messrs. Hupp, Beath, Shank, Janny, Tuttle, Williamson, Martin, Nixon, Weidner, Smith, Orr and Stowe. At a meeting in January, 1860, a new departure was taken, by resolving "That, at the next fair of this society, competition for premiums be open to all mankind."

At the meeting held February 4, 1861, it was voted that the fair grounds be free for the use of schools, picnics, etc., by our citizens. At the same meeting, a dispute between two contestants in a riding-match—Misses Warfel and Andrews—was settled by awarding a saddle to each of the fair equestrians.

A statement of the finances for 1865, is spread upon the Secretary's minutes, viz.:

Amount from former Treasurer	$ 147 54
Amount from family badges	897 00
Amount from carriage tickets	36 00
Amount from tickets, first day	101 00
Amount from tickets, second day	22 50
Amount from tickets, third day	71 00
Amount from eating stands, etc.	254 00
Amount from extra entries	30 00
Amount from County Treasurer	25 00
Total	$1,785 29
Amount of disbursements	1,596 99
Balance on hand	$ 188 30

The association, formed in 1852, held a fair each year from 1852 to 1867, including the latter year. A new organization was formed January 11, 1868, at a meeting held in Muncie, of which Judge Buckles was President, and J. A. Wachtell, Secretary. The Directors chosen that year were Thomas Tuttle, Salem Township; James P. Snodgrass, Harrison Township; Randolph Beuoy, Washington Township; Aaron W. Ross, Monroe Township; Marcus C. Smith, Center Township; Joseph S. Buckles, Center Township; Samuel Orr, Liberty Township; Samuel Williamson, Mount Pleasant Township; Benjamin F. Smith, Niles Township; Eli Smith, Delaware Township; William F. Jones, Center Township; P. F. Davis, Center Township.

At a meeting of Directors, held February 15, 1868, they chose for their officers, President, Marcus C. Smith; Vice President, Samuel Orr; Secretary, J. A. Wachtell; Treasurer, Fred E. Putnam; Superintendent, William M. Petty. The receipts of the fair, held October 14 of that year, appear by the record to have been $1,129.95; and the expenses $640.65, leaving a balance of $489.30. The board ordered a payment on the premiums awarded of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

From that time, a fair was held annually, excepting one year, but it seems that the association could not pay for the ground purchased. The new organization had bought forty-one acres north of town, at $165 per acre, costing the modest sum of $6,765. The five acres previously owned by the association were accepted in part payment at its estimated value of $1,200. Only 141 Ten Dollar shares are recorded as having been taken, which certainly was a poor basis for such a debt as that. The association struggled along for six years, and gave up the attempt. The County Commissioners then stepped in and paid for the land and took the deed, and the title still remains in the name of the county.

In 1874, certain prominent "Grangers" effected the organization of still a third agricultural association under the grand and comprehensive name of the "Delaware County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society," formed on the 7th of February of that year. The Directors were S. C. Moffett, Salem Township; Joseph Hancock, Mount Pleasant; James P. Snodgrass, Harrison; George Beuoy, Washington; A. W. Ross, Monroe; A. J. Wilson, Center; John Williams, Center; Samuel Martin, Hamilton; John C. Long, Union; Lafayette Whitney, Perry; Mordecai Whitney, Liberty; Nicholas Poland, Delaware.

January 9, 1878, the Directors chose their officers as follows: President, Thomas W. Tuttle; Vice President, William H. Wood; Secretary, Frank Ellis; Treasurer, John M. Graham; Superintendent, William M. Petty.

In June, 1880, the citizens of Delaware tried their hand a fourth time at framing agricultural societies, and with the annexed result: President, John M. Graham; Vice President, Thomas W. Tuttle; Superintendent, William H. Wood; Treasurer, George Kirby; Secretary, Frank Ellis; Superintendent of Gates, Eli Ogle. Directors—Thomas W. Tuttle, Thompson Sharp, Wm. H. Wood, James Carmichael, Samuel Parkison, Sr., Samuel Drumm, Chas. C. Mansfield, John M. Graham, Eli Ogle, George Kirby, J. L. Martin, James Barrett, John S. Fudge.

The fairs at Muncie have generally presented good, and frequently superior exhibitions of animals and articles for display, but the receipts have not always been sufficient for the expenses and the full payment of the premiums. The twenty-eighth annual fair was held September 14–17, 1880. The display was unusually good, and the attendance satisfactory. The receipts were about $3,000, and the premiums awarded about $2,200, which were paid in full, the net balance, after the current expenses had been defrayed, being sufficient for the purpose.

The exhibitors of live stock for 1880, may be named as follows: Cattle—Short-Horns and other breeds: Claypool & Davidson, John Storer, S. B. Skinner, William Sharp, Galliher & Son.

Horses—For saddle, draft, speed, light harness, roadsters, matches, etc.: L. D. Evans, Joseph Anderson, M. C. Smith, Ira Williams, A. J. Brunt, J. M. Clawson, S. Sunderland, Alfred Ellison, W. M. Heaggy, Washington Black, Henry Keesling, J. M. Laboyteaux, M. Bowen, James A. Cox, Frank Drake, John A. Snyder, G. F. Heath, Dan Pittenger, C. C. Colburn, William F. Carpenter, Elijah Clevenger, John Jones, J. E. Kern, Z. W. Cecil, George Davidson, Peter Shafer, D. F.

Studebaker, Henry W. Streeter, Samuel Coffin, John A. Thomas, George Fleming, James H. Jones, L. L. Cooper, John R. Hines, George Williams, S. B. Skinner, Albro Gates, Addison Atkinson, Thomas Port, John M. Huffer, J. P. Sharp, Samuel Coffman, David H. Jones, John McLain, R. W. Heath, George H. Shirey, M. F. Hamilton, John Williams, George Carmichael, Robert S. Mansfield, Andrew W. Martin, Jerry Wilson, John P. Baxla.

Sheep—Southdown, Long-wooled and Shropshires: Jerry Wilson, W. A. Groves, Claypool & Davidson, N. P. Williams, G. F. Heath, Perry W. Williams, I. J. Williams.

Swine—Poland-China and other Large-boned breeds, Berkshire and other Small-boned breeds: Andrew W. Martin, A. W. Ross, W. A. Groves, Jerry Wilson.

The Board of Directors for 1881, is composed of the same persons as in 1880, except George Kirby, who declining to serve another year, William A. McClellan was substituted.

The officers for 1881 (elected February 26), are as follows: Jonathan L. Martin, President; William H. Wood, Vice President; Eli Ogle, Superintendent; James L. Streeter, Treasurer; Frank Ellis, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Some statistics are given below, pertaining to the farming interest. They are made up chiefly from the Report of the Statistical Bureau at Indianapolis for 1879–80. The figures are for 1879. They are probably only approximately accurate, yet they are the best at hand. The amounts given are partly estimated and stated in round numbers:

Owners of land	2,881	Acres of corn	46,000
Acres of land	252,399	Acres of oats	7,000
Acres of wheat	31,000	Acres of meadow	20,400
Acres of pasture	32,000	Pounds of pork	1,800,000
Acres of potatoes	2,100	Pounds of wool	86,000
Acres of flax	8,000	Horses	10,500
Bushels of wheat	580,000	Mules	840
Bushels of corn	1,600,000	Cattle	19,200
Bushels of oats	150,000	Sheep	18,000
Tons of hay	24,000	Swine	29,000
Bushels of rye	8,400	Gallons of sorghum	10,500
Bushels of potatoes	96,000	Bushels of grass seed	2,000
Bushels of flax seed	70,000	Bushels of clover seed	800
Bushels of fruit	22,000	Agricultural implements	$79,000
Sewing machines owned	1,030	Organs and melodeons owned	200

The above statistics are in many cases mere estimates, and, as to many items, evidently far too low. Whether they reach the truth at any point, it is impossible to tell. It is to be hoped that the future historian may find the subject in a more satisfactory condition. But, whether statistics are gathered with accuracy, or whether they are for the most part guess-work, one thing remains true, that the productive power of human labor has greatly increased since the settlement of Delaware County, indeed, almost beyond belief. If Rip Van Winkle had lain down in these Delaware woods to take a night's rest under a tree, in those good old hunting days when the first cabins began to appear in the mighty forest beside the Indian wigwams, and had slept until now, his bewilderment would have been far greater than it was when he awaked in the highlands of the Hudson River, after a sleep of twenty years through the troublous and transforming scenes of the Revolutionary struggle. Wonderful, indeed, has been the change. And to those ancient pioneers who came when all was wild and new and strange, and who have lived through all these rolling years, and whose steady and unceasing toil has done so much to assist in bringing about this wondrous transformation, it seems almost like magic. It is devoutly to be wished, that, while the primitive dwellings of the pioneers have disappeared, and many of their habits and methods have been discontinued, yet, the warm spirit of hospitality and generous and earnest friendship, and of hearty neighborliness, may remain among their children and their children's children, even as among the fathers and mothers at the first, to the very latest generation; that, while comforts multiply and riches increase, love and good fellowship may ever bind together as one the hearts of the people of Delaware County, of this grand and noble commonwealth, and of the universal nation of which these citizens form an integral and not unimportant part.

CHAPTER XIII.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Date of Its Organization—Charter Members and First Officers—Objects—Aims and Sphere of the Society—Its Meetings—Migratory—Order of Business—Remarks, Etc.

THE Delaware County Horticultural Society was organized on the 15th of April, 1880. The charter original members were H. J. Lockhart, Dr. Will A. Egbert, Granville Cowing, D. R. Pershing, Stephen Hathaway and John Fullhart, of whom D. R. Pershing was chosen President; Granville Cowing, Vice President; Dr. Will A. Egbert, Secretary; John Fullhart, Treasurer; Stephen Hathaway and H. J. Lockhart, Executive Committee, with Evan T. Babb, subsequently elected as the third member.

The first regular monthly meeting was held at the farm residence of John Fullhart, Esq. Great interest was manifested, and all enjoyed themselves in the most satisfactory manner, the strawberry season being at its most inviting period. Each subsequent meeting has been more interesting than that which preceded it, and attended with an increased membership, indicating the most flattering prospects of success in the near future.

The objects of the society are: 1. The cultivation of fruits, flowers and garden products, as its name implies (a garden or gardening). 2. To disseminate useful information among its members in regard to the best varieties to produce, the most successful methods of cultivation and the proper manner of preserving the same for future use. 3. To cultivate a more intimate acquaintance among its members, and to enjoy a rest from the toils of the garden and fields. But not least among the benefits conferred by such a society, is the dignity with which it crowns the occupation of him who tills the soil. Scores of our young men desert the farm, simply because they imagine that farm labor will lower their social standing. These are meetings in which intelligent men and women bring their influence. Their hearty sympathy and support must do much to correct such a false sentiment.

The meetings of the society are migratory in their character, the same being held in the country in the summer and in the city in winter, at the residence of some of its members, upon the invitation of some member who desires its company for the next meeting. All regular meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month, the members, on these occasions, bringing their baskets well filled with provisions, and specimens of fruits, flowers and garden products, the latter for the inspection of special committees, whose duties it is to examine and report on their merits of beauty and excellence, the former to be discussed by a committee of the whole at the close of the exercises. After assembling, and a few moments' chat among the members, the society proceeds to transact the business, which is arranged in the following order:

1. Roll call. 2. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting. 3. Unfinished business. 4. Reports of special committees. 5. Reports of standing committees. 6. Communications and correspondence. 7. Essays by one or more of its members, who have been designated at a previous meeting to prepare such. 8. Miscellaneous business. 9. Examination of specimens presented for exhibition. 10. Arrangements for next meeting. 11. Adjournment. After which, together with invited guests, arranging for refreshments, which is not usually the least interesting part of the programme.

The meetings have been very interesting and well attended since its organization, and prospering in the increase of its membership and social bearing toward each other. It now numbers about eighty of the best citizens of the county, who hope to see its membership increase into the hundreds, and express themselves as gratified with the work already accomplished, expecting, also, to continue until horticulture shall be the pride of our young men, few being found forsaking their country home for a city life. May it continue to prosper until every field shall be a garden, and every garden shall "blossom as the rose."

With such a foreshadowing, the prospects of the future are most auspicious. With the spirit of enterprise moving it forward in its chosen course, the results cannot fail to be in accord with the anticipations of the most enthusiastic of its members. The field is a most desirable one to be cultivated, and, if success fails to attend the efforts of its active membership, we opine the fault will not rest with those now engaged in the movement.

CHAPTER XIV.

INCREASE OF PROPERTY.

PROF. E. TUCKER.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FROM YEAR TO YEAR—VALUATION AND TAXES—AGGREGATES—STATEMENT BY TOWNSHIPS.

THE Assessor's books showed, originally, very small and meager lists, and the collection of taxes was a very light affair. Probably for some years the amount of annual taxes would not reach $1,000. A log court house and jail, a few log cross-ways and poll-bridges, a grand jury and a court two or three days did not require much money. But the first Treasurer's book that can be found which contains "footings," shows a considerable advance in property, and of taxation as well. The Tax Duplicate for 1843, makes the following showing as to valuation of property, number of polls and amount of tax assessed. The figures are given by townships, and also of totals:

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation	Polls.	Taxes.
Salem	$134,157	155	$1,163
Mount Pleasant	144,112	157	1,355
Harrison	74,949	91	643
Washington	82,906	125	734
Monroe	97,039	99	772
Center	239,236	251	2,033
Hamilton	78,746	64	642
Union	84,367	109	702
Perry	110,978	127	894
Liberty	108,576	148	902
Delaware	97,179	127	795
Niles	85,039	114	739
Totals	$1,137,284	1,567	$11,474

The above list shows a considerable advance from the wild state of a desolate wilderness. The statement for 1849 gives a decided though not very large increase. The totals only are given: 1849—Valuation, $1,312,309; polls, 1,664; taxes, $16,782—a growth, in amount, as follows: Increase of valuation, 38½ per cent; increase of polls, 6⅕ per cent; increase of taxes, 46 per cent.

The year 1860, shows a very large growth in all the respects noted above. The statistics are presented by townships, as for 1843:

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation.	Polls.	Taxes.
Salem	$434,230	194	$3,635
Mount Pleasant	369,380	210	3,848
Harrison	280,145	171	2,372
Washington	281,435	182	2,805
Monroe	310,920	180	2,756
Center	441,390	147	3,840
Hamilton	278,130	125	2,301
Union	306,615	177	3,328
Perry	355,885	173	2,644
Liberty	406,830	201	3,434
Delaware	350,330	160	3,008
Niles	280,495	179	3,034
Bellefontaine R. R.	87,548	.....	707
Muncie	604,185	314	7,725
Totals	$4,787.543	2,413	$45,438

Increase in eleven years—Valuation, 270 per cent; polls, 45 per cent; taxes, 170 per cent.

In 1865, the valuation was $7,552, 320; polls, 2,390; taxes, $130,196.93. Valuation increased in five years 60 per cent; the number of polls slightly decreased; taxes increased 188⅝ per cent.

The statement for 1870, five years later, exhibits the following: Valuation, $8,138,115; polls, 2,912; taxes, $199,055. Increase in valuation during that time, 8 per cent; polls, 22 per cent; taxation, 53 per cent. A subsequent statement shows the valuation to be $11,168,165, an increase of 37 per cent over the former statement; the number of polls to be 2,792, a decrease of 4 per cent; the taxes $165,243, a decrease of 20 per cent. The valuation in 1879, was $10,690,468, a decrease of 22 per cent on the former; the number of polls was 3,495, an increase of 26 per cent; the taxes were $127,357, a decrease of 37 per cent. In 1880, we have:

TOWNSHIPS.	Valuation.	Polls.	Taxes.
Salem	$709,000	268	$10,643
Mount Pleasant	820,000	322	13,992
Harrison	533,000	281	8,837
Washington	427,000	227	7,204
Monroe	559,000	236	8,364
Center	1,171,000	227	18,191
Muncie	1,795,000	789	27,068
Hamilton	485,000	196	6,100
Union	514,000	231	8,061
Perry	502,000	197	7,081
Liberty	833,000	259	11,791
Delaware	564,000	198	8,961
Niles	466,000	210	6,596
Totals	$9,378,000	3,661	$142,889

CHAPTER XV.

VITAL STATISTICS.

PROF. E. TUCKER.

LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS, IN THE ORDER OF DATE OF SETTLEMENT—LIST OF PERSONS IN DELAWARE COUNTY SEVENTY YEARS OLD AND OVER, WITH THEIR AGES, AS PER CENSUS OF 1880, IN CENTER TOWNSHIP, DELAWARE, HARRISON, HAMILTON, LIBERTY, MUNCIE CITY, MOUNT PLEASANT, MONROE, NILES, PERRY, SALEM, UNION AND WASHINGTON.

PARTIAL LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS.

THIS list includes some of the early settlers up to the year 1840, and none of a later date. Probably many, more prominent indeed than some of those mentioned, are necessarily omitted. The list contains, however, a very fair abstract of the names of those who, in the past, were recognized as among the leading citizens of the county. The first column gives the name, and the second the date of settlement here:

Robert Gordon	1819
Anthony Broderick	1819
R. Stansberry	1820
Cornelius Van Arsdall	1820
Allen Makepeace	1820
Aaron Richardson	1820
Goldsmith C. Gilbert	1820
Lewis Rees	1822
Borter Rees	1822
J. S. Thornburg	1825
Asahel Thornburg	1825
John Brown	1825
Lemuel G. Jackson	1825
Katy Simmons	1825
Daniel Simmons	1825
John Simmons	1825
Wilder Potter	1826
John Crum	1826
Mrs. Edmond	1827
J. Shoemaker	1828
Isaac Branson	1828
Patsy Branson	1828
John Saunders	1828
Job Swain	1828
John Tomlinson	1828
John Parker	1828
William Jones	1828
John Jones	1828
Owen Russell	1829
Joel Russell	1829
Robert Gibson	1829
Ralph Heath	1829
Lewis Moore	1829
Boyd Linville	1829
David Heal	1829
John Smith	1829
Stephen Hamilton	1829
Minus Turner	1829
George Turner	1829
William Ribble, Sr	1830
William Ribble, Jr	1830
John Moore	1830
David Kilgore	1830
George W. Franklin	1830
J. Williamson	1830
Daniel Keesling	1830
George W. Miller	1830
William H. Stewart	1830
Andrew Kennedy	1830
Thomas Kirby	1830
Samuel P. Anthony	1831
Samuel Gregory	1831
Charles F. Willard	1831
Adam Shafer	1831
J. Nottingham	1831
Joshua Turner	1831
Jacob Calvert	1831
M. Walling	1832
P. Carmichael	1832
T. F. Willson	1832
William Walling	1832
George Shafer	1832
Lloyd Wilcoxen	1832
C. Mansfield	1832
Warren Stewart	1833
Moses Wilson	1833
Thomas Wilson	1833
Eleazer Coffeen	1833
William Buffington	1833
John Keen	1833
W. Martin	1833
A. Buckles	1833
Thomas Clevenger	1834
J. H. Wysor	1834

Benjamin Dungan	1834
John W. Dungan	1834
W. Lenon	1834
James A. Maddy	1834
Abner Wolverton	1834
John W. Strong	1834
Alfred B. Strong	1834
D. Pittinger	1835
Daniel Jarrett	1835
John Hutson	1835
Samuel G. Sunderland	1835
E. T. Babb	1835
S. R. Martin	1834
Nehemiah Burden	1835
Henry Eber	1835
Thomas Weir	1836
John Brady	1836
W. Y. Williams	1836
S. Clark	1836
Edmund Brammer	1836
J. Orr, Sr	1836
J. Richmond	1836
Joseph M. Davis	1836
Calvin P. Streeter	1836
John Jack	1836
John McClaine	1836
J. H. Slonaker	1837
James L. Russey	1837
Caroline Russey	1837
J. Stradling	1837
C. Retz	1837
Benoni Wilson	1837
William A. Long	1837
P. Carmichael	1837
J. Hopping	1837
William Adsit	1837
Robert Long	1837
J. Saunders	1837
Thomas J. Sample	1837
Volney Willson	1837
Alfred Gates	1838
Albert Gates	1838
Albro Gates	1838
F. E. Putnam	1838
John H. Ellis	1838
Thomas Johnson	1838
G. W. Studebaker	1838
A. M. Klein	1838
A. Wilson	1838
W. L. Goff	1838
Brice P. Powers	1838
J. Williams	1838
Thomas S. Neely	1839
Moses L. Neely	1839
Charles Rickert	1839
Col. B. Sayre	1839
Adam Sheller	1839
M. Galliher	1839
John Galbraith	1840
J. Priest	1840
D. Babb	1840
John Sutton	1840

VITAL STATISTICS.

Appended hereto is a list containing the names of persons residing in Delaware County, as shown by the census of 1880, who are not less than seventy years old, with their ages respectively at the date of registry. These names are given alphabetically, by townships:

Center Township (outside of Muncie).—William Carman, 75; Emeline Driscoll, 77; Mary Dick, 70; Ephraim Dragoo, 75; Martin Galliher, 71; Ann Helvie, 70; Jeremiah Jewett, 78; Patience Kemper, 78; Joseph Long, 77; W. C. Neiswonger, 70; John Smith, 82; Harriet Smith, 75; Michael Smell, 72; Susan Smell, 72; John Smell, 76; Mary Shawhan, 81; George Shaffer, 80; Henry Sholtz, 83; Nicholas Shaw, 80; Jane Van Arsdal, 91; Rebecca Wright, 72; Joseph Winson, 80. Whole number, 24; average age, 76.8 years; total, 1,764.

Delaware Township.—Leander Blake, 72; Lydia Bell, 70; Edmund Brammer, 76; Mary Irwin, 72; Elizabeth Lockhart, 79; Ruth Lykins, 79; Willson Lennon, 76; William Lyon, 78; Jacob Smith, 70; Mary Smith, 70; Rebecca Shreeve, 70; Naomi Shockley, 78; John W. Strong, 73; Nancy Vincent, 73; Joseph Watt, 75; John Whitehair, 93. Whole number, 16; average age, 76.7; total, 1,144.

Harrison Township.—John Crum, 70; Ennis Duckett, 70; David Eppart, 70; Charles H. Kirk, 77; Hannah Ladd, 73; Samuel McCreery, 79; Henry Miller, 71; Mary Rector, 75; Henry Stump, 70; Anna Woodring, 75. Whole number, 10; average age, 73; total, 730.

Hamilton Township.—Abigail Dragstrim, 79; Nancy Gregory, 78; Joseph Jacobs, 73; William Kirby, 74; John Martindale, 75; James Powell, 71; Elizabeth Sloniker, 73; Mary Tharp, 75; Abel Wright, 75; Sarah Wylie, 85. Whole number, 10; average age, 75.8; total, 758.

Liberty Township.—Eliza Austin, 70; John W. Baughn, 71; Richard Cray, 78; William Cain, 75; Jacob Davis, 75; John Dotson, 72; Priscilla Dotson, 73; Sarah Davis, 76; Anderson East, 78; Morton East, 79; Mary Flaherty, 85; Beersheba Jones, 74; Conrad Kurtz, 76; Elizabeth Lawrence, 72; George Martin, 76; Lydia McKaskey, 73; Joseph Orr, 79; Henry A. Pierce, 70; Dorcas Shelton, 70; Abby Scott, 90; Juliette C. Willson, 77; Rhoda Williams, 76. Whole number, 22; average age, 75.7; total, 1,665.

Muncie City—(Center Township).—John Brady, 76; Mary Brady, 73; Hebe Budd, 74; Martha Branson, 82; Elizabeth Beemer, 79; Elizabeth Belmire, 71; William Cassady, 74; Margaret Cassady, 73; Rebecca Charman, 74; Rachel J. Clevenger, 71; Mary Casey, 80; Joseph M. Davis, 72; Nicholas Eiler, 73; Mary Eiler, 73; James Edwards, 75; John Gray, 102; Ira Granger, 73; Nancy Harter, 70; Sarah Howell, 72; Margaret Hollister, 70; Catharine Kirkwood, 72; Charity Korp, 79; Susan Long, 79; John Luscht, 75; Mark Moore, 73; Mary Moore, 70; Nancy McKimmey, 76; Malinda McLin, 73; Matilda Neely, 71; Elizabeth Patterson, 79; Ann Paxson, 79; Jane Robison, 83; Christian Retz, 75; Margaret Riley, 89; Martha Richardson, 77; Emanuel Rich, 72; Mary Rich, 72; J. W. Rounceville, 72; Sylvester Schutt, 76; Catharine Simmons, 80; Solomon Snell, 72; Philip Smell, 76; Minus Turner, 73; Nancy Ullery, 81; Elizabeth Willson, 79; Rosa Williamson, 79; Jane Woodward, 77; Adam Wolf, 72. Whole number, 48; average age, 76; total, 3,107.

Mount Pleasant Township.—Ellen Antrim, 76; Elizabeth Bennett, 78; George Cock, 81; Yost Dipple, 79; O. J. Gilbert, 74; John Hancock, 75; Catharine Hittle, 75; B. F. Hittle, 72; Laodicea Jones, 72; John Jones, 72; Barney Leonard, 71; Joseph Landry, Sr., 74; Catharine Losh, 78; Nancy Miller, 73; Malinda McKinley, 74; Jesse McKimmey, Sr., 76; Sarah Rudy, 71; Harrison Rulon, 72; Nancy Swearingen, 72; David Summers, 73; James Staggs, 71; Elizabeth Slack, 70; Phebe Staggs, 77; Nancy Van Matre, 71. Whole number, 24; average age, 74; total, 1,777.

Monroe Township.—Jane Cooley, 76; Benjamin Cooper, 93; David Fodge, 76; Thomas Gough, 80; Sarah Jones, 78; Rachel Kendall, 73; John Lenox, Sr., 74; John H. Miller, 70; Nancy Ogle, 74; Mary Ross, 73; John Rutledge, 78; Ruama Trowbridge, 71; Joseph Trowbridge, 82; Samuel West, 73; John Williams, 76; William C. Windsor, 73. Whole number, 16; average age, 76.75; total, 1,220.

Niles Township.—Catharine Bracken, 72; Samuel Clark, 77; Willis Edgington, 72; Hannah Edgington, 71; Nancy Green, 75; Sarah McCoy, 74; Sarah Moore, 75; David Moore, 78; John Ritter, 73; Sarah Ritter, 70; Susanna Roberts, 73; Price Thomas, 70; John W. Vincent, 75. Whole number, 13; average age, 73.5; total, 985.

Perry Township.—Thomas Browne, 70; John Bowman, 70; John Clark, 72; Summer Coffin, 75; Mary Carey, 73; Martha Dragoo, 77; Peter Dragoo, 87; Robert Hindman, 72; Rebecca Holliday, 70; Moses Hodson, 75; Hester Hodson, 71; Thomas Lindsay, 72; Sarah Lindsay, 75; John Reese, 71; Mary Sutton, 70; Elizabeth Sample, 71; Elizabeth Shroyer, 72; Edward Thornburg, 70; John Veal, 82; Thomas Whiting, 85. Whole number, 20; average age, 74; total, 1,480.

Salem Township.—Amos Brandon, 71; Elizabeth Brown, 76; Sarah Drennon, 70; William Fenwick, 70; William Guffingham, 70; Elizabeth Guffingham, 70; John Hupp, 78; Catharine Hupp, 77; Charles Hughings, 71; Catharine Lybarger, 70; James McVeigh, 70; Lambert Moffett, 73; John Ricker, 73; James Rinker, 71; Philip Rinker, 78; Lydia Rinker, 71; John Shoemaker, 72; James Stewart, 78; Drusilla Stewart, 75; Cynthia Tripp, 70; David Van Matre, 74; Mary Van Matre, 76; Christiana Young, 71. Whole number, 23; average age, 73; total, 1,678.

Union Township.—Basil Clements, 74; Patrick Carmichael, 85; Charles Carter, 70; Hiram Cochren, 77; Rebecca Cochren, 70; John Deeter, 71; Moses Embree, 76; Mary Embree, 76; Ebenezer Edwards, 90; James Furgerson, 75; Sarah Gerr, 70; Abigail Kiplinger, 72; Nicholas Lewis, 76; John Manor, 71; Wilson Martin, 75; Nancy Nickum, 72; Mary Rowe, 70; Edmund Taylor, 78. Whole number, 18; average age, 75; total, 1,348.

Washington Township.—Nehemiah Bell, 76; Madison Broyles, 72; David Beuoy, 70; Sarah A. Bryan, 72; Elizabeth Clinefbass, 72; Jacob Jones, 74; Elizabeth Jones, 73; Skidmore Munsey, 80; William Roberts, 71; Christopher Van Matre, 70. Lucy Williams, 73; Polly Wharton, 74; Nancy Ward, 75. Whole number. 13; average age, 73; total, 952.

Total number in the county, 249; average age, 74¾. Total ages, 18,608.

SUMMARY.

The following table exhibits a statement of the number in each township of the age of 70 years and over, with the average and aggregate of those as they appear in the foregoing statements, with the rate per thousand of the average ages:

TOWNSHIPS.	Number	Total ages.	Average age.	In 1,000.	One in
Center	23	1764	76.8	15½	64.50
Delaware	16	1144	76.7	12	83.33
Harrison	10	730	73.	5½	182.
Hamilton	10	758	75.8	8	125.
Liberty	22	1665	75.7	13½	74.
Muncie City	41	3107	76.	8	125.
Mount Pleasant	24	1777	74.	12	83.33
Monroe	16	1220	76.75	11	90.9
Niles	13	985	73.5	11½	87.
Perry	20	1480	74.	16¾	59.75
Salem	23	1678	73.	14½	69.
Union	18	1348	75.	13	77.
Washington	13	952	73.	8¾	114.3

The highest average age is in Center Township; the greatest number in proportion to population, is in Perry Township; the least average of age is in Harrison Township, also in Union and Washington Townships; the least number in proportion to the population, is in Harrison Township. The following table exhibits the population of the several townships in Delaware County, as shown by the census of 1880, recently completed:

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.
Center (Outside of Muncie)	1,454
Delaware	1,351
Hamilton.	1,257
Harrison	1.787
Liberty	1,649
Monroe	1,435
Mount Pleasant	1,986
Muncie City	5,208
Niles	1,155
Perry	1,196
Salem	1,592
Union	1,408
Washington	1,487
Total Population	22,965

CEMETERY STATISTICS.

The Muncie Cemetery was laid out and subsequently occupied many years ago. Not very much care was taken, nor much system employed with the cemetery, till about the year 1867, when it was enlarged and the new cemetery was opened for use. Since that time, about 985 interments have taken place, as follows:

November and December, 1867, 6; 1868, 70; 1869, 59; 1870, 71; 1871, 60; 1872, 76; 1873, 78; 1874, 90; 1875, 70; 1876, 89; 1877, 90; 1878, 67; 1879, 84; 1880, to December 1, 75.

The cemetery is very nicely kept. Many evergreen-trees have been planted by the owners of lots, and have grown so as to give the grounds a pleasant appearance. The lots have been sold at from $5 to $36. The price for burial is from $2.50 to $4, according to age. Mr. Turner, the Sexton, is employed at $35 per month, with a dwelling-house free of rent. The money paid for lots, burial, etc., goes into the city treasury. Some large and costly monuments are to be found in the burial ground, but great numbers sleep unnoted and unknown but by His eye who never slumbers.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE AVENUES OF TRAVEL.

INDIAN TRACES, THEIR EARLY UTILIZATION BY WHITE PEOPLE MODIFIED—NEIGHBORHOOD ROADS—COUNTY ROADS—STATE ROADS—HOW CONSTRUCTED—CORDUROYS—GRADED ROADWAYS—GRAVEL ROADS AND TURNPIKES—PLANK ROADS, RAILROADS, ETC.

INDIAN TRACES.

AMONG the Indians, as among the people of all nations, whether savage or civilized, recognized routes of travel were a necessity and established by common consent. Of these, there were different grades, depending upon the importance of the points connected and their distance from each other, as well as the notability of inter-route stations. The traces were not so much the outgrowth of legislation by a council of chiefs and headmen, or a commission of engineers and road-builders, as by common consent, established by immemorial usage. They became thus fixed thoroughfares, connecting special points of greater with those of less consequence, and the reverse. Principal traces derive their specialty from the tribe value of the great centers of communication. Some of these became international, as recognized and accepted by other tribes and nations, because of their adaptation to the purposes of general intercourse. In this connection, then, it will be proper to notice some of those of acknowledged consequence.

There were no less than three principal traces or Indian thoroughfares centering in or passing through Delaware County, in addition to others of minor consequence. For at least one century anterior to the date when permanent white settlements were made here, the ancient site of Ou-tain-ink, on the north side of White River, near the present city of Muncie, was recognized as a town of considerable note by the aboriginal inhabitants of the adjacent territories of the Northwest, hence the consequent fact that the routes of travel from the important Indian towns on the Miami Rivers of Ohio, to those on White River and the Wabash of Indiana, were made to connect with the apparently central point. That, perhaps, from the vicinity of Piqua and Greenville to the towns on the Upper Wabash, was most frequently traversed by the red men first, and afterward by the white men upon their early advent into the valleys watered by the White River and the Wabash. Another trace, little less important, indicated the line of travel from Fort Wayne, the site of Ke-ki-ong-a, the grand radiating point of the old Miami Confederacy, to the White River and the Lower Wabash, through Thorntown and the other intermediate villages. Indeed, the principal line of this trace to the westward from Ou-tain-ink, became and was utilized as the accepted route of travel from Central and Western Ohio to the white settlements on the Wabash and beyond. The third principal trace came from the direction of the Indian towns at Chicago, and minor points in the vicinity of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, the head-waters of the Tippecanoe River, the Wabash and the Mississinewa. Like the last one, this was often traveled by the attendants upon Indian treaties and Indian payments at the old "treaty grounds," near Paradise Springs, from the settlements to the eastward from this locality, in Indiana and Ohio. In addition to those already noticed, there were many others of more local importance, but of little or no value beyond the immediate vicinity of unpretentious villages, more or less remote from the principal towns of the dominant tribes. These as a whole, constituted the general road system of the primitive inhabitants of Delaware County.

When these traces were no longer suited to the convenience of settlements embracing a larger area of territory than that occupied by the original pioneers, neighborhood roads became a necessity, and were "cut out," or blazed, accordingly, as time, opportunity and convenience predominated, in the minds of those who at the time were individually interested. In point of antiquity, however, the old "Government road," so called, takes precedence over the roads improvised for neighborhood purposes, just noticed. This road was constructed by the United States Government, some time in the year 1821, for the purpose of transporting the Delaware Indians, overland, from this vicinity, and eastward of the Ohio line, to the new territory appropriated to their use, west of the Mississippi, according to the provisions of the treaty of October 3, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio. The line of this road extended from Greenville, Ohio, westward, passing through Randolph County, from the site of Union City, entering Delaware County in the vicinity of Smithfield; thence, traversing the margin of White River along its course, through this county, it crossed the western boundary near the south end of the line dividing Sections 11 and 12, in Township 19, Range 8 east, south of the river. From this point, it passed through Chesterfield, to the southwest of Anderson, and thence westerly in the direction of Crawfordsville. This road answered an important purpose in its day, when the settlements within the limits of Delaware County were in their infancy, and the facilities for the construction of better roads, greatly circumscribed. At a later date, however, necessity provided the means.

and willing hands united to construct roads suited to the demands of the times.

The first road constructed pursuant to the forms of law, so far as we have the means of determining, was "a State road, beginning at the Ohio State line, at the end of a certain road leading from Greenville, in Ohio, toward the Mississinewa River, thence the nearest and best way to Robert Parsons' mill; thence down said river to Lewallen's mill; thence, to intersect the Miamisport road at or near Sanders, in Delaware County." This road was provided for by legislative enactment, approved February 2, 1832, and established a line of general communication between the settlements of Western Ohio and the Upper Wabash. Another road was provided for at the same session, from Munceytown to Pendleton, in Madison County, and a third connecting Munceytown, Anderson and Fort Wayne. At the session of 1832–33, the Legislature provided for the location, laying out and opening of a road from Munceytown to Logansport; another connecting Munceytown with Delphi, in Carroll County, and a third connecting with New Castle, in Henry County; subsequently, at the session of 1833–34, modifying the routes to Fort Wayne and to Delphi. These constituted the road system of Delaware County, at the dates last named. Other roads established by county authority had been before and were afterward laid out and improved according to the laws in force at the time they were respectively proposed.

CHAPTER XVII.

GRAVEL ROAD SYSTEM.

THE FIRST GRAVEL ROADS IN THE COUNTY AND THOSE CONSTRUCTED AT A SUBSEQUENT PERIOD—REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE ROAD SYSTEM.

WHEN the era of plank roads had nearly ended, and public opinion was demanding a system which would guarantee more permanent structures for the roadways over which the products of an exuberant soil were to be transported from the farm to the market, the people, in the light of past experience, began to interest themselves in the building of such roads as might be depended upon for the purpose contemplated. Accordingly, the legislature of 1849–50, reflecting the opinions obtaining among the people, amended the laws before in existence, with a view to the adaptation of them to the public want. Such an amendment, meeting the temporary needs, having been passed, was approved by the Governor on the 21st of January, 1850. Under the provisions of this law, which was amendatory of the "General Plank Road Law," a number of individuals interested in the enterprise, associated themselves together for the construction of an improved road or turnpike, under the name of the "Cambridge City, Simons Creek and Muncie Turnpike Company." This road was to run from Cambridge City, in Wayne County, by the way of McMullen's Cross Roads, to Muncie, in Delaware County. At the June session, 1852, the company thus organized, with a capital stock of $60,000, divided into 7,400 shares of $35 each—to be increased to any amount necessary to complete the road—was granted the right of way along the route indicated, by the County Commissioners of this county. This was the first road of the kind constructed, but its influence conduced to the formation of other companies and the construction of other roads in due time. Subsequently, at the March session, 1856, of the Board of Commissioners, it was "Ordered that any company now formed, or hereafter organized, have the privilege, *free of cost*, of constructing turnpikes or gravel roads on any of the following State roads: Logansport State road, the New Castle State road, on the road leading from Albany to Smithfield, and on any road east or south of Smithfield, to the county line of Delaware County."

MUNCIE AND MIDDLETOWN.

At a special session of the County Board, held on the 28th of July, 1866, James W. Heath, Asher Storer, J. E. Wilcoxon, William J. Hurst and James A. Tomlinson, Directors of the Muncie and Middletown Turnpike Company, on their petition for the purpose, were granted the right-of-way along the Pendleton road. This company was organized and filed its articles of association, on the 29th day of June, 1866, and the route prescribed in said articles, is as follows: "Commencing 150 rods south of where the Pendleton road crosses the line of the Bellefontaine Railroad; thence running straight, in a southwesterly direction till it strikes the Pendleton road, about thirty-five rods northeast of the corner made by the intersection of the lands of Mary Hurst, John C. Witt and Thomas Kirby; thence, on the Pendleton road, to the State road; where the Pendleton road crosses the Range Line road in Delaware County, the place to and from which it is proposed to construct the road which shall be built from Muncie to the Range line road. The amount of capital stock shall be $2,000, divided into shares of $25 each—total, 400 shares." The following are the names of the subscribers, and the number of shares taken by each: Thomas Kirby, 20; James A. Tomlinson, 20, one-half in work; William Hurst, 16; Asher Storer, 12; James Oard, 8, one-half in work; S. G. Sunderland, John W. Heath and Elizabeth Miller, 8 each; Thomas W. Tuttle, 6; Elisha Ogle, 5; John McConnell, B. Reynolds, William McConnell, Daniel Miller, John T. Heath, Samuel Clevinger, James W. Heath, Michael Paul, 4 shares each; Aaron Ross, William H. Mansfield and J. W. Wilson, 2 each; Aaron W. Ross, Samuel Coffman, 1 each. These were unconditional subscribers, while the following were contingent upon there being a sufficient sum subscribed to complete the road: G. H. Baxter, L. Wilcoxon, Jr., D. T. Haines, Wysor & Kline, Hodge & Sons, A. Kilgore, 4 shares each; J. E. Wilcoxon, 3; Lemuel King, Thomas J. Matthews, W. Brotherton, P. F. Davis, J. H. Ross, M. Turner and H. C. Klein & Co., one share each.

Extension.—In 1867, "The Muncie & Middletown Turnpike Company," filed articles of association, for the purpose of constructing an extension of its road, as previously located, "commencing at a point at the intersection of the Muncie and Pendleton State road, by the Range line road, being the terminus of the authorized road of said company, between Monroe and Salem Townships; thence southward, on or near the line of the Muncie and Pendletown State road, to or near the present residence of William Sharp; thence southward on the county road to the north line of the land now owned by Mrs. Ann Sharp, in Salem Township." Signed by "Asher Storer, William J. Hurst, W. Cassady, Aaron W. Ross, Lemuel King, J. E. Wilcoxon, Hodge & Sons, James A. Tomlinson, Wysor & Kline, G. H. Baxter, J. H. Ross, Thomas W. Tuttle, John T. Heath, Samuel Clevenger, John W. Wilson, John McConnell, Samuel Coffman, James W. Heath, W. J. V. H. Cassady, H. C. Klein & Co., H. Hart, Minus Turner, Thomas Kirby, S. A. Haines, L. Wilcoxon, Thomas J. Matthews, William McConnell, Michael Paul, Elijah Miller, Daniel Miller, Aaron Ross, Elisha Ogle, S. G. Sunderland. The above stockholders agree to said extension of said road, as is described in the above description."

At the June session of the board, 1867, a petition embodying the foregoing facts was presented, asking the right-of-way for such extension. The prayer of the petitioner was granted accordingly, and Asher Storer, J. E. Wilcoxon, William J. Hurst, James A. Tomlinson and James W. Heath were appointed Directors.

The following is the present condition of the company, as shown by the annual report, filed July 1, 1880:

STATEMENT OF THE MUNCIE AND MIDDLETOWN TURNPIKE COMPANY.

State of Indiana, Delaware County:

The Board of Directors of the Muncie and Middletown Turnpike Company of Delaware County, in the State of Indiana, make the following statement of the condition of said company on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1880, and of its business for the year ending with the 30th day of June, A. D. 1880, viz.:

Cash in hand of Treasurer, July 1	$ 323	33
Other assets July 1, 1880, $8\frac{1}{3}$ miles of road, Toll-House No. 1, with quarter-acre of land; $\frac{1}{2}$ interest in Toll-House No. 2, with quarter acre of land. Accounts due	625	00
Total liabilities of the company, July 1, 1880	153	85
Total amount of capital stock, July 1, 1880	15,213	12
The gross receipts of the company for the year ending June 30, 1880	2,108	24

The expenditures of the company for the year ending June 30, 1880, were as follows, viz.:

For repairs	1,197	70
For payment of gate-keepers	180	00

For payment of dividends (1879)	912 53
For payment of dividends (1877)	16 50
For payment of dividends (1874)	3 20
For payment of dividends (1873)	4 34
For payment of officers	35 00
For payment of litigation, 1877	5 00
For payment of Notary's fees	1 00
For recording report, 1879	1 00
For books for gate and office	2 25
For repairs, toll house, $1	41 40
For payment on tools, 1878	4 30
For taxes for 1878	2 32
For taxes for 1879	23 89
Gross expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1880	2,430 43

Muncie, Indiana, July 1, 1880. D. R. Armitage, *Secretary*.

BLOUNTSVILLE AND MORRISTOWN.

At the December session, 1866, of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, thirteen citizens of Delaware, Henry and Randolph Counties, filed their petition, asking for a charter and the right of way for a gravel road from Blountsville, in Henry County, through Delaware to Morristown, in Randolph County, conformably to the provisions of the law in force at that date. The prayer of the petitioners was granted accordingly. Subsequently, articles of association were filed by the Morristown and Blountsville Turnpike Company, "beginning at Blountsville, in Henry County, thence running east one mile and twenty rods, thence north on the usually traveled route one mile and one-fourth to the Henry County line, thence one-fourth of a mile to the Randolph County line; thence east two-hundred rods to the southeast corner of Section 8, Township 19, Range 12; thence north two miles; thence west one-fourth of a mile; thence north one mile and one-fourth, to Windsor; thence west on the main street of said town, to Oak street; thence north on the usually traveled route two and one-fourth miles to the south line of Morristown. The capital stock of the company shall be $25,000, and divided into 625 shares of $20 each." The stockholders were Thomas W. Rees, Warren Blount, Birtis Bird, A. Sanders, Solomon Routh, James Davison, Allen Driscoll, Jonathan L. Thornburg, Joseph H. Thornburg, Abraham Clevenger, Elijah Terrell, John O. Clevenger, Edward W. Thornburg, John M. Clevenger, Sherwood W. Rees, Andrew Pierce, James W. Stanley, John Bailey, Solomon Falkner. These articles were duly recorded December 26, 1867, in Miscellaneous Record No. 1, page 330. The present condition of this road does not now appear of record.

RANGE LINE.

On the 16th of May, 1867, articles of association of this company were filed in the proper office and duly recorded [Mis. Rec. 1, 294]. The road commences "where what is known as the range-line road intersects the Muncie and Pendleton State road, and runs thence along the range-line road to the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 19, Range 9 east. The capital stock consisted of $8,000, divided into 320 shares of $25 each, represented by the following subscriptions:

Job Clevenger, twelve shares; Andrew Bowers, Samuel Davis, Jacob Bowers and Jonathan Andes, each eight shares; Simon Bates and Harvey Heath, six shares each; J. J. Clevenger, Mary E. Bowers, Andrew Andes, J. B. Clevenger, John S. Tuttle, O. E. Clevenger and Joseph Shirey, four shares each; J. W. McKimmey, D. M. Tuttle, George W. McLain, Henry Remington and M. DeWitte, two shares each; G. D. Lake, Robert W. Heath, J. Doolittle, William Hawk, John Williams, James Needham, each one share, in all, one hundred shares. At the June session, 1867, the company filed petition asking the right of way for the road along the line dividing Ranges 9 and 10 east, commencing at the crossing of Pendleton State road, and running thence south to the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 19, Range 9, and for the appointment of appraisers to assess damages, etc. The right of way was granted, and Miles Marshall, Abraham Shank and Joseph North were appointed Assessors. The subscription represented $800 per mile. The following report, filed July 1, 1880, exhibits the condition of that road:

Length of road, three miles. One-half interest in toll house, and one-fourth acre of ground.

Total liabilities, including capital stock, July 1, 1880	$4,997 47
Capital stock	177 00
Gross receipts for the year	
Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1880:	
For repairs to the road	238 47
For repairs to the toll house	50 00
For account of officers	25 00
For taxes	1 50
For recording report	1 00
For C. W. Moore	25
For gate-keeper's services	60 00
Total expenditures	$376 22

Harvey Heath, O. E. Clevenger, *Directors*.

MIDDLETOWN AND RANGE-LINE.

Articles of association for a turnpike or gravel road, to commence at the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 19, Range 9 east, and run thence, west along the county road to the Yorktown and Middletown road; thence, along said road to Middletown, in Henry County, were filed in the proper office on the 7th day of June, 1867, and duly recorded. [Mis. Rec. 1, 296.] The capital stock was to consist of $10,000, divided into 400 shares of $25 each. The subscribers thereto were the following:

Samuel Davis and Noah Bowers, $400 each; Job Clevenger, $300; Jonathan Andes, Jacob Bowers, Andrew Bowers, William McAlister, W. J. Vanmetre, Joseph P. Vanmetre, Henry Vanmetre, Cyrus Vanmetre, David Vanmetre and J. S. Hoover & Co., each $200; Jasper Youant, Horace Summers and R. T. Summers, each $150; John Swape, $125; J. J. Clevenger, John Myers, Alfred Pence, Martin Rodecapp, George Young, Mary Saylord, Christian Kluser, Isaac Funkhouser, Jacob Shoemaker, William D. Bowman, Levi P. Shoemaker, Anderson Johnson, Simon Summers and Lewis Summers, Sr., each $100; Michael Pitser, John S. Tuttle, O. E. Clevenger, A. W. & I. N. Chenowith, Abraham Hopper, Robert Griffis and John McWilliams, $50 each; Elias Himeaker (in lumber), Jacob Swingley, R. W. Carter, Madison Grose, Frederick Tykle, Good & Shively, C. C. Shedron, J. W. Hillegoss, Melissa West (for Windsor's Heirs), each $25.

At the June session of the County Board, in 1867, the company filed petition for right of way for said road along the route commencing at the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 19, Range 9 east; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 16, same township and range; thence south to the Henry County line; and for the appointment of Assessors. The prayer was granted accordingly, and Miles Marshall, Abraham Shank and Jasper North were appointed Assessors.

The following statement, filed July 1, 1880, exhibits the financial condition of the company at that date:

Length of the road, 7¼ miles. Capital stock	$10,940 69
Amount on hand July 1, 1879	78 57
Amount received for toll during the year	262 06
Amount received on penalties	6 00
Total	$346 63
Value of two toll houses	$300 00
Paid gate-keepers	100 00
Paid on account of litigation	6 00
Paid for recording two annual reports	4 00
Paid for building toll houses and repairs	133 73
Paid for repairing road	103 63
Paid on repairing by toll owed	92 76
Toll owed to company and uncollected	131 32
Amount owed by company on orders	190 39

MUNCIE AND WHEELING.

This company, having been formed by articles of association, filed its petition for right of way at the June session, 1867, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, approved April 11, of the same year. In that petition the company represented a bona-fide subscription of $800 per mile. The petition was granted, and Stephen R. Martin, John Smith and William Truitt were appointed Assessors. This road extends in a northwesterly direction through the northern part of Centre, the western part of Hamilton and the northeast corner of Harrison to Washington Township, and thence northward along the east side of that township to Wheeling, in the northeast corner of Section 14, Township 22, Range 9 east, a distance of about thirteen miles. The present financial condition of the company is shown in the following statement, filed on the 30th of June, 1880:

Report of the condition of the Muncie and Wheeling Turnpike Company for the year ending June 30, 1880:

Balance on hand at last report		$ 666 48
Total receipts from tolls		2,839 53
		$3,506 01
Paid gate-keepers	$285 83	
Paid for repairs	223 08	
Paid for other expenses	811 07	$1,319 98
		$2,186 03
Paid on indebtedness		$2,000 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1880		$ 186 03

From this showing, the road is in good condition, and extensively patronized by the public.

MIDDLETOWN AND DALEVILLE.

Articles of association for the organization of this company were regularly filed on the 5th day of June, 1867, and properly recorded. The road thus proposed to be constructed commences at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 31, Township 19, Range 9 east, and runs thence north one and one-fourth miles to the north line of Henry County; thence to continue on said line north three miles to the northeast corner of Section 7, same township and range, to intersect a pike running from Daleville east. Capital stock to be $6,000, to be divided into 240 shares. The following were the original stockholders: Jacob Chrisman 16 shares; D. M. Strickler and H. J. Hart, each 12 shares; Absalom Getts, Margaret Getts, each 10 shares; Frederick Tykle, P. & J. Suman, Elizabeth Fuqua, Cary Finwick, Henry Vanmetre and Samuel Lindamare, each 8 shares; William Finwick, William Fuqua, James Ballingall and E. Christman, each 4 shares; W. H. Harman, W. W. Cornelius, William Rader, Nelson Cooper and Wood & Grose, each 2 shares; H. B. Brattain, William S. Hoover, Jackson Wisehart, R. T. Summers, Yount, Murphy & Yount, Willis Wisehart, each 1 share. Subsequently, at the June session of the board, 1867, the company, representing a subscription of $800 per mile, filed a petition for the right of way and for the appointment of Assessors. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and James W. Heath, Samuel Davis and Noah Bowers appointed Assessors.

At the session of the County Board, in March, 1871, the Middletown & Daleville Turnpike Company, by the Directors, Frederick Tykle, R. T. Summers, Willis Wisehart, Jacob Christian and D. M. Strickler, filed petition and was granted a further assessment on the stockholders, to meet the requirements of the road. No report having been filed at this date, we are unable to give the present financial condition of the company.

DALEVILLE AND BELL CREEK.

At the June session, 1867, of the Board of County Commissioners, the Daleville & Bell Creek Turnpike Company filed a petition representing a subscription of $800 per mile, asking for the right of way along the line of the proposed road, commencing at the southwest corner of Section 6, Township 19, Range 9 east; thence east on the section line to the southwest corner of Section 3; thence south on the section line eighty rods; thence east with the county road to a tan-yard; thence east to Bell Creek crossing, and for the appointment of Assessors. The right of way was granted, and James W. Heath, Samuel Davis and Noah Bowers were appointed Assessors. In the articles of association of this company, afterward filed, the capital was made to consist of $3,800, divided into 152 shares of $25 each. The following is the subscription list, as filed with the articles of association: W. W. Cornelius, William Shoemaker, J. and W. Boyle, P. and J. Suman, Olivia Makepeace, each $100; James Stuart, $425; John Shoemaker, Samuel G. Sunderland, each $300; John Hupp, $250; Samuel Dusang, A. J. McCollister, John Richman and William Finwick, each $200; Jonas Shoemaker, Delilah Thomas, each $150; Carey Finwick, John Saunders, each $75; A. J. Cornelius, James Perdieu, Jonathan Rinder, George Minnick, Isaac Funkhouser, Samuel Strickler, Josiah Cromer, Christian Blazer, Alvin Makepeace, Michael Pitzer, Gustus Mingle, each $50; G. Slough, William Turner, E. M. Baker, Daniel Rinker, John Hupp, Jr., John A. Stewart, Philip Ridy, E. R. Stewart and J. T. Harnish, $25 each.

Afterward, at the September session of the Board of County Commissioners, in the year 1870, the company, having constructed its road according to the original design, subsequently extended the same from the original terminus eastward to the intersection of the Muncie and Middletown Pike, a distance of nearly one mile, filed a petition asking for the right of way for said extension. The prayer was granted, accordingly.

On the 10th of September, 1879, the company filed a report, which was duly recorded [Mis. Rec. 2 p. 180], representing therein that said road commences at the southwest corner of Section 6, Township 19, Range 9 east; running thence east on the south line of Sections 4, 5 and 9, to the southwest corner of Section 3, a distance of about three miles, the same being that part of the original pike of the Daleville & Bell Creek Company bought at Sheriff's sale by Carey Finwick, James Stewart, Jonas Shoemaker, W.W. Cornelius and Joseph R. Shoemaker, on the 17th of May, 1879, which corporators, under said purchase, assumed the original name of the Daleville & Bell Creek Company. By the same report, it was shown that the capital stock of said company consisted of 120 shares of $25, equal to $3,000. The company was organized on the 15th of August, 1879, with Carey Fenwick, Joseph R. Shoemaker and James N. Templer, Directors. The following were the officers at that date: James N. Templer, President; Carey Finwick, Treasurer, and Joseph R. Shoemaker, Secretary.

MUNCIE AND NEW BURLINGTON.

This company, organized under the law of 1867, at the regular September session of the board of that year, filed a petition, representing a stock subscription of at least $800 per mile, and asked an order for the right of way over the proposed line of road, connecting those two points, and that assessors be appointed. Upon consideration, the petition was granted, and Jeremiah Dynes, Michael Dunkin and William Truitt, were appointed Assessors. The following is the present condition of the finances and operations of said company, as shown by the annual repor filed July 1, 1880:

Balance left from last report		$ 1,024 06
Gross receipts for the year		2,371 15
Total		$ 3,395 21
Paid for repairs	$ 476 33	
Paid to officers	42 00	
Paid to gate keepers	243 00	
Paid to stockholders as dividends	1,494 44	$ 2,255 77
Balance on hand		$ 1,139 44
Assets to date	$ 452 15	
Liabilities	120 45	
Balance		$ 331 70
Length of road, 10¾ miles.		
Capital stock of company		$19,977 00
One scraper, worth		1 00
Three shovels		2 00
Two toll houses, worth		200 00

JUNCTION.

At the regular March session, 1868, a petition was filed by the Junction Turnpike Company, for the right of way over and along the line of said proposed road, commencing where the Winchester State road crosses the county line between Delaware and Randolph Counties, near the town of Windsor, in said Randolph County; thence west along or near said State road, until it intersects the road leading from Muncie to New Burlington. The right of way was granted, in pursuance of the provisions of the law passed by the Legislature of 1867, and William Truitt, John Simmons and Eli Smith were appointed Appraisers. The present status of this road does not appear from any report filed in the proper office.

MUNCIE AND YORKTOWN.

On the 30th of January, 1868, at a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, the Muncie & Yorktown Turnpike Company filed her petition for the appointment of appraisers, and the right of way for a road proposed to be constructed "Commencing at a point in the Yorktown road, at the northwest corner of Proud's Addition to Muncie; thence along the Indianapolis State road, terminating at the east side of the bridge crossing Buck Creek, near Yorktown." The right of way was granted, and William Truitt, Liberty Ginn and John C. Matthews were appointed Appraisers. The following report, filed July 1, 1880, shows the present financial condition of the company:

Road-bed, culverts and bridges, and two houses and lots		$ 600 00
Money in the treasury		805 89
Uncollected tolls		125 00
Money collected during the year		1,039 01
Paid on road repairs	$146 20	
Paid on gate No. 1	45 08	
Paid on taxes	28 18	
Paid gate-keepers	190 00	
Paid other expenses	2 75	
Liabilities—Dividend for 1880		$ 563 38
Due officers		11 61
Capital stock, paid up		9,389 77

JACKSON STREET.

The petition for right of way, and for the appointment of appraisers, was filed by this company at the special January session, 1868. The proposed road commenced at the Calvert street bridge, over White River, at Muncie, and run thence to a point where the State road crosses the west boundary of Delaware County. A subscription of at least $800 per mile, was represented by said petition. The right of way was granted, and William Truitt, Liberty Ginn and John C. Matthews, were appointed Appraisers.

On the 1st day of July, 1879, the following report, presenting an exhibit of the financial condition of the company at that date, was filed and duly recorded, That report shows the amount of cash on hand at that date, to be $25.57; length of road, 10¼ miles, 9¾ miles finished, from Muncie, to the west line of Delaware County. Two toll houses, rented land. Liabilities of company, including capital stock and borrowed money, $28,230.78; total capital stock, 1,120 shares, $28,000; gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1879, including $354 borrowed money, $1,541.04; expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1879, including payment of loans, as follows:

For repairs to road	$1,171 83
For account of gate-keepers	155 00
For re-payment of loans	195 88
For payment of office	5 25
For expenses of July statement, 1879	1 15
For expenses of printing	8 85
Total expenditures for the year	$1,537 96

Robert M. Snodgrass, John R. Wellington, Joseph Stradling, Directors; John R. Wellington, Secretary.

MUNCIE AND BETHEL.

At the March session, 1869, of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, the Muncie and Bethel Turnpike Company filed her petition for the right of way, under the laws then in force. From the record, it appears that this company was originally chartered as the Jake's Creek Turnpike Company, and was, by vote of stockholders, changed to the Muncie and Bethel Company. The location is on the Delphi State road, from the intersection of the Muncie and Wheeling Turnpike, about one mile northwest of the city of Muncie, to the southeast corner of Section 20, Township 21, Range 9 east. The right of way was granted accordingly.

At the same session, this company reported an extension of its road from the southeast corner of Section 20, Township 21, Range 9 east, the terminus of the original road, to the west line of the county, and asked permission to occupy said road built between said two points. The prayer of the petitioner was granted accordingly.

The present status of said road is shown by the following report, filed July 1, 1880:

Amount of notes, accounts, etc	$ 432 44
Amount of cash on hand July 1, 1880	215 37
Ten and one-half miles of turnpike road in Delaware County.	
Toll-Houses No. 2 and 3, on the line of road	
Total liabilities of the company, July 1, 1880	23,061 16
Amount of capital stock	22,951 24
Gross receipts for the year ending July 1, 1880	1,470 17
Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1880	1,532 12
Of which was paid for repairs	997 28
Of which was paid for litigation	5 00
Of which was paid for printing	11 00
Of which was paid for stationery	2 40
Of which was paid for taxes	21 44
Of which was paid to gate-keepers	330 00
Of which was paid to Muncie & Wheeling road	120 00
Of which was paid for officers' salaries	45 00

MUNCIE AND EATON.

This road was originally built and operated by the Studebaker Turnpike Company, which was organized under the laws in force in the year 1867. At the March session of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, for that year, the Studebaker Turnpike Company filed her petition and application for the right of way of a road then in contemplation, commencing at a point where the Studebaker road crosses the Muncie & Granville Turnpike, and terminating on the Mississinewa River. The petition was granted. Subsequently, at the June session of the same year, on further petition of said Studebaker Company representing a subscription to the capital stock of the company of not less than $800 per mile, was filed with the board which thereupon appointed John Smith, James Truitt and William Truitt, Assessors. The two first of these gentlemen failing or refusing to accept, the board made another appointment, selecting Thomas Kirby, James Maddy and William Truitt as such Appraisers.

In December, 1875, articles of association were duly filed and recorded [Mis. Rec. 2, p. 4], containing the following clause: "We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of Delaware County, in the State of Indiana, do make, enter into, and adopt, the following articles of association. The object is to own, hold and operate * * a certain turnpike known as the Studebaker Turnpike, from its intersection with the Muncie and Granville Turnpike, its southern terminus, to the Mississinewa River, its northern terminus." This new company, on the 23d of December, 1875, represented the following subscriptions, to wit: "John Royer, $1,400; David Pixley and Matthew McCormick, each $350; Templer & Gregory, $200; Isaac H. Shideler, William S. Shideler and John S. Shideler, each $100."

The following report, filed July 1, 1880, exhibits the present condition of the company:

Amount of capital stock		$5,875 00
Receipts—For payments on capital stock	$171 33	
For gate receipts for toll	833 68	
For interest receipts	20 92	
Disbursements—For labor, roadway	171 00	
For taxes and printing	5 50	
For officers' expenses	80 00	
Assets—7⅚ miles of roadway		4,000 00
Two toll houses and grounds		200 00
Unpaid stock		717 34
Cash on hand		429 00

SMITHFIELD AND ALBANY.

On the 6th of April, 1869, at a special session of the Board of Commissioners, doing county business, the Smithfield and Albany Turnpike Company, organized under the provisions of the law of 1867, filed her petition for the right of way along the line of said road, and for the appointment of Assessors. The board having duly considered the matter, granted the request, and appointed James A. Maddy, Jacob H. Koontz and William Truitt, Assessors. Again, at the December session of the board, in 1870, upon further application of the company, other Assessors were appointed. A similar petition was filed on the 3d of November 1871, and the request granted as before. Its present condition is not reported.

MISSISSINEWA AND ALBANY.

This company, in its corporate capacity, at the special April session (April 6), 1869, petitioned the board for the right of way of her road from Albany to Fairview, in Randolph County, over said highway to the county line; thence west over said highway to Albany, to the toll gate near Stafford's residence, in Delaware County, on the Muncie and Granville Turnpike, a distance of five and three-quarters miles. The petition represented a cash subscription of $4,975. Right of way was granted as requested, and James A. Maddy, Jacob H. Koontz and William Truitt were appointed Assessors. The following report, filed July 1, 1880, exhibits the present condition of the company:

Capital stock		$6,500 00
Liabilities		850.00
Gross receipts for the preceding year		364 83
Paid for repair	$76 40	
Paid for improvements	13 75	
Paid fine for failing to make report	23 50	
Paid on original debt	218 00	

MISSISSINEWA VALLEY.

The corporation known as the Mississinewa Valley Turnpike Company, organized under the provisions of the law then in force, at a special session of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, held on the 6th of April, 1869, filed her petition for right of way along the route designated for the location of said company's road. The board being sufficiently advised in the premises, granted the prayer of said petitioner and appointed three assessors as follows: William Truitt, James A. Maddy and Jacob H. Koontz. Of the subsequent proceedings of this road, in the hands of said company, we have not been informed, nothing having been found of record appertaining thereto.

MUNCIE AND SMITHFIELD.

On the 6th day of April, 1869, at a special session of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, "Charles Carter, President of the Muncie and Smithfield Turnpike Company, filed a petition for right of way, as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Muncie and Burlington Turnpike with the Muncie and Smithfield road; running thence across White River, on the Helvie Bridge, on or near the present line of the Muncie and Smithfield road, to the east line of the lands of Samuel Happ and John Watt, in Liberty Township; thence south one-fourth of a mile on the east line; thence east to intersect said Muncie and Smithfield road; thence east on said highway to the east line of the lands of John Cecil; thence east through the lands of William Lewis, to the Smithfield and Albany Turnpike, north of and near the town of Smithfield." The prayer of the petitioner was granted, and William Truitt, Eli Smith and John C. Matthews were appointed Assessors, with Nelson Leonard President. The following statement, filed February 13, 1877, shows the condition of the company at that date:

Amount received since last settlement	$420 40
Amount disbursed to date	286 09
Balance on hand	134 31

JOHN S. CECIL, E. C. GOFF, *Directors.*

BLOUNTSVILLE AND SMITHFIELD.

At a special session of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, held on the 17th of July, 1869, the Blountsville and Smithfield Turnpike Company filed her petition for the right of way over the Blountsville and Smithfield road, commencing at a point where said road crosses the line of Delaware and Henry Counties, at the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 19, Range 11 east; thence north on said road about five miles to Winchester and Muncie State road. The board, being sufficiently advised, granted the prayer of the petitioner. Daniel Kilmer was the President of said company at the date of said action. Capital stock to the value of $5,047.50 had been subscribed, being more than two-thirds of the estimated cost of the road. The officers subsequently elected, were James Murray, President; A. R. A. Thompson, Russel Jordan, W. A. Jordan and Thornburg, Directors. During the March session of the Board of County Commissioners, in 1870, the company having been previously organized with a capital stock of $5,407.50, as before recited, filed her petition for the appointment of Assessors, and the prayer of the petitioner was granted. The present financial condition of the company is not shown by the official records.

NEW CORNER.

On the 5th of December, 1870, articles of association were filed by the New Corner Turnpike Company, as follows:

"The undersigned citizens and residents of Delaware County hereby agree to form ourselves into a corporation, for the purpose of constructing, owning and maintaining a gravel road or turnpike, as hereinafter described. Said road shall commence on the south line of Section 7, Township 21, Range 10 east, in Hamilton Township, at the point of intersection of said line by the Muncie and Wheeling Turnpike; thence west on the south line of said Section 7, on the south line of Sections 12, 11 and 10, in Township 21, Range 9 east, to the southwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 10; thence north to the northwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 21, Range 9 east; thence west on the half-section line to the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 3; thence north to a point at the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 3; thence west to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 3; thence north to a point five rods south of the northwest corner of Section 3; thence in a direct line to a point five rods directly north of the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 22, Range 9 east; thence north on the east line of the last-named section (33), to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 33; thence west, on the middle line of Sections 33 and 32, to the New Cumberland and Chesterfield road.

"The capital stock shall consist of $15,000, and shall be divided into 600 shares of $25 each. The following is the subscription: E. C. Anthony, 48 shares; Thompson Sharp, 32 shares; Thomas McCreery, 28 shares; David Thompson, 24 shares; Allen Benadum, 20 shares; H. A. McCohn, 16 shares; William B. Woodring, 12 shares; Reuben Thompson, 11 shares; M. D. Wilson, 10 shares; Ezra Woodring, 9 shares; William McCreery, Washington Maynard, Hannah Brown, J. W. Burson, John W. McCreery, each 8 shares; H. H. Cox, 7 shares; Washington Trout, Henry Boyle, Levi A. Miller, Samuel McCreery and David Burgess, each 6 shares; Henry L. Miller, 5 shares; Booz Bartlett, Ellen Vanmetre, George S. Janney, James B. Miller, Samuel Harrold, William Z. Cowing and R. M. Miller, each 4 shares; Henry B. Trout and Adam H. Miller, each 3 shares; James Hedgland, John Burgess, Aggy Larowe, Valentine Woodring, Mary Sears, each 2 shares; G. W. Brady, Leonard S. Mowen, Madison Bryan, J. A. Wilson, Henry W. Larowe, William Minton, Frederick Huber, Mary Bryan, Sr., George Boyle, John Smith, Andrew Brown and Adam Moody, each one share." [Mis. Rec. 1, p. 421-2.] What the present financial condition of this road is, is not given.

MUNCIE & GRANVILLE.

The date of the organization of this company, who the stockholders were, the route and cost of the road, we are unable to give. While it was, perhaps, not among the first of those constructed in the county, the business done upon it, indicates something of its value to the communities interested. The following is the last report of its condition and operations, filed July 1, 1880:

Cash on hand	$1,391 90
Assets—About nine and one-half miles of road, Toll House No. 1 and one-quarter acre of land; Toll House No. 2, on leased ground; the right to take gravel for the use of the road, from the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Township 21, north of Range 11 east.	
Liabilities, July 1, 1880	14,697 00
Capital stock, 578 shares	14,450 00
Gross receipts for the year	2,972 10
Disbursements—Paid on account of dividend for 1880 and previous years	2,047 50
Paid on account of repairs	643 85
Paid for rent of toll-house ground	3 00

Paid for taxes	42
Paid for printing	3 50
Paid gate-keepers	258 00
Paid officers	120 00
Total	$3,076 27

CENTENNIAL.

At the June session, 1876, of the Board of County Commissioners of Delaware County, an association having been formed for the purpose, the Centennial Turnpike Company reported a subscription of $500 per mile, and asked for an order granting them the right of way over the following route: Commencing at the first toll-gate from Muncie, on the Muncie and Granville Turnpike; thence east on the highway to the crossing of the south line of Section 3, Township 20, Range 10 east; thence east on the south line of Sections 2 and 1 to the line between Center and Liberty Townships; thence north on said line to the line dividing Sections 6 and 7, in Township 20, Range 11 east; thence east on the section line between Sections 6 and 7, 5 and 8, terminating at a point on the north line of said Section 8, at the crossing of the highway running north and south therefrom." The Directors representing said company were Frederick Priest, A. L. Wilson, A. J. McGalliard, E. Austin and M. Smith.

At the special June session, 1880, of the County Board, this company asked the right of way for an extension of her road along the following route: Beginning at the eastern terminus of the present right of way of the company at the mouth of the county road; thence south to a point forty rods east of the northwest corner of Section 8, Township 20, Range 11 east; thence east on the section line to the northeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 9; which was granted.

The following statement, filed July 1, 1880, represents the present financial condition of the company:

Gross receipts for the year	$136 75
Disbursements—Paid out for improvements	67 71
Paid out for repairs	2 50
Paid out for litigation	5 00
Paid out on account of its officers	0 00
Paid out for recording this statement	1 00
Paid out for recording last year's statement	1 00
Paid out for printing	2 50
Paid out to gate-keeper	34 00
Paid out for blank books	35
Paid out for interest on note to Thomas Kirby	20 00
Paid out for attorney's fees	1 50
Property of the company, three miles and twenty rods of gravel road, one toll house.	
Capital stock of company is, in shares of $25 each	3,190 00
Liabilities—Note to Thomas Kirby's estate	250 00

FREE GRAVEL ROADS.

Such of the gravel roads, or turnpikes, in Delaware County, as were originally constructed under the law of March 3, 1877, were of the class called free gravel roads, because they were laid and so constructed under the direct supervision of the county authorities, instead of, as formerly, under the control of associations incorporated for that purpose. Utility and public necessity were paramount considerations, and, when satisfactorily established, it became the duty of the County Commissioners to appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county to view the premises and apportion the estimated expenses of construction according to the benefit to be derived by the adjacent lands affected by the proposed improvement. Upon the reception and confirmation of the report required to be made by the men so appointed, the assessments so reported were placed upon the tax duplicate, especially provided by the Auditor, and became first liens, as other taxes were, on the real estate assessed. Under these provisions, with perhaps some modifications, the following roads have since been placed in process of construction:

At the March session, 1880, of the Board of Commissioners, Daniel N. Patterson, John S. Fudge and others made application for a gravel road on the following described route: Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 22, Range 11 east; thence south on the half-section line to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 33; thence in a southwesterly direction along the present road to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 21, Range 11 east; thence south on the section line to the Albany pike. The application having been considered, the board appointed William Truitt, Engineer, and W. A. McClellan, Duncan Williams and John Linville, Viewers. Subsequently these gentlemen made report of their examination and estimates for said road, and submitted the same at the June session, 1880. The report confirmed the line proposed, and estimated the total cost, exclusive of gravel in the pit, and damage, at the sum of $8,144. The report was confirmed, and the line granted as reported.

At the same session, March, 1880, D. Brandt and others filed their petition for a free turnpike to be built in Union Township, on the following route, and pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved March 3, 1877: Beginning at the corporation line on the north, of the town of Eaton, on the Hartford road, running northwest on said Hartford and Eaton road to the intersection of the line separating Sections 14 and 23; thence west on said section line two miles to the Blackford County line, and there terminating. The board accordingly appointed William Truitt, Engineer; W. A. McClellan, John Linville and Duncan Williams, Viewers. Whether this road was ever established, does not now appear.

George R. Hedgeland, G. W. Brady, M. Bryan, W. D. Clemmens, C. F. Ebenstein and others, at the March session, 1880, filed their petition for the appointment of an engineer and viewers for a gravel road on the following route: Beginning at the Wheeling Turnpike, in Washington Township; thence west on the line of the lands owned by Joseph Huston and Calvin Moomar, in Section 36, Township 22, Range 9 east; thence west on said line through Section 35, through the lands of the said Moomar, James Needler and Joseph Tippy; thence west through the lands of C. F. Ebenstein, and Nancy and George W. Bryan, in Section 34, and George Boyle, George R. Hedgeland and the heirs of James H. Boyle, Albert Boyle, Ezra Woodring, M. J. Clements, Rhoda Nance, David Burgess, Mary Clevenger, P. W. Woodring and the heirs of R. Miller, to the half-section line. The board accordingly appointed William Truitt, Engineer; William A. McClellan, D. Williams and John Linville, Viewers.

At the same session, also, J. H. Koontz and others filed with the board their petition for the right of way and the appointment of viewers for a road in Mount Pleasant Township, "commencing on the section line running north and south dividing Sections 21 and 22, in Township 20, Range 9 east, on the road leading west from Yorktown; thence on said road through the lands of Thomas Allen, David Campbell, E. H. Underwood, Jacob Carrel's heirs, Timothy Hardwick, Abraham Campbell and William J. Painter, distance about one mile; thence due south on the line of the present road, passing through the lands of William J. Painter, Alexander Donovan's heirs, John Aldridge, David Campbell, William Moffett, Edward Helvie, B. F. Claypool, William K. Helvie, Hester Richmond, N. M. and M. Helvie, to intersect the road running east and west by 'Pike's Peak' Schoolhouse, in Salem Township—distance, 2½ miles; whole distance, 3½ miles. To be twenty-eight feet wide."

William Truitt was appointed Engineer; William A. McClellan, John Linville and Duncan Williams were appointed Viewers.

The Engineer and Viewers before appointed, submitted at the June session, 1880, the following reports of surveys and views made by them: On the gravel road, beginning at Albany, at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 21, Range 11 east; thence north on the Albany and Trenton road to the Greenville and Marion State road; thence in a northwest direction to the east line of the corporation of Eaton—total distance, 7 miles and 3,824 feet. The name of the road, Eaton and Albany Free Gravel Road. Reported total cost, $11,922.

Also, on the gravel road, beginning at a point where the public highway leading from Eaton to Wheeling, on the north side of Mississinewa River, intersects the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad—the highway usually known as the Granville & Logansport State road; running thence in a northwest direction, to the east line of Section

15, Township 22, Range 9 east; thence west [northwest] to the intersection of said highway with the line dividing Delaware and Grant Counties; thence along the said north line to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 22, Range 9 east. Also, beginning on the line of said Eaton and Wheeling road, at the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 22, Range 10 east; thence north on the line dividing Sections 17 and 16, 8 and 9, in Township 22, Range 10 east, and terminating at the northeast corner of Section 8. Total cost of construction, exclusive of gravel pit and damage, reported at $18,735.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROADS.

INDIANAPOLIS & BELLEFONTAINE—FORT WAYNE & SOUTHERN INDIANA—INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH—MUNCIE & CINCINNATI, AFTERWARD THE FORT WAYNE, MUNCIE & CINCINNATI—BLOOMINGTON & LA FAYETTE, AFTERWARD THE LA FAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MUNCIE, NOW THE LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—"BEE LINE," OR CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS & BELLEFONTAINE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the charter of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad, passed at the session of 1847-48, of the State Legislature, the people of Delaware County, contemplating the ultimate importance of railroad intercommunication between eligible points of trade, took early steps toward availing themselves of the privileged advantages to be derived from this the first railroad through the middle-eastern part of Indiana. At a special session of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, held on the 2d of July, 1848, John Black, of Delaware Township, in this county, was appointed by the board an appraiser of the real estate subscribed in stock to the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, in pursuance of the charter of said company, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

At the March session, 1849, the following further action was had by the board, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of the people especially interested, concerning the furtherance of the proposed enterprise of constructing a railroad through the county: "Ordered by the board, that the inspectors of the several annual spring [April] township elections in the several townships in the county, at said next ensuing election, open a poll for the voters to express on their tickets, when they vote for officers, the wish of the several voters to express on their tickets whether they are for or against the County Commissioners subscribing in behalf of this county, stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad, to an amount that will be produced by a levy of tax, to not exceed the amount of $1 on each $100 valuation, of all the taxable property in the said county, one-half to be collected this year, the other, next year, in pursuance of the provisions of the charter of said road company; and the said voters shall express their consent to their so doing, by the words on their tickets, *stock;* and those on the contrary, by the words, *no stock*. And the tally-papers shall be worded accordingly—and make report of the result of said election to the Auditor, at the time and in the manner they otherwise report such elections to him; and the Auditor shall publish notice of this order, in the *Muncie Signal*, from now until said election." Such an election was held accordingly, and reported to the Auditor, as follows:

TOWNSHIP.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Salem	6	73
Mount Pleasant	106	7
Harrison	8	55
Washington	4	4
Monroe	18	48
Center	176	52
Hamilton	33	10
Union	7	43
Perry	27	28
Liberty	111	8
Delaware	92	8
Niles	6	8
Total	594	344
Majority	250	

In consideration of the above vote, the Commissioners, at a special session held in June following, ordered, "That the County of Delaware do subscribe and take stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, to the amount of $12,000, one-fourth to be paid when said road shall be cleared and grubbed continuously from Indianapolis to the east line of this county; one-fourth when graded and bridged to the east line of the county, the remaining one-half when said road shall have been completed ready for cars, from Indianapolis to Muncie. The sum of 28 cents on every $100 valuation, was ordered assessed."

Another special session was held in May, 1850, of which the following record appears: "Be it remembered that on this day the board received from A. W. Morris and O. H. Smith, officers of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, a letter and also a guaranty in writing, in relation to the expenditure of the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, and the furtherance of said work, and thereupon, the board to order and direct the payment to said company the sum of $2,000 in full, of the first installment due to said company by the former order of this board, and to accelerate said payment beyond the requirements and conditions of said order, as herein set forth. And the board, being satisfied that said letter and guaranty from a sufficient guaranty to the county for the object set forth, and that the granting of said request is for the good of the work and the county, and especially to the contractors and laborers engaged in contracts on said road, and to the community, by putting into circulation the funds now idle and useless to them, among the people from whom it has been most generally made up—do finally order and direct that the County Auditor draw his order or warrant in pursuance of former orders in relation thereto, upon the County Treasurer of this county, in favor of said company, for the said sum of $2,000."

Again, in August, 1850, a special session of the board was held for the purpose of considering the proposition of the Directors of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad, asking the county to aid said company in the prosecution of its work by advancing the sum of $3,000 on conditions named. The board, having duly considered the proposition, "Ordered, that so soon as that sum can be obtained on a loan on the credit of Delaware County, that the same shall be done accordingly, and paid to the persons authorized by said company to receive the same; the county to pay the same rate of interest as the company will allow the county; the company to give stock for security. The company also to bind themselves that they will have ready for use said road from Indianapolis to Muncie on or before the 1st day of October, 1851." And at the special session held in November of the same year, it was further "Ordered by the board, that, to carry out the provisions of the order made at their special August term, that in reference to the loan therein proposed to be made, and to finally effect and carry out the same, that orders drawing 6 per cent interest, payable January 1, 1852, be issued to said company, one, 1st of November; one, 1st of January, 1851, and one, 1st of April, 1851; for the sum of $1,000 each; and that for the interest on said $30,000, which shall have accrued, shall be paid out of the installments of county subscription hereafter to become due said company, out of the taxes collected in 1851, or years following."

Another special term was held in February, 1851, when, on motion of Samuel P. Anthony, agent of the company, an order was caused to be drawn by the Auditor on the County Treasurer for the sum of $3,000, for the second installment of subscription by Delaware County to said railroad company. It was further ordered by the board, at its January session, 1852, "that the County Auditor draw upon the treasury an order for $3,000, in favor of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, and deliver the same to the Treasurer of the company, on demand;" and, at the June session following, the board "Ordered that the County Auditor draw on the Treasurer an order for $3,000, the last installment of the subscription by the county to the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad." At the same session, T. J. Sample was appointed agent to cast the vote of Delaware County in the election of railroad directors. The board made this further order, at its regular March session, 1853: "That the Auditor and Treasurer refund all tax against stock for the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad."

This road having been entirely completed to Union City, on the State line, during the winter of 1852–53, the people entertained a proposition to transfer the stock held by the county, at its par value, to the Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad, receiving, in return, the stocks of the said last-named company at like rates. Accordingly, the following petition was circulated and signed as a means of securing the expression of the people concerning the same: "We, the undersigned, citizens of said county, would respectfully petition your honorable body to transfer to the Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad Company all the county stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, in an exchange, at the par value of the respective stocks, for the stocks of the said Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad Company; and we do hereby authorize and request the Auditor to convene the Board of Commissioners for the aforesaid purpose." Signed by Jacob N. Poorman and others, to the number of 1,323. Pursuant to said petition, the board, having been regularly convened in special session, December, 1853, to consider the same, rendered the following: "Whereupon, it is ordered by the board that all of the stock owned by the county in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company, and the accumulations thereon, be assigned and transferred in equal parts—one-half to the Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad Company, in exchange for their stocks respectively, at their par value, and that W. J. Holman is hereby appointed an agent to make said transfer by assignment or otherwise."

In 1859, this road was consolidated with the Ohio line, and about that time an appraisement of the road-bed, superstructure, bridges, depots and depot-grounds, rolling-stock, machinery, etc., of this line, then known as the Indianapolis, Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, extending from the State line on the east to Indianapolis, was ordered to be made, and a Board of Appraisers appointed, consisting of Thomas G. Clark, Miles Marshall, Thomas Clevenger, Lemuel Vanlangham and Rezin Perry, to value the same and apportion such valuation among the several counties interested, according to the number of miles in each. That Board of Appraisers made report to the June Session, 1859, of the County Commissioners of Delaware County, as follows:

"We, the appraisers of Randolph, Delaware, Madison, Hancock and Marion Counties, agree to appraise the Indianapolis, Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, for road-bed, superstructure, bridges, depots, depot-grounds, together with the rolling machinery and other matter connected therewith, at the rate of $4,300 per mile, making the aggregate for the entire length of the road of 83.40 miles, $358,620, pro rata, as follows: To Marion County, 14.82 miles, $63,726; to Hancock County, 7.09 miles, $30,487; to Madison County, 20.86 miles, $89,698; to Delaware County, 20.36 miles, $87,548; to Randolph County, 20.27 miles, $87,161."

In 1868, it was consolidated with the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati road, and became the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, now familiarly known as the "Bee Line." Its eastern connections give it an immense business, general as well as local.

FORT WAYNE & SOUTHERN.

This road was projected in the fall of 1865, and the route through which it was proposed to be located commanded the attention and interest of all likely to be affected by its construction. Delaware, like other counties along the line, began early to manifest a disposition to assist in the furtherance of the proposed enterprise. At the June session, 1866, of the Board of Commissioners of Delaware County, it was ordered, "that the Indiana Southern Railway Company be allowed the sum of $35,000 as a bonus for the construction of its railroad within the limits of Delaware County, Ind., one-half when said road shall be finished from Fort Wayne to the city of Muncie, and the remainder when said road shall be completed and the cars shall run from Jeffersonville to Fort Wayne thereon; provided, that said road shall be fully completed before January 1, 1869." At a subsequent special session of the board, held on the 23d of June, 1866, a petition, signed by 1,693 citizens of the county, was filed, asking for an additional allowance to said company of $10,000 as a bonus for the construction of said road in this county. A remonstrance was filed, however, signed by seventy-six persons, objecting to such donation, on the ground that it was illegal and unjust. The board, deeming such further allowance impracticable, refused to make the same.

At a special session of the board held on the 23d day of March, 1868, upon the petition of John W. Burson, William F. Jones, Charles P. Sample and others, for an appropriation in behalf of the Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of said road, it was ordered by the board, that there be appropriated to the Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, or to the company under any other name, which shall be organized for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Hagerstown, in Wayne County, to Muncie, in Delaware County, as an extension of the White Water Valley Railroad, the sum of $50,000, payable when said road shall be completed to Muncie, in running order—in consideration of the benefits to be derived to Delaware County: Provided, however, that the said appropriation be accepted on or before June 1, 1868." A similar order and for a like amount was also made to the Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad Company, when the road should be completed and in running order from New Castle to Muncie. At the regular June session, 1868, the Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad, having filed its acceptance of the appropriation proffered by Delaware County, the Treasurer of the county was ordered to pay to John W. Burson, in trust for said road, the said sum of $50,000. Mr. Burson then filed his agreement or bond, as such Trustee, with securities to the acceptance of the board.

Subsequently, at the March session, 1869, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company petitioned the board for an appropriation in aid of the construction of its road from the line of the Bellefontaine road to the north line of the county. The board acceded to the proposition, and ordered an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and directed the issue of fifty $1,000 bonds, drawing 7 per cent interest; those numbered from one to seventeen, payable in three years; from eighteen to thirty-three, in four years, and from thirty-four to fifty, inclusive, in five years. David T. Haines was appointed Trustee to take charge of the appropriation, with direction to pay $17,000 of the sum when the iron had been laid to the Muncie and Granville Pike, three miles north of the Bellefontaine road; $16,000, when the iron should be laid to the line dividing Sections 23 and 26, Township 22, Range 10 east, and the remainder when the iron should be laid to the county line. Mr. Haines accepted and filed bond. In the meantime, the Cincinnati, Muncie & Connersville road having been consolidated into the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, John W. Burson, as Trustee, made his report on the appropriation of $50,000 to the said Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad Company, when said funds were turned over to and receipted for by David T. Haines, as Treasurer of the said Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, which transaction the board approved

Thus matters stood until July 9, 1875, when the Randolph Circuit Court having granted an order restraining the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad from selling or causing to be sold any bonds issued in favor and for the construction of said road; restraining, also, the County Treasurer from delivering any bonds so issued to said company, and directing said company to deliver all bonds so issued and received to the Auditor to be canceled, the board directed the said orders to be filed and placed on the proper record, with the appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court.

Afterward, at the June session, 1876, it was "ordered by the board that the fifty coupon bonds, numbered from one to fifty, respectively, of $1,000 each, which were issued and delivered to the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, bearing date March 5, 1869, and drawing interest at the rate of 7 per cent, payable semi-annually, and signed by Thomas J. Matthews, Benjamin F. Smith and John Parker, as Commissioners, and John L. McClintock, as Auditor of Delaware County, with all the coupons that were originally attached to said bonds, when issued, be burned and destroyed," which order was executed in the presence of the Board, Auditor and Treasurer of said county, on the 7th day of the June term (June 11), 1876, the bonds and interest amounting at that date to $76,000. In the meantime, however, the road had been completed and was in successful operation. The freight office of the company was first located at the north end of Walnut street, in the city of Muncie, and opened for business in February, 1869, with F. W. Palmer as agent.

At the time of consolidation of the Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad with the junction road, forming the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, a lease was entered into between the contracting parties, of which the following is a copy, dated June 9, 1869:

"Whereas, prior to said consolidation of the said Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad Company and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, the said Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad Company, in the construction of her railroad from Connersville to Muncie, became largely indebted to the Junction Railroad, to wit: in the sum of $500,000, for the payment of which the said party of the first part, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, by the terms of said consolidation, became liable; and whereas, prior to said consolidation, the Cincinnati, Connersville & Muncie Railroad incurred other liabilities, amounting to $50,000, and by the terms of said consolidation the party of the first part became liable; and whereas, also, prior to said consolidation, the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company became largely indebted to the party of the second part, to wit, in the sum of $25,000, for the payment of which the party of the second part, by the terms of said consolidation, became and is liable to pay; and whereas, prior to said consolidation, the said Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company incurred other liabilities, amounting to the sum of $200,000, which the said party of the first part, by the terms of consolidation, became and is liable to pay; and whereas, the railroad, prior to said consolidation, owned and located by the said Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, is in course of construction from said town of New Castle to Fort Wayne, and the said party of the first part, by the terms of said consolidation, is under obligation to construct said railroad, and the said party of the first part has no money to construct and has no equipment of any kind to operate such railroad when constructed and no means to procure such equipment, and has no means to pay said indebtedness to said party of the second part, or to pay other liabilities by the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company prior to said consolidation. * * * And whereas, the said party of the first part, is about to issue 1,800 of her bonds for $1,000 each, with interest coupons at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually in gold, secured by mortgage on her railroad from Connersville to Fort Wayne, and other property, and deliver the same to said party of the second part: Therefore, the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the stipulations, covenants and agreements hereinafter set forth, have leased unto the said party of the second part the entire railroad of the said party of the first part from Connersville, through New Castle to Fort Wayne, and all the property and appurtenances thereunto belonging, for a period of ninety-nine years, renewable forever. And the said party of the first part agree to issue and deliver 1,800 bonds, as aforesaid, as soon as possible, and further agree to issue no other bonds or securities without consent of said party of the second part. The said party of the second part agrees to construct said railroad from New Castle to Fort Wayne and equip the entire road from Connersville to Fort Wayne. * * * * *

"L. L. Worthington,
" *President Ft. W., M. & C. R. R.*

"L. L. Worthington,
" *President Junction Railroad.*"

"D. T. Haines, *Secretary.*"

[Recorded, June 9, 1869, Mis. Rec. 1, p. 431].

LAFAYETTE, BLOOMINGTON & MUNCIE.

The original design contemplated in the proposed construction of this road was to connect the Bloomington & La Fayette Railroad with the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, at some eligible point within the limits of Delaware County. In order to secure such a termination of the road at Muncie, which was deemed the most desirable point, the County Commissioners, at a special session of their board, held on the 6th of April, 1869, donated $300, to be placed in the hands of Joseph S. Buckles, Esq., to be by him expended in obtaining this object. Subsequently, at a special session held on the 17th of July, 1869, on the petition of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company, with the signatures of 137 citizens of Delaware County, an election was ordered to be held on the 21st of August following, to decide on an appropriation of $150,000, to aid in the construction of said road. Prior to the holding of that election, however, at a special session on the 11th of August, the Auditor was directed to draw an order in favor of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, for $400, to be credited on any stock that might thereafter be taken by Delaware County in aid of the construction of said road.

As ordered, an election was held on Saturday, August 21, 1869, to secure an expression of the people of the county on the question of appropriating the sum of $150,000, as requested, for the building of such connecting railroad. The result of that election is shown in the following abstract:

TOWNSHIPS.		For.	Against.	Total.
Salem Township		27	157	184
Mt. Pleasant Township		66	136	202
Harrison Township		126	21	148
Washington Township	New Corner	30	29	59
	Wheeling	13	98	111
Monroe Township		44	29	73
Center Township		905	3	909
Hamilton Township		70	20	90
Union Township		16	100	116
Perry Township		52	18	73
Liberty Township	Selma	62	123	185
	Smithfield			
Delaware Township	Sharon	44	35	79
	Albany	15	64	80
Niles Township	Center Schoolhouse	3	90	93
	Granville	44	50	94
Total		1517	973	2490

With this expression, the board, feeling authorized thereby, at its regular September session, 1869, on the petition of the railroad company, "Ordered, that a levy of $75,000, one-half of the railroad appropriation, be made in June, 1870, and the other half, $75,000, be made in June, 1871, the expenses of election and all advances heretofore made to be deducted." Accordingly, at the June session, 1870, a levy of $75,000 for the benefit of this road was ordered to be made.

At a special session of the board, on the 11th day of August, 1871, on petition of the company, eighty-five shares of capital stock, representing $4,250, were subscribed, and the sum ordered to be paid out of the county treasury, from the tax levied for that purpose. During the following September session of the board, E. M. Talbott, Chief Engineer of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, filed a report exhibiting the amount of work done on that road in Delaware County in the month of August, 1871, as follows:

Snell & Taylor, contractors	$ 8,283 19
Eighty per cent	6,590 55
Right of way	3,725 00
Engineering	260 00
Total	$10,575 55

The September report exhibited the following:

Snell & Taylor, contractors	$10,596 93
Eighty per cent	8,477 55
Engineering	245 00
Total	$ 8,722 55

The following report of the operations of the company during the month of October, was presented at the special session of the board, November 3, 1871:

Snell & Taylor, contractors	$8,095 41
Engineering	300 00
Right of way	463 00
Balance due	$8,858 41

When the board adjourned, at the preceding session, the county was indebted to the railroad as follows:

To the railroad—October report	$10,138 56
October estimate	8,858 41
Due November 3, 1871	$18,991 97

Thereupon, the board ordered the subscription of stock by the county, to the amount of 8,000. On the 11th of January, 1872, the board allowed $12,500 for capital stock in this road, and, at the March session following, it was "Ordered, that 300 shares of stock in the L., M. & B. R. R., at $50 per share, be assessed, and paid out of the county treasury; also, the additional fifty shares ordered taken, at the January session, be paid as above, in the sum of $12,500.

A further report was submitted by the company, at the special session in May, 1872, showing the total amount due since the last estimate, to be $11,672.11, when the board ordered that stock be taken in said road, in the sum of 233 shares, at $50 each—$11,650. One hundred and two additional shares of stock were taken on the 2d of August, amounting to the sum of $5,100. Again, at the special session, on the 24th of February, 1873, the board subscribed the further sum of $24,000 to the stock of said company, $10,000 to be paid in cash, and $14,000 to be issued in six months. At the September session, 1873, the Auditor was directed "to draw a warrant on the Treasurer of the county for $14,500, to be made payable in four months from September 9, 1873, for the purpose of liquidating a county warrant and interest, issued for purchasing capital stock in the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad," provided for at the special session in February preceding.

At a special session of the board, on the 5th of January, 1874, called to devise means for liquidating the county debt, among other proceedings had in view of the premises, we find the following:

"Ordered, that, when it may be determined by the courts, that counties are bound to pay the full amount of their appropriations to the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company, that the Muncie National Bank be allowed the balance of such appropriation from Delaware County to said La Fayete, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company, after deducting the amount of a certain judgment against Delaware County in favor of William J. Hyatt, which will result from a decision of the courts, making the counties liable for the full amount of said appropriation; and, it be further ordered, that none of such balance be paid to said Muncie National Bank, until the said La Fay-ette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad be completed to Muncie, Ind."

The road was completed in the month of January, 1876, and the first train west, to La Fayette, over the new line, "made the trip with forty Muncie citizens to La Fayette, on Tuesday, February 1, 1876. At a meeting held at La Fayette, 44,227 shares of stock were represented, and, on a vote of ratification of the road, etc., 42,201 voted aye, and 2,026 voted no. The first regular train, mixed, freight and passenger, commenced running Thursday, February 10, 1876."

The following items clipped from the local press of the county, contain some interesting details of the history of this road:

"The deed of purchase of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, has been placed in the hands of the purchasers, and the name changed to La Fayette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroad Company. E. H. Waldron is appointed General Manager, and C. R. Cummings, President. The new management has now full control—all of the employes of the road will be retained." [Muncie *Times*, May 8, 1879.]

"A railroad meeting was held at the court house, on Monday evening, June 23, 1879, to take action to secure the location of the shops, etc., of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad shops. Mayor Kilgore was chosen Chairman, J. N. Templer as Chairman of the Committee," appointed for the purpose, "reported that the committee had decided to collect from Center Township, $60,000; from Delaware, $10,000, and from adjoining townships, $5,000, making a total of $75,000, the amount proposed to give the company for the location of said shops. He also read the security bond which is being circulated for signers to secure to the company, the said $75,000. The security bond holds the parties subscribing thereto, for $200 each, the number of subscribers solicited being 300; but, should the number of securities exceed 300, then the amount for which they are held will be proportionately less, as the subscribers exceed that number. It is the intention that the money shall be raised by taxation * * * An election will be held as soon as practicable, to settle the question of raising the money by taxation."—[*Times*, June 26, 1879.]

The election was held on the 5th of August, 1879, with the following result: Center Township—for tax, 922; against the tax, 198; majority for tax, 623. In Delaware—whole number of votes, 328; for, 157; against, 171; majority against, 14.

CHAPTER XIX.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Early Meeting of the Physicians—They Propose to Organize—Organization Effected—Officers—Sphere of the Society—Lecture—Resolutions—Delegates to State Medical Association—Proceedings of Meetings—Papers Read—Lecture on the Medical History of Delaware County—Members Received—Library Proposed—Muncie Academy of Medicine Formed—Members—Seal Adopted—Changed to District Medical Society—Again Changed to Delaware County Medical Society—Reorganization—Charter Members—History of District Medical Society—Re-organization—Delaware District Medical Society—Medical Roll.

ON the 18th of April, 1865, pursuant to previous arrangement, some of the physicians of Delaware County met in Walling's Hall, in the town of Muncie, to take necessary preliminary action toward the organization of a permanent medical society in said county. At that meeting, Dr. S. V. Jump occupied the chair, and N. W. Black was chosen Secretary. A committee was then appointed, composed of Drs. Morgan, Winton and Craig, on permanent organization. The adjournment was until the first Monday, being the 1st day of May, following, at which time the meeting again convened, holding its session at Dr. Winton's office, Dr. Craig acting as Chairman. The Physicians present were Drs. Craig, Shiff, Morgan, W. H. Williams, J. A. Williams, Hoover, Lewellen, Willard, Wheeler, Armitage and Black. When the convention had disposed of the preliminary business before it, the Committee on Permanent Organization, before appointed, submitted its report, presenting for the consideration of the meeting a constitution and by-laws. Upon receiving this report, the plan of organization proposed, being read by articles and sections and fully discussed, was adopted, and the committee was continued to revise the code and have the same published. Under this organization the following officers were chosen: President, S. V. Jump; Vice President, W. J. Morgan; Secretary, N. W. Black; Treasurer, William Craig: Censors—Robert Winton, William Willard, J. H. Powers.

At the meeting on the 5th of June, Drs. L. J. Bonnels, John C. Helm, S. E. Mitchell and H. C. Winans, were admitted members of the society. A fee bill was adopted at the previous meeting; but, for the purpose of further examination, the former action was reconsidered, the details were again discussed, the bill amended and finally adopted. Another meeting was held on the 3d of July, at which time Dr. Henry Kirby was admitted to membership, and Dr. Helm was appointed a committee to correspond with the officers of the Smithsonian Institution and of the Patent Office at Washington, in relation to procuring meteorological instruments, to be used by the society in the interest of science. Drs. G. W. H. Kemper and W. J. Andrews were admitted members, and Dr. Wm. Lomax, of Grant County, was made an honorary member. Remarks were made by Dr. Wm. Lomax concerning the propriety of organization of a State Medical Society, to be composed of delegates from the county societies, and requesting that the Delaware County Society take action in the premises. Accordingly, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this society will co-operate with all regularly organized societies in the State, in their endeavors to establish a general or State representation. And further: That a copy of this resolution be sent to each medical society in the State, and to prominent physicians where no societies had been organized.

At the meeting on the 5th of March, 1866, Dr. Winans read an essay on conservative surgery, or a chemical lecture, and in illustration exhibited the case of William Everett, with the amputated foot and the living stump, giving the history of the case fully. In accord with the statements of the lecture, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

> WHEREAS, There was a time in the history of the case when a report was in circulation that there was a case of mal-practice; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the society, that the simple operation by which it was performed was, under the circumstances, the most judicious that could have been adopted, and the stump itself a credit, not only to the surgeon, but also to the science of surgery.

The society, at the meeting on January 7, 1867, after electing the following officers for the ensuing year—G. W. H. Kemper, President; D. R. Armitage, Vice President; William Craig, Secretary; Robert Winton, Treasurer; J. C. Helm, S. V. Jump, W. J. Morgan, Censors—appointed the following delegates to the Indiana State Medical Society, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 21st instant: John C. Helm, Winsor Austin, alternate; G. W. H. Kemper, N. W. Black, alternate; W. J. Morgan, Z. W. Zimmerman, alternate; Robert Winton, J. W. Andrews, alternate.

As a part of the proceedings had at the session of May 4, 1868, a lecture was delivered by Prof. Parvin, on the subject "The duties of Physicians to Medicine," which commanded general interest among the members of the society. A resolution of thanks was accordingly voted, with the request that the lecture be published in the *Western Journal of Medicine*." At a meeting of the society, held on the 4th of May, 1869, Dr. J. C. Helm read a paper on the Medical History of Delaware County, which contained much valuable information. The paper was accepted, and Dr. H. was continued on the historical committee, and members of the society were requested to furnish him with a written statement, giving an abstract of the individual experience of members, each one for himself, in the practice of medicine in Delaware County. The result of this movement does not appear in the records at our command. The officers elected for the current year of 1869 were H. C. Winans, President; Dr. Bowles, Vice President; W. J. Andrews, Secretary; G. W. H. Kemper, Treasurer; Drs. Jump, Helm and Black, Censors. Drs. Winans, Kemper, Kirby, Black and Andrews were also appointed delegates to attend the State Medical Society.

For the year 1870, the following officers were elected at the meeting on the 2d of May: Dr. Morgan, President; Dr. Andrews, Vice President; Dr. Winans, Secretary; Dr. Kemper, Treasurer, and Drs. Helm, Jump and Powers, Censors. After the election of officers and the disposition of other business, this meeting adjourned to meet at Selma, but the record shows no further meetings or proceedings until November 1, 1875, at which time the meeting was held at the office of Dr. Bowles, in Muncie, and a re-organization effected by calling Dr. Kemper to the chair and appointing Dr. Leech, Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. During the afternoon, the committee reported, and the regulations thus prepared and submitted were adopted, after which the society proceeded to the election of officers with the following result: H. C. Winans, President; T. J. Bowles, Vice President; G. D. Leech, Secretary; Wilbur J. Boyden, Treasurer, and D. R. Armitage, G. W. H. Kemper and Robert Winton, Censors. This new association took the name of "The Muncie Academy of Medicine." The constitution was signed by the following persons: D. R. Armitage, O. F. Anderson, D. L. Trowbridge, T. J. Bowles, W. J. Boyden, G. W. H. Kemper, G. D. Leech, Robert Winton, Henry C. Winans, M. James, J. V. Shideler, J. S. D. Comstock, J. Dillon, John Horne, Charles McCrillus, W. N. Horne, F. M. Davis, N. W. Black, J. B. Summers, C. O. Hood, E. F. Staight, Clark Skiff, H. M. Winans.

On the 6th of December, 1875, among the other proceedings had at that meeting, Dr. Kemper was appointed to prepare and read at the last regular meeting of the year, an article on the History of the Delaware County Physicians. At the meeting on the 1st of May, 1876, the following design was adopted for a seal to be used by the society: A disc with "Muncie Academy of Medicine, Organized 1875," with plow beam in center.

The annual meeting was held on the 4th of December of that year, at which the following officers were elected: John Horne, President; T. J. Bowles, Vice President; G. D. Leech, Secretary; W. J. Boyden, Treasurer; H. C. Winans, G. W. H. Kemper and J. Dillon, Censors.

A meeting was held on the 2d of April following, at which Dr. Kemper reported a communication from physicians in adjoining counties, looking toward the organization of a District Medical Society. Thereupon, the Secretary was ordered to correspond with the societies in Randolph and Blackford Counties, and Dr. Dillon to correspond with the society in Madison County, in reference to the contemplated movement. On the 2d of May following, a meeting was held, at which the Secretary read a letter from the society in Randolph County, to the effect that eight delegates had been appointed to attend a meeting at Muncie, in June, for the purpose of organizing a District Medical Society. Dr. Dillon reported that the Madison County Society would also be represented. Those other societies having appointed delegates to attend that meeting, this society, desiring to be represented also, chose the following delegates: Drs. Kemper, Bowles and W. N. Horne, to co-operate with those selected to represent other societies in the district. Drs. Kemper and Dillon were also appointed delegates to represent this society in the American Medical Association.

At the meeting in January (7), 1878, the name of the society was again changed, and became the "Delaware County Medical Society." This change, it appears, was reported upon at the meeting in May, 1877, but action upon the proposition was deferred. The object of the change was reported to be to secure recognition in full with the State Medical and other societies, one of the delegates appointed by the former society having been refused recognition on account of the name of the society. A committee was appointed at the meeting on the 8th of April following, to re-organize the society, and to prepare the necessary constitution and by laws. The meeting on the 14th of October, after appointing a committee to settle up all the business of the society, adjourned *sine die*.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Delaware County Medical Society met at the office of Dr. Boyden, in Muncie, on Monday, October 14, 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the President, Dr. John Horne. Whereupon, the Secretary, Dr. Leech, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which, after being slightly modified, were approved.

In order to form a more perfect society, the Delaware County Medical Society being dissolved, on motion, Dr. John Horne was called to the chair, and Dr. J. B. Summers appointed Secretary, to act during the proceedings preliminary to re-organization.

The constitution and by-laws prepared by Drs. Bowles, Kemper and Dillon, were then presented, and, being read, were adopted unanimously. The following officers were afterward elected, pursuant to the new organization, for the ensuing year:

John Horne, President; F. M. Davis, Vice President; J. B. Summers Secretary; W. J. Boyden, Treasurer; G. W. H. Kemper, T. J. Bowles and G. D. Leech, Censors.

The following are the names of those who became members by signing the constitution: N. W. Black, John Horne, F. M. Davis, J. Dillon, D. L. Trowbridge, D. R. Armitage, R. Marshall, T. J. Bowles, A. L. Murray, G. W. H. Kemper, G. D. Leach, W. J. Boyden, J. B. Summers, William N. Horne.

At the meeting on the 12th of April, 1880, Drs. Jump, Bowles, Dillon and Bradbury were appointed delegates to attend the American Medical Society, the last two gentlemen being alternates. Drs. Jump, Skiff, Bradbury and Dillon were appointed, also, delegates to the State Medical Society.

THE DELAWARE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY DR. G. D. LEECH.

This society was organized in the city of Muncie, Ind., on Tuesday, June 19, 1877. The subject of organizing a District Medical Society had been mentioned at several different times—talked of in the county societies. In April, 1877, Dr. G. W. H. Kemper received a letter from Dr. J. J. Evans, of Winchester, Secretary of the Randolph County Medical Society, on the subject. At the next meeting of the Delaware County Medical Society, Dr. Kemper brought the subject up for discussion, and the society voted to invite the medical societies of adjoining counties to send delegates to Muncie, on the first Tuesday in June, 1877, to take part in organizing a district society. Drs. J. Dillon and

G. D. Leech were made a committee to correspond with the physicians of adjoining counties, and secure an attendance of delegates from the various county societies. By the time of the May meeting of the Delaware County Medical Society, the committee had received notice from the several county societies, through their secretaries, that they had appointed delegates to attend the meeting in June, to organize a district society. But, through correspondence, and by discussion of the subject in the county society, it was thought better to postpone the meeting until after the meeting of the American Medical Society. Consequently, the time of holding the meeting was changed from the first Tuesday in June to the third Tuesday, 1877, and due notice was given the delegates of the change.

Early on Tuesday morning, June 19, 1877, there had assembled in the center room of the Methodist Episcopal Church a fair representation of the various county societies, and by 12 o'clock there were in attendance thirty-eight physicians and three medical students. Rev. Mr. Witmer, having been invited to act as chaplain, was present, and proceeded to act in that capacity.

Committees on constitution and organization and officers pro tem. were appointed. By 1 o'clock P. M., the reports of committees were received and read, and permanent officers elected. The committee, in reporting the constitution, had left blank the name and title of the society. Several names were proposed and discussed—among others, "The Union Medical Association of Northeastern Indiana," "The Indiana District Medical Society." Dr. Kemper moved that it be named the "Delaware District Medical Society." The Doctor did not wish it to be understood that he was partial to Delaware County. Dr. Lomax, of Marion, said no one could object to the name, as, when hearing it, he would not think of Delaware County, but understand it to refer to the aborigines—"Injuns." By 2 o'clock, the organization was perfected, and they adjourned to the Kirby House in a body for dinner. At the banquet the following toasts and responses were made:

1. Medical Diplomas. Responded to by Dr. William Lomax.
2. Medical education and medical colleges. Responded to by Dr. Parvin, of Indianapolis.
3. The Preacher and the Doctor. Responded to by Rev. Whitmer.

At the close of the banquet, a short service was held, after which they adjourned to meet at Winchester, Ind. The Committee on Organization was composed of the following gentlemen: John E. Markle, J. A. Ransom, S. F. Brunt, H. D. Reasoner, R. P. Davis, G. D. Leech.

The following constituted the members: G. W. H. Kemper, Muncie; W. C. Ransom, Hartford City; W. G. Smith, Winchester; John E. Markle, Winchester; F. M. Davis, Wheeling; H. C. Davisson, Hartford City; H. D. Reasoner, New Cumberland; J. F. Chenoweth, Winchester; J. M. Littler, Albany; C. R. Mason, Hartford City; R. P. Davis, Red Key; William J. Morgan, Perdieu; D. L. Trowbridge, McCowan Station; R. N. Harrison, Winchester; J. Dillon, Daleville; John Horne, Yorktown; W. N. Horne, Yorktown; G. D. Leech, Muncie; J. K. Shideler, Royerton; S. F. Brunt, Summitville; J. B. Summers, Muncie; Robert Winton, Muncie; T. J. Bowles, Muncie; J. J. Evans, Winchester; O. F. Anderson, Wheeling; J. A. Ransom, Montpelier; William Lomax, Marion; H. C. Winans, Muncie; Peter Drayer, Hartford City; N. T. Chenoweth, Windsor; G. W. Shepherd, Red Key; D. Ferguson, Union City; William Commons, Union City; A. H. Farquhar, Ridgeville; L. N. Davis, Farmland; A. H. Good, Selma; C. Q. Shull, Montpelier; D. T. Showalter, Montpelier; D. R. Armitage, Muncie; O. I. Reasoner, Shideler Station; L. P. Hess, Marion; John W. Hall, Sweetzer; C. Lomax, Marion; George Egbert, Sweetzer; S. C. Weddington, Jonesboro; William Flynn, Marion; John F. McKinstry, Jonesboro; James S. Shively, Marion; Samuel S. Horne, Jonesboro; John A. Meek, Jonesboro; G. W. Daniels, Sweetzer; Lewis Williams, Marion; Isaac N. Seal, Hackelman; M. T. Shively, Marion; N. H. Manering, Rigdon; S. W. Edwins, Frankton; J. Stewart, Anderson; C. Free, Funk's P. O.; B. F. Spann, Anderson; George F. Chittenden, Anderson; W. V. McMahon, Ovid; Walter H. Lewis, Pendleton; Oliver Broadbent, Anderson; H. E. Jones, Anderson; A. B. Bradbury, Muncie; J. W. Hunt, Alexandria; G. W. McKinney, Jonesboro; A. L. Murray, Granville; H. C. Good, Bloomingsport.

The following is the Committee on Permanent Organization, one from each county: Dr. W. G. Smith, Randolph County; Dr. Davis, Jay County; Dr. William Ransom, Blackford County; Dr. Young, Madison County; Dr. W. J. Boyden, Delaware County. No representation from Grant County.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers:

John Horne, President; J. E. Markle, Vice President; G. W. H. Kemper, Treasurer; G. D. Leech, Secretary; William C. Ransom, Henry C. Winans and H. D. Reasoner, Censors.

The second meeting of the society convened in the grand jury room of the court house at Winchester, Randolph County, on the 18th of December, 1877. At this meeting, Dr. Peter Drayer, of Blackford County, and N. T. Chenoweth, G. W. Shepherd, D. Ferguson, William Commons, A. H. Farquhar, L. N. Davis, and A. H. Good, were received as members, and Drs. Hibbard, Weist and McIntyre, of Richmond, were elected honorary members.

The next session was held at the court house, in Hartford City, June 17, 1878, when the following officers were chosen: J. E. Markle, Randolph County, President; W. C. Ransom, Blackford County, Vice President; G. D. Leech, of Delaware County, Secretary; G. W. H. Kemper, of Delaware County, Treasurer; R. P. Davis, Jay County, T. J. Bowles, Delaware County, and Dr. H. D. Reasoner, Grant County, Censors.

The fourth session was held at Marion, Grant County, December 17, 1878, a half-yearly meeting. The fifth session was held at the Presbyterian Church in Anderson, June 24, 1879, at which the following officers were elected: W. A. Hunt, Madison County, President; J. S. Shively, Grant County, Vice President; G. D. Leech, Delaware County, Secretary; G. W. H. Kemper, Delaware County, Treasurer; Peter Drayer, Blackford County, William Commons, Randolph County, R. P. Davis, Jay County, Censors.

At this meeting, a resolution was passed declaring in favor of a State Board of Health, which should investigate relative to the lives and health of the people of the State—of local boards in the several townships of the counties of the State, for hygienic purposes.

The sixth meeting was held in Muncie, at the Mayor's office, December 23, 1879.

CHAPTER XX.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF THE STATE, BY COUNTIES, IN 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1840.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1880.
Adams	2264	5797	9252	11382	15385
Allen	5942	16919	29328	43494	54765
Bartholomew	10042	12428	17865	21133	22777
Benton	......	1144	2809	5615	11107
Blackford	1226	2860	4122	6272	8021
Boone	8121	11631	16753	22593	25921
Brown	2364	4846	6507	8681	10246
Carroll	7819	11015	13489	16152	18347
Cass	5480	11021	16843	24193	27609
Clarke	14595	15828	20502	24770	28638
Clay	5567	7944	12161	19084	25853
Clinton	7508	11869	14505	17330	23473
Crawford	5282	6524	8226	9851	12356
Daviess	6720	10352	13323	16747	21552
Dearborn	19327	20166	24406	24116	26656
Decatur	12171	15107	17294	19053	19779
De Kalb	1968	8251	13880	17167	20223
Delaware	8843	10843	15753	19030	22965
Dubois	3632	6321	10394	12597	15991
Elkhart	6660	12690	20986	26026	33453
Fayette	9837	10217	10225	10476	11394
Floyd	9454	14875	20183	23300	24589
Fountain	11218	13253	15556	16389	20228
Franklin	13349	17968	19549	20223	20090
Fulton	1993	5982	9422	12726	14301
Gibson	8977	10771	14532	17371	22742
Grant	4875	11092	15797	18487	23618
Greene	8321	12313	16041	19514	22996
Hamilton	9855	12684	17310	20882	24809
Hancock	7535	9698	12802	15123	17123
Harrison	12459	15286	18521	19913	21326
Hendricks	11264	14083	16953	20277	22975

COUNTIES.	Population in 1840.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1880.
Henry	15128	17605	20119	22986	24015
Howard	......	6657	12524	15847	19584
Huntington	1579	7850	14867	19036	21805
Jackson	8961	11047	16286	18974	23050
Jasper	1267	3540	4291	6354	9465
Jay	3863	7047	11399	15000	19282
Jefferson	16614	23916	25036	29741	25977
Jennings	8829	12096	14749	16218	16453
Johnson	9352	12101	14854	18366	19537
Knox	10657	11084	16056	21562	26323
Kosciusko	4170	10243	17418	23531	26492
La Grange	3664	8387	11366	11148	15629
Lake	1468	3991	9145	12339	15091
La Porte	8184	12145	22919	27062	30976
Lawrence	11782	12097	13692	14628	18543
Madison	8874	12375	16518	22770	27531
Marion	16080	24103	39855	71939	102780
Marshall	1651	5348	12722	20211	23416
Martin	3875	5941	8975	11103	13474
Miami	3048	11304	16851	21052	24081
Monroe	10143	11286	12847	14168	15874
Montgomery	14438	18084	20888	23765	27314
Morgan	10741	14576	16110	17528	18889
Newton	......	......	2360	5829	8167
Noble	2702	7946	14915	20389	23007
Ohio	......	5308	5462	5837	5563
Orange	9602	10809	12076	13497	14363
Owen	8359	12106	14376	16137	15901
Parke	13499	14968	15538	18166	19460
Perry	4655	7268	11847	14801	16997
Pike	4769	7720	10078	13779	16384
Porter	2162	5234	10313	13942	17229
Posey	9683	12549	16167	19185	20857
Pulaski	561	2595	5711	7801	9851
Putnam	16843	18615	20681	21514	22502
Randolph	10684	14725	18997	22862	26437
Ripley	10392	14820	19058	20977	21627
Rush	16456	16445	16193	17626	19238
St. Joseph	6425	10954	18455	25322	33176
Scott	4242	5885	7303	7873	8343
Shelby	12005	15502	19569	21892	25256
Spencer	6305	8616	14556	17998	22122
Starke	149	557	2195	3888	5105
Steuben	2578	6104	10374	12854	14644
Sullivan	8315	10141	15064	18453	20333
Switzerland	9920	12932	12698	12134	13336
Tippecanoe	13724	19377	25726	33515	35966
Tipton	......	3532	8170	11953	14402
Union	8017	6944	7109	6341	7673
Vanderburg	6250	11414	20552	33145	42192
Vermillion	8274	8661	9422	10840	12025
Vigo	12076	15289	22517	33549	45656
Wabash	2756	12138	17547	21305	25240
Warren	5656	7387	10057	10204	11497
Warrick	6321	8811	13261	17653	20162
Washington	15269	17040	17909	18495	18948
Wayne	23290	25320	29558	34048	38614
Wells	1822	6152	10844	13583	18442
White	1832	4761	8258	10554	13793
Whitley	1237	5190	10730	14399	16941
Total	685866	988416	1350428	1680637	1978329

THE POLITICAL STATUS,

represented by the vote of the State of Indiana, by counties, for President, in 1860, for Governor in 1872, for Governor in 1880, as shown by the official returns of those several elections:

COUNTIES.	Lincoln. 1860.	Douglas. 1860.	Bell. 1860.	Breckenridge. 1860.	Hendricks. 1872.	Brown. 1872.	Porter. 1880.	Landers. 1880.	Gregg. 1880.
Adams	632	887	11	22	1511	673	958	2234	33
Allen	2552	3224	32	42	6376	3423	4940	7444	111
Bartholomew	1769	1846	34	66	2652	2109	2612	2877	61
Benton	375	235	8	6	676	800	1500	1274	49
Blackford	275	408	9	40	789	687	759	960	173
Boone	1699	941	47	649	2800	2968	2855	2818	689
Brown	301	729	6	31	1166	467	644	1484	44
Carroll	1590	1446	14	5	1967	1907	2183	2261	67
Cass	1874	1727	34	130	996	2555	3384	3586	115
Clarke	1369	1837	316	250	3065	2375	2902	3617	35
Clay	889	1316	51	47	2376	2550	2821	2871	491
Clinton	1454	1437	6	61	2322	2027	2622	2886	130
Crawford	788	844	42	8	1217	1092	1151	1387	84
Daviess	931	749	133	529	1952	1891	2304	2431	85
Dearborn	2127	2436	96	61	3122	2014	2519	3640	26
Decatur	2028	1546	20	93	2122	2284	2536	2340	118
De Kalb	1500	1339	24	2	1918	1886	2454	2534	137
Delaware	1933	1029	10	98	1557	2743	3614	1843	45
Dubois	301	1347	20	2	2086	573	908	2466	12
Elkhart	2471	1938	1	27	2903	2989	4091	3497	197
Fayette	1343	917	9	39	1133	1401	1752	1237	9
Floyd	1151	1888	320	96	2861	1877	2097	3059	217
Fountain	1656	1360	6	269	2161	1932	2253	2237	675
Franklin	1695	2272	9	49	2819	1449	1674	3146	1
Fulton	1019	991	6	22	1445	1306	1731	1811	74
Gibson	1298	1545	112	29	2148	2053	2658	2468	77
Grant	1668	1223	46	33	1821	2532	3113	2406	217
Greene	1420	1316	20	204	2155	2122	2534	2392	150
Hamilton	2195	1114	4	98	1681	3085	3601	2110	153
Hancock	1201	1289	13	97	2016	1475	1769	2253	149
Harrison	1593	1848	17	36	2178	1692	1928	2346	175
Hendricks	2050	1083	41	244	1755	2849	3185	2045	200
Henry	2926	1206	16	90	1730	3399	3734	2066	248
Howard	1589	875	15	35	1432	2396	2893	1829	148
Huntington	1582	1402	52	14	2053	2193	2630	2606	108
Jackson	1185	1740	36	117	2423	1646	2067	3082	74
Jasper	534	278	17	7	561	994	1314	859	115
Jay	1135	1077	6	12	1626	1737	2209	2178	162
Jefferson	2661	1146	150	564	2603	2802	3316	2712	55
Jennings	1649	830	42	326	1585	1849	2085	1741	60
Johnson	1303	1392	60	336	2251	1729	1977	2458	321
Knox	1570	1666	39	42	2791	1996	2657	3459	21
Kosciusko	2290	1500	3	9	2218	2756	3577	2803	80
La Grange	1695	749	16	10	1013	1851	2307	1374	129
Lake	1225	455	....	20	912	1532	2063	1206	52
La Porte	3167	1508	27	474	3173	2996	3613	3875	144
Lawrence	1158	787	208	525	1680	1889	2094	1682	175
Madison	1709	1841	36	70	3003	2253	2862	3601	95
Marion	5024	3250	161	319	8476	9435	13844	11719	660
Marshall	1426	1473	2	24	2326	1852	2060	2402	845
Martin	516	679	56	153	1322	942	1325	1545	46
Miami	1835	1608	....	26	2565	2558	2932	3049	154
Monroe	1198	716	64	395	1527	1689	1770	1613	199
Montgomery	2367	2179	78	68	2913	2795	3560	3458	180
Morgan	1755	1516	14	62	1826	2138	2403	2093	131
Newton	305	189	1	44	640	819	1167	677	118
Noble	1742	1320	4	38	2285	2332	2918	2824	36
Ohio	301	335	203	174	574	638	722	615	20
Orange	849	1114	85	176	1425	1231	1450	1488	140
Owen	1140	1293	118	88	1761	1438	1532	1979	102
Parke	1898	1320	84	55	1610	2309	2649	1885	247
Perry	1026	947	160	6	1472	1362	1714	1815	18
Pike	894	882	39	58	1554	1429	1592	1732	233
Porter	1529	889	6	28	1296	1681	2283	1504	221
Posey	1055	1128	168	523	2250	1726	2100	2519	29
Pulaski	571	663	7	4	955	651	897	867	457
Putnam	1888	1747	123	361	2678	2075	2507	2898	106
Randolph	2298	1180	10	56	1619	3395	4203	2031	69
Ripley	1988	1458	37	174	2245	2061	2411	2466	25
Rush	1757	1119	35	476	1975	2184	2681	2309	49
St. Joseph	2363	1489	5	23	2796	3295	4031	3817	375
Scott	660	447	52	262	889	688	768	1117	31
Shelby	1900	2047	25	43	2862	2182	2616	3471	76
Spencer	1296	1108	175	172	2245	2177	2381	2424	77
Starke	190	231	2	14	472	393	419	547	240
Steuben	1560	547	8	82	959	1834	2290	1253	99
Sullivan	886	1858	55	128	2547	1330	1621	3014	133
Switzerland	734	476	510	499	1297	1485	1587	1435	177
Tippecanoe	3480	2276	34	117	3762	4169	4968	3960	156
Tipton	780	822	3	21	1509	1279	1532	1826	81
Union	849	652	3	36	728	940	1095	820	33
Vanderburg	1875	1544	302	183	3660	4070	4891	4505	279
Vermillion	1090	844	24	17	929	1316	1549	1234	155
Vigo	2429	2127	211	44	3826	4010	4923	4661	782
Wabash	2287	1142	20	79	1898	3008	3661	2363	56
Warren	1412	769	15	33	972	1518	1774	941	143
Warwick	745	784	85	816	2020	1711	2037	2297	92
Washington	1378	1988	31	48	2064	1621	1746	2333	31
Wayno	4234	1784	102	161	3060	4694	6264	3308	225
Wells	909	1099	3	6	1719	1287	1476	2328	597
White	993	811	9	67	1290	1288	1623	1602	150
Whitley	1133	1067	4	33	1826	1429	1943	2238	22
Total	139033	115509	5306	12295	189424	188276	231405	224452	14881

POPULATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY,

by townships, in 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880, as shown by the official returns of census at their several periods:

TOWNSHIPS.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
City of Muncie	5208	2992	1782	666
Center, outside Muncie	1454	1383	1077	531
Delaware	1351	1210	1071	934
Hamilton	1257	1129	851	462
Harrison	1787	1400	1143	798
Liberty	1649	1639	1525	1171
Monroe	1435	1247	1189	720
Mount Pleasant	1986	1880	1375	924
Niles	1155	1140	1170	924
Perry	1196	1163	1144	1091
Salem	1592	1413	1286	843
Union	1408	1244	1064	1012
Washington	1487	1190	1076	757
Total	22965	19030	15753	10833

The aggregate population of the county at earlier dates, as shown by the census reports, is as follows: In 1840, 8,840; in 1830, 2,372. Ten years preceding the last date (1820), before the organization of the county comprising its present limits, there was a large area, embracing territory north and west, known as Delaware County, the population of which was reported at 3,674. From the foregoing, it is seen that the increase from 1830 to 1840 was 6,468; from 1840 to 1850, it was 1,993; from 1850 to 1860, 4,870; from 1860 to 1870, 3,377; from 1870 to 1880, it was 3,935; or, from 1830 to 1880, a period of fifty years, the increase has been 20,953.

REVIEW OF COUNTY FINANCES,

giving an abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the county at stated periods, from 1845 to 1880, as shown by the reports of the proper officers at the dates indicated—including the action had in reference to the loss by fire of certain records affecting the status of finances:

AUDITOR'S REPORT FROM JUNE, 1845, TO JUNE, 1846.

Total receipts	$10,831	26
Total disbursements	9,862	80
Total outstanding orders	968	46

SURPLUS REVENUE FUND.

Receipts	$ 754	23
Amount outstanding on loans	5,742	61
Total	$6,496	84
Expenditures	$6,131	72
Amount of loans issued since last report	364	12
Total	$6,495	84

SEMINARY FUND.

Receipts—Amount of expenditures for seminary building, etc.	$2,469	05
Cash in hand at last report	7	00
Cash received at treasury since last report	97	21
Liabilities less interest	58	43
Total	$2,631	69

EXPENDITURES.

Outstanding orders on building and exclusive of interest	$ 143	44
Amount of orders exclusive of interest on other accounts	19	20
Amount of costs of seminary building and site	2,469	05
Total	$2,631	69

THREE PER CENT FUND—RECEIPTS.

Amount in hands of H. M. Slack, Commissioner	$ 261	76
Amount in hands of Treasurer, last report	96	56
Amount received from Judge McCormick, Commissioner	10	00
Total	$ 368	32

EXPENDITURES.

To Joseph Burt, Road Commissioner	$ 96	56
Amount in hands of H. M. Slack, Commissioner	261	76
Amount of cash in hands of Treasurer	10	00
Total	$ 368	32

SALINE FUND—RECEIPTS.

Amount in hand at last report	$ 78	35
Received since last report	90	02
Received interest	5	49
Total	$ 173	86

EXPENDITURES.

Loans made since last report	$ 78	85
Cash in hand	90	02
Interest disbursed to township	5	40
Total	$ 173	86

BANK TAX FUND—RECEIPTS.

Amount in hand, last report	$ 21	10
Amount received since last report	257	65
Total	$ 280	22

EXPENDITURES.

Loaned since last report	$ 278	75
Interest disbursed to Township Treasurer	1	47
Total	$ 280	22

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts—county revenue	$11,052	68
Surplus revenue	6,495	84
Seminary fund	2,361	69
Three per cent fund	368	32
Saline fund	173	86
Bank tax fund	280	22
Total receipts	$21,002	81

EXPENDITURES.

County revenue	$11,052	88
Surplus revenue	6,495	84
Seminary fund	2,631	69
Three per cent fund	368	32
Saline fund	173	86
Bank tax fund	280	22
Total	$21,002	81

The following report of the Auditor shows the receipts and disbursements for the year commencing June 6, 1859, and ending June 4, 1860, as the same appear of record in the proper office:

RECEIPTS.

On account of Docket Fees			$ 98	00
On account of Agriculture			20	00
On account of Printing			58	75
On account of Salem Township			992	91
On account of Mount Pleasant Township			1,561	60
On account of Harrison Township			654	53
On account of Washington Township			822	90
On account of Monroe Township			658	49
On account of Center Township			2,479	98
On account of Hamilton Township			470	12
On account of Union Township			1,551	62
On account of Perry Township			437	67
On account of Liberty Township			811	15
On account of Niles Township			1,435	16
On account of Brokers' License			100	00
On account of Library Tax			3	09
On account of Muncie Corporation			2,781	43
On account of tax refunded			128	53
On account of Poor Farm			100	00
On account of Jurors—Court of Common Pleas			31	50
On account of New Jail			5,791	44
On account of Redemption of Land			579	61
On account of County Revenue			14,263	59
On account of Docket Fee			8	00
Received over expenditures, June 6, 1869	$ 849	13		
On hand and belonging to tax	251	31		
Agricultural	15	00		
New Jail	2,225	50		
Delinquent Revenue	546	45		
Total			$3,887	39
Total Receipts			$40,528	09

DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of Docket Fees	$ 6	00
On account of Interest	248	91
On account of Agriculture	35	00
On account of Criminals	279	96
On account of Printing	262	85
On account of Bailiffs, Court of Common Pleas	108	35
On account of Bailiffs, Circuit Court	251	50
On account of Salem Township	992	91
On account of Mount Pleasant Township	1,561	60
On account of Harrison Township	655	53
On account of Washington Township	822	90
On account of Monroe Township	658	49
On account of Center Township	2,479	98
On account of Hamilton Township	470	12
On account of Union Township	1,551	62
On account of Perry Township	437	67
On account of Liberty Township	811	15
On account of Delaware Township	803	63
On account of Niles Township	1,435	16
On account of depreciated currency	200	00
On account of inquests	37	75
On account of Specific—Circuit Court	102	06
On account of Muncie Corporation	2,781	43
On account of public buildings	126	54

On account of tax refunded	$ 128	53
On account of tax delinquent	546	45
On account of poor	2,549	99
On account of assessing personal property	647	25
On account of stationery	673	40
On account of land appraisement	605	40
On account of Officers' Fees	2,793	02
On account of Bridges	235	55
On account of Elections	17	00
On account of Jurors—Court of Common Pleas	384	41
On account of New Jail	8,564	50
On account of Jurors—Circuit Court	1,065	38
On account of Specific	362	42
On account of Highways	61	25
On account of Redemption	576	61
On account of the Insane	177	08
Receipts over disbursements	4,013	24
Total disbursements	$40,528	09

Abstract of the Auditor's report for the year, from June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864:

RECEIPTS.

On account of Poor	$ 14	50
On account of Redemption	415	94
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	12,704	67
On account of County Revenue	18,280	29
On account of Docket Fees—Circuit Court	55	00
On account of Docket Fees—Common Pleas	58	00
On account of Soldiers' Bounty Fund	34,400	00
On account of Brokers' License	100	00
On account of Agricultural Society	15	00
On account of Printing	30	78
On account of Estray Funds	20	17
On account of tax refunded	13	66
On account of new Poor House	4,844	73
On account of Jurors	84	52
On account of Salem Township	678	02
On account of Mount Pleasant Township	328	11
On account of Harrison Township	879	54
On account of Washington Township	867	56
On account of Monroe Township	983	14
On account of Center Township	1,451	45
On account of Hamilton Township	834	49
On account of Union Township	350	46
On account of Perry Township	832	98
On account of Liberty Township	925	52
On account of Delaware Township	895	95
On account of Niles Township	902	17
On account of the Town of Muncie	2,471	28
Amount on hand, June 1, 1863	19,190	10
Total	$102,627	99

EXPENDITURES.

On account of Poor	$ 2,679	34
On account of Assessors	675	60
On account of Public Buildings	142	14
On account of Printing	152	50
On account of School Fund	219	32
On account of Bridges	515	01
On account of Bailiffs, Circuit Court	189	00
On account of Stationery	809	95
On account of Specific Allowance, Common Pleas	12	50
On account of Bailiffs, Common Pleas	59	00
On account of Jurors, Common Pleas	121	03
On account of Insane	280	03
On account of Jurors, Circuit Court	630	95
On account of Docket Fees, Circuit Court	74	00
On account of Agricultural Society	40	00
On account of Roads	65	63
On account of Officers	3,630	17
On account of Criminals	95	30
On account of tax refunded	13	66
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	11,020	36
On account of Interest on Bonds and Orders	2,205	78
On account of new Poor House	9,861	15
On account of Specific allowances	293	54
On account of Bounty Fund	34,500	00
On account of County Bonds	9,450	00
On account of Redemption	388	19
On account of Specific allowances, Circuit Court	4	00
On account of County Revenue	5,000	00
On account of Salem Township	$ 678	02
On account of Mt. Pleasant Township	328	11
On account of Harrison Township	879	54
On account of Washington Township	867	56
On account of Monroe Township	983	14
On account of Center Township	1,451	45
On account of Hamilton Township	834	49
On account of Union Township	350	46
On account of Perry Township	832	98
On account of Liberty Township	925	52
On account of Niles Township	902	17
On account of Delaware Township	895	91
On account of Town of Muncie	2,471	28
Amount on hand June 1, 1864	7,099	21
Total	$102,627	99

The Auditor's report for the year ending May 31, 1869, presents the following exhibit:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes levied by townships and cities	$ 33,602	22
Turnpike assessments	33,372	60
Redemption of lands sold for taxes	1,409	67
Agricultural (show-licenses)	35	00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47	00
Interest	25	00
Bridge tax	17	15
Stationery	3	75
Printing	386	67
Jury fees	40	50
Erroneous taxes	228	78
Bounty and relief tax	52	82
County bonds issued	110,000	00
Estrays	22	70
Docket fees, Common Pleas Court	108	00
County revenue	53,448	33
Cash on hand June 1, 1868	41,149	22
Total	$273,948	97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes levied by Township and County	$ 33,602	22
Turnpike Assessments	33,919	40
Redemptions	1,413	67
Agricultural Society	75	00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47	00
Interest	3,267	49
Bridges	19,655	03
Stationery	1,711	69
Printing	569	60
Jurors	1,618	49
Erroneous taxes refunded	142	41
Relief	424	00
County bonds redeemed	25,000	00
Expense of school funds	590	71
Highways	512	55
Public buildings	388	21
Officers' fees	5,972	11
Poor	4,888	74
Specific allowances	1,715	93
Inquests		75
Insane and State Asylum	325	91
Criminals	789	40
Assessors	1,073	50
Bailiffs	538	00
Bridge loans	24,000	00
Railroad aid	100,000	00
Appraisement, real estate	32	50
Cash on hand May 31, 1869	11,674	66
Total	$273,948	97

The following statement exhibits the condition of the finances of Delaware County, on the 1st day of June, 1880, as shown by the report of the Auditor, filed at that date:

RECEIPTS.

County revenue	$ 70,042	28
Township revenue	2,968	27
Road revenue	8,887	50
Special school revenue	24,364	01
Dog revenue	1,273	64
Tuition revenue	9,127	83
Common school revenue	33,161	92

State revenue	$ 12,660	31
State school revenue	17,277	67
New State House revenue	1,983	31
Land redemptions	2,919	22
Taxes refunded	99	43
Damages and costs	36	00
Show licenses	45	00
Liquor licenses	1,500	00
Docket fees—Circuit Court	472	18
Common school, principal	8,009	63
Common school, interest	2,876	41
Location costs of ditches	1,127	97
Congressional school fund, principal	4,832	13
Congressional school fund, interest	2,071	43
Total receipts	$205,736	14
DISBURSEMENTS.		
County revenue	$ 41,821	10
Township revenue	1,107	35
Road revenue	5,984	17
Special school revenue	9,523	09
Dog revenue	38	62
Tuition revenue	3,198	86
State school revenue	17,277	67
Common school revenue	20,999	00
State revenue	12,660	00
New State House revenue	1,983	31
Land redemptions	2,338	51
Taxes refunded	99	43
Location costs of ditches	1052	71
Show licenses	45	00
Liquor license	1,100	00
Docket fees	405	00
Common school, principal	7,349	93
Common school fund, interest	3,592	57
Congressional school fund, principal	4,838	74
Congressional school fund, interest	1,762	85
Total expenditures	$137,178	22
Balance in treasury	68,557	92
Total	$205,736	14

Of the amount now in the treasury, there is due the holders of County Bonds Nos. 11 to 20, inclusive, June 12, 1880, $10,000, with accrued interest thereon, and $40,630.86 due the Trustees June 14, 1880.

Of the amounts paid from the county revenue, the following items are appended: Attorneys' fees, $304; Coroner's inquests, $89.80; highways, $37.40; State asylums, $358.39; the insane, $371.53; public buildings, $3,251.31; reporting fines, $3,758; criminals, $805.96; Assessors, $1,406.25; Jurors, $1,985.85; county officers' fees, $5,654.73; aid to poor, $5,992.28; poor farm, $2,452.48; expense of public ditches, $568.35; specific allowances, $1,044.83; expenses of school fund, $89.50; bridges, $1,159.97; county institute, $50; Bailiffs, $622.40; stationery, $2,216.49; lights and fuel, $310.02; interest, $2,620.23; county bonds, $10,000; printing and advertising, $391.95; total sum disbursed, $41,821.10.

From some unexplained cause, some of the records in the office of the County Auditor, containing the official proceedings connected with the county business from the date of its organization, indeed, containing the only accurate account of the organization and the action of the county authorities consequent thereupon, until some time in the year 1845—were destroyed by fire, in the vault containing them. Whatever the inducement may have been, if really there was any, for the destruction of these records, the facts connected with the transaction seem destined to remain undiscovered. Whether it was the result of perfidy or of carelessness, the fact remains that the public, and the citizens of the county especially, have suffered an irreparable wrong.

Subsequently, upon the discovery of the ruin, investigation was made, with a view to adjust discrepancies in finances, especially, as well as circumstances would permit. A short account of the status of affairs in the meantime, and of the incidents connected with the investigation, is hereto appended:

"September 9, 1865. From the best information we can obtain, certain books and papers in the Auditor's office of said county were destroyed by fire on the morning of March 10, 1865. The books and papers destroyed or missing include the Commissioners' Record, Commissioners' Docket, Auditor's journal and ledger, together with other important books and papers, making it impossible to get the desired information from records in said office, for the period of time from November 29, 1860, to March 6, 1865. The books of the Treasurer have enabled us to investigate some matters in the accounts during said term, the result of which we herewith present. The following are copies of the bonds found among the papers in the Auditor's office:

No. 1. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay to the bearer, January 1, 1864, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each and every year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nixon,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County [L. S.] Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

No. 2. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay the bearer, January 1, 1865, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nelson,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony [L. S.] whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

The following exhibit shows the dates of payment of the above bonds and the interest thereon, as shown by the books of the Treasurer:

Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1863	$ 54 87
Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1863	54 87
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1864	125 00
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1864	125 00
Dec. 31, 1863, principal on bond No. 1	1,250 00
Dec. 28, 1864, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1865	125 00
Dec. 28, 1864, principal on bond No. 2	1,250 00
Total	$2,984 74

After having exhausted every means of information, we find that the party or parties whose duty it was to keep the accounts, carelessly or purposely neglected to charge the Treasurer, as required by law, with the money received from the sale of said bonds, and that the money paid for their redemption, both principal and interest, is a total loss to the county.

"During the investigation, we have footed eight duplicates and eight delinquent lists, and tested the transfers of collections into the proper accounts. The following statements show where mistakes have occurred and who are responsible for them:

"Treasurer S. F. Brady, to amount of collections on Treasurer's assessments, in duplicate, of 1863, town of Muncie, $19.73. The above amount was not accounted for in settlement.

"The report contains tabular, itemized statements, showing in full the settlement of the county officers. We give the totals of each table, omitting items for sake of brevity."—[Editor *Times*].

"Fall statement, 1864—S. F. Brady, Treasurer: Receipts, $2,889.85; accounted for, $2,889.85; unaccounted for, $500.

"May settlement, 1870– A. L. Wilson, Treasurer: Amount accounted for, $158,134.14; amount received, $158,124.14; amount due Wilson, $10,

"Fall settlement, 1870—Receipts, $8,059.04; accounted for, $8,049.04; balance due county, $10.

"Duplicate of 1870—Amount received, $266,687.79; amount accounted for, $266,555.27; balance due county, $132.52.

On account of tax refunded	$ 128	53
On account of tax delinquent	546	45
On account of poor	2,549	99
On account of assessing personal property	647	25
On account of stationery	673	40
On account of land appraisement	605	40
On account of Officers' Fees	2,793	02
On account of Bridges	235	55
On account of Elections	17	00
On account of Jurors—Court of Common Pleas	384	41
On account of New Jail	8,564	50
On account of Jurors—Circuit Court	1,065	38
On account of Specific	362	42
On account of Highways	61	25
On account of Redemption	576	61
On account of the Insane	177	08
Receipts over disbursements	4,013	24
Total disbursements	$40,528	09

Abstract of the Auditor's report for the year, from June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864:

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On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	12,704	67
On account of County Revenue	18,280	29
On account of Docket Fees—Circuit Court	55	00
On account of Docket Fees—Common Pleas	58	00
On account of Soldiers' Bounty Fund	34,400	00
On account of Brokers' License	100	00
On account of Agricultural Society	15	00
On account of Printing	30	78
On account of Estray Funds	20	17
On account of tax refunded	13	66
On account of new Poor House	4,844	73
On account of Jurors	84	52
On account of Salem Township	678	02
On account of Mount Pleasant Township	328	11
On account of Harrison Township	879	54
On account of Washington Township	867	56
On account of Monroe Township	983	14
On account of Center Township	1,451	45
On account of Hamilton Township	834	49
On account of Union Township	350	46
On account of Perry Township	832	98
On account of Liberty Township	925	52
On account of Delaware Township	895	95
On account of Niles Township	902	17
On account of the Town of Muncie	2,471	28
Amount on hand, June 1, 1863	19,190	10
Total	$102,627	99

EXPENDITURES.

On account of Poor	$ 2,679	34
On account of Assessors	675	60
On account of Public Buildings	142	14
On account of Printing	152	50
On account of School Fund	219	32
On account of Bridges	515	01
On account of Bailiffs, Circuit Court	189	00
On account of Stationery	809	95
On account of Specific Allowance, Common Pleas	12	50
On account of Bailiffs, Common Pleas	59	00
On account of Jurors, Common Pleas	121	03
On account of Insane	280	03
On account of Jurors, Circuit Court	630	95
On account of Docket Fees, Circuit Court	74	00
On account of Agricultural Society	40	00
On account of Roads	65	63
On account of Officers	3,630	17
On account of Criminals	95	30
On account of tax refunded	13	66
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	11,020	36
On account of Interest on Bonds and Orders	2,205	78
On account of new Poor House	9,861	15
On account of Specific allowances	293	54
On account of Bounty Fund	34,500	00
On account of County Bonds	9,450	00
On account of Redemption	388	19
On account of Specific allowances, Circuit Court	4	00
On account of County Revenue	5,000	00
On account of Salem Township	$ 678	02
On account of Mt. Pleasant Township	328	11
On account of Harrison Township	879	54
On account of Washington Township	867	56
On account of Monroe Township	983	14
On account of Center Township	1,451	45
On account of Hamilton Township	834	49
On account of Union Township	350	46
On account of Perry Township	832	98
On account of Liberty Township	925	52
On account of Niles Township	902	17
On account of Delaware Township	895	91
On account of Town of Muncie	2,471	28
Amount on hand June 1, 1864	7,099	21
Total	$102,627	99

The Auditor's report for the year ending May 31, 1869, presents the following exhibit:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes levied by townships and cities	$ 33,602	22
Turnpike assessments	33,372	60
Redemption of lands sold for taxes	1,409	67
Agricultural (show-licenses)	35	00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47	00
Interest	25	00
Bridge tax	17	15
Stationery	3	75
Printing	386	67
Jury fees	40	50
Erroneous taxes	228	78
Bounty and relief tax	52	82
County bonds issued	110,000	00
Estrays	22	70
Docket fees, Common Pleas Court	108	00
County revenue	53,448	33
Cash on hand June 1, 1868	41,149	22
Total	$273,948	97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes levied by Township and County	$ 33,602	22
Turnpike Assessments	33,919	40
Redemptions	1,413	67
Agricultural Society	75	00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47	00
Interest	3,267	49
Bridges	19,655	03
Stationery	1,711	69
Printing	569	60
Jurors	1,618	49
Erroneous taxes refunded	142	41
Relief	424	00
County bonds redeemed	25,000	00
Expense of school funds	590	71
Highways	512	55
Public buildings	388	21
Officers' fees	5,972	11
Poor	4,888	74
Specific allowances	1,715	93
Inquests		75
Insane and State Asylum	325	91
Criminals	789	40
Assessors	1,073	50
Bailiffs	538	00
Bridge loans	24,000	00
Railroad aid	100,000	00
Appraisement, real estate	32	50
Cash on hand May 31, 1869	11,674	66
Total	$273,948	97

The following statement exhibits the condition of the finances of Delaware County, on the 1st day of June, 1880, as shown by the report of the Auditor, filed at that date:

RECEIPTS.

County revenue	$ 70,042	28
Township revenue	2,968	27
Road revenue	8,887	50
Special school revenue	24,364	01
Dog revenue	1,273	64
Tuition revenue	9,127	83
Common school revenue	33,161	92

State revenue	$ 12,660	31
State school revenue	17,277	67
New State House revenue	1,983	31
Land redemptions	2,919	22
Taxes refunded	99	43
Damages and costs	36	00
Show licenses	45	00
Liquor licenses	1,500	00
Docket fees—Circuit Court	472	18
Common school, principal	8,009	63
Common school, interest	2,876	41
Location costs of ditches	1,127	97
Congressional school fund, principal	4,832	13
Congressional school fund, interest	2,071	43
Total receipts	$205,736	14

DISBURSEMENTS.

County revenue	$ 41,821	10
Township revenue	1,107	35
Road revenue	5,984	17
Special school revenue	9,523	09
Dog revenue	38	62
Tuition revenue	3,198	86
State school revenue	17,277	67
Common school revenue	20,999	00
State revenue	12,660	00
New State House revenue	1,983	31
Land redemptions	2,338	51
Taxes refunded	99	43
Location costs of ditches	1052	71
Show licenses	45	00
Liquor license	1,100	00
Docket fees	405	00
Common school, principal	7,349	93
Common school fund, interest	3,592	57
Congressional school fund, principal	4,838	74
Congressional school fund, interest	1,762	85
Total expenditures	$137,178	22
Balance in treasury	68,557	92
Total	$205,736	14

Of the amount now in the treasury, there is due the holders of County Bonds Nos. 11 to 20, inclusive, June 12, 1880, $10,000, with accrued interest thereon, and $40,630.86 due the Trustees June 14, 1880.

Of the amounts paid from the county revenue, the following items are appended: Attorneys' fees, $304; Coroner's inquests, $89.80; highways, $37.40; State asylums, $358.39; the insane, $371.53; public buildings, $3,251.31; reporting fines, $3,758; criminals, $805.96; Assessors, $1,406.25; Jurors, $1,985.85; county officers' fees, $5,654.73; aid to poor, $5,992.28; poor farm, $2,452.48; expense of public ditches, $568.35; specific allowances, $1,044.83; expenses of school fund, $89.50; bridges, $1,159.97; county institute, $50; Bailiffs, $622.40; stationery, $2,216.49; lights and fuel, $310.02; interest, $2,620.23; county bonds, $10,000; printing and advertising, $391.95; total sum disbursed, $41,821.10.

From some unexplained cause, some of the records in the office of the County Auditor, containing the official proceedings connected with the county business from the date of its organization, indeed, containing the only accurate account of the organization and the action of the county authorities consequent thereupon, until some time in the year 1845—were destroyed by fire, in the vault containing them. Whatever the inducement may have been, if really there was any, for the destruction of these records, the facts connected with the transaction seem destined to remain undiscovered. Whether it was the result of perfidy or of carelessness, the fact remains that the public, and the citizens of the county especially, have suffered an irreparable wrong.

Subsequently, upon the discovery of the ruin, investigation was made, with a view to adjust discrepancies in finances, especially, as well as circumstances would permit. A short account of the status of affairs in the meantime, and of the incidents connected with the investigation, is hereto appended:

"September 9, 1865. From the best information we can obtain, certain books and papers in the Auditor's office of said county were destroyed by fire on the morning of March 10, 1865. The books and papers destroyed or missing include the Commissioners' Record, Commissioners' Docket, Auditor's journal and ledger, together with other important books and papers, making it impossible to get the desired information from records in said office, for the period of time from November 29, 1860, to March 6, 1865. The books of the Treasurer have enabled us to investigate some matters in the accounts during said term, the result of which we herewith present. The following are copies of the bonds found among the papers in the Auditor's office:

No. 1. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay to the bearer, January 1, 1864, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each and every year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nixon,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County [L. s.] Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

No. 2. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay the bearer, January 1, 1865, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nelson,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony [L. s.] whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

The following exhibit shows the dates of payment of the above bonds and the interest thereon, as shown by the books of the Treasurer:

Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1863	$ 54	87
Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1863	54	87
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1864	125	00
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1864	125	00
Dec. 31, 1863, principal on bond No. 1	1,250	00
Dec. 28, 1864, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1865	125	00
Dec. 28, 1864, principal on bond No. 2	1,250	00
Total	$2,984	74

After having exhausted every means of information, we find that the party or parties whose duty it was to keep the accounts, carelessly or purposely neglected to charge the Treasurer, as required by law, with the money received from the sale of said bonds, and that the money paid for their redemption, both principal and interest, is a total loss to the county.

"During the investigation, we have footed eight duplicates and eight delinquent lists, and tested the transfers of collections into the proper accounts. The following statements show where mistakes have occurred and who are responsible for them:

"Treasurer S. F. Brady, to amount of collections on Treasurer's assessments, in duplicate, of 1863, town of Muncie, $19.73. The above amount was not accounted for in settlement.

"The report contains tabular, itemized statements, showing in full the settlement of the county officers. We give the totals of each table, omitting items for sake of brevity."—[Editor *Times*].

"Fall statement, 1864—S. F. Brady, Treasurer: Receipts, $2,889.85; accounted for, $2,889.85; unaccounted for, $500.

"May settlement, 1870– A. L. Wilson, Treasurer: Amount accounted for, $158,134.14; amount received, $158,124.14; amount due Wilson, $10,

"Fall settlement, 1870—Receipts, $8,059.04; accounted for, $8,049.04; balance due county, $10.

"Duplicate of 1870—Amount received, $266,687.79; amount accounted for, $266,555.27; balance due county, $132.52.

On account of tax refunded	$ 128	53
On account of tax delinquent	546	45
On account of poor	2,549	99
On account of assessing personal property	647	25
On account of stationery	673	40
On account of land appraisement	605	40
On account of Officers' Fees	2,793	02
On account of Bridges	235	55
On account of Elections	17	00
On account of Jurors—Court of Common Pleas	384	41
On account of New Jail	8,564	50
On account of Jurors—Circuit Court	1,065	38
On account of Specific	362	42
On account of Highways	61	25
On account of Redemption	576	61
On account of the Insane	177	08
Receipts over disbursements	4,013	24
Total disbursements	$40,528	09

Abstract of the Auditor's report for the year, from June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864:

RECEIPTS.

On account of Poor	$ 14	50
On account of Redemption	415	94
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	12,704	67
On account of County Revenue	18,280	29
On account of Docket Fees—Circuit Court	55	00
On account of Docket Fees—Common Pleas	58	00
On account of Soldiers' Bounty Fund	34,400	00
On account of Brokers' License	100	00
On account of Agricultural Society	15	00
On account of Printing	30	78
On account of Estray Funds	20	17
On account of tax refunded	13	66
On account of new Poor House	4,844	73
On account of Jurors	84	52
On account of Salem Township	678	02
On account of Mount Pleasant Township	328	11
On account of Harrison Township	879	54
On account of Washington Township	867	56
On account of Monroe Township	983	14
On account of Center Township	1,451	45
On account of Hamilton Township	834	49
On account of Union Township	350	46
On account of Perry Township	832	98
On account of Liberty Township	925	52
On account of Delaware Township	895	95
On account of Niles Township	902	17
On account of the Town of Muncie	2,471	28
Amount on hand, June 1, 1863	19,190	10
Total	$102,627	99

EXPENDITURES.

On account of Poor	$ 2,679	34
On account of Assessors	675	60
On account of Public Buildings	142	14
On account of Printing	152	50
On account of School Fund	219	32
On account of Bridges	515	01
On account of Bailiffs, Circuit Court	189	00
On account of Stationery	809	95
On account of Specific Allowance, Common Pleas	12	50
On account of Bailiffs, Common Pleas	59	00
On account of Jurors, Common Pleas	121	03
On account of Insane	280	03
On account of Jurors, Circuit Court	630	95
On account of Docket Fees, Circuit Court	74	00
On account of Agricultural Society	40	00
On account of Roads	65	63
On account of Officers	3,630	17
On account of Criminals	95	30
On account of tax refunded	13	66
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	11,020	36
On account of Interest on Bonds and Orders	2,205	78
On account of new Poor House	9,861	15
On account of Specific allowances	293	54
On account of Bounty Fund	34,500	00
On account of County Bonds	9,450	00
On account of Redemption	388	19
On account of Specific allowances, Circuit Court	4	00
On account of County Revenue	5,000	00
On account of Salem Township	$ 678	02
On account of Mt. Pleasant Township	328	11
On account of Harrison Township	879	54
On account of Washington Township	867	56
On account of Monroe Township	983	14
On account of Center Township	1,451	45
On account of Hamilton Township	834	49
On account of Union Township	350	46
On account of Perry Township	832	98
On account of Liberty Township	925	52
On account of Niles Township	902	17
On account of Delaware Township	895	91
On account of Town of Muncie	2,471	28
Amount on hand June 1, 1864	7,099	21
Total	$102,627	99

The Auditor's report for the year ending May 31, 1869, presents the following exhibit:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes levied by townships and cities	$ 33,602	22
Turnpike assessments	33,372	60
Redemption of lands sold for taxes	1,409	67
Agricultural (show-licenses)	35	00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47	00
Interest	25	00
Bridge tax	17	15
Stationery	3	75
Printing	386	67
Jury fees	40	50
Erroneous taxes	228	78
Bounty and relief tax	52	82
County bonds issued	110,000	00
Estrays	22	70
Docket fees, Common Pleas Court	108	00
County revenue	53,448	33
Cash on hand June 1, 1868	41,149	22
Total	$273,948	97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes levied by Township and County	$ 33,602	22
Turnpike Assessments	33,919	40
Redemptions	1,413	67
Agricultural Society	75	00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47	00
Interest	3,267	49
Bridges	19,655	03
Stationery	1,711	69
Printing	569	60
Jurors	1,618	49
Erroneous taxes refunded	142	41
Relief	424	00
County bonds redeemed	25,000	00
Expense of school funds	590	71
Highways	512	55
Public buildings	388	21
Officers' fees	5,972	11
Poor	4,888	74
Specific allowances	1,715	93
Inquests		75
Insane and State Asylum	325	91
Criminals	789	40
Assessors	1,073	50
Bailiffs	538	00
Bridge loans	24,000	00
Railroad aid	100,000	00
Appraisement, real estate	32	50
Cash on hand May 31, 1869	11,674	66
Total	$273,948	97

The following statement exhibits the condition of the finances of Delaware County, on the 1st day of June, 1880, as shown by the report of the Auditor, filed at that date:

RECEIPTS.

County revenue	$ 70,042	28
Township revenue	2,968	27
Road revenue	8,887	50
Special school revenue	24,364	01
Dog revenue	1,273	64
Tuition revenue	9,127	83
Common school revenue	33,161	92

State revenue	$ 12,660 31
State school revenue	17,277 67
New State House revenue	1,983 31
Land redemptions	2,919 22
Taxes refunded	99 43
Damages and costs	36 00
Show licenses	45 00
Liquor licenses	1,500 00
Docket fees—Circuit Court	472 18
Common school, principal	8,009 63
Common school, interest	2,876 41
Location costs of ditches	1,127 97
Congressional school fund, principal	4,832 13
Congressional school fund, interest	2,071 43
Total receipts	$205,736 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

County revenue	$ 41,821 10
Township revenue	1,107 35
Road revenue	5,984 17
Special school revenue	9,523 09
Dog revenue	38 62
Tuition revenue	3,198 86
State school revenue	17,277 67
Common school revenue	20,999 00
State revenue	12,660 00
New State House revenue	1,983 31
Land redemptions	2,338 51
Taxes refunded	99 43
Location costs of ditches	1052 71
Show licenses	45 00
Liquor license	1,100 00
Docket fees	405 00
Common school, principal	7,349 93
Common school fund, interest	3,592 57
Congressional school fund, principal	4,838 74
Congressional school fund, interest	1,762 85
Total expenditures	$137,178 22
Balance in treasury	68,557 92
Total	$205,736 14

Of the amount now in the treasury, there is due the holders of County Bonds Nos. 11 to 20, inclusive, June 12, 1880, $10,000, with accrued interest thereon, and $40,630.86 due the Trustees June 14, 1880.

Of the amounts paid from the county revenue, the following items are appended: Attorneys' fees, $304; Coroner's inquests, $89.80; highways, $37.40; State asylums, $358.39; the insane, $371.53; public buildings, $3,251.31; reporting fines, $3,758; criminals, $805.96; Assessors, $1,406.25; Jurors, $1,985.85; county officers' fees, $5,654.73; aid to poor, $5,992.28; poor farm, $2,452.48; expense of public ditches, $568.35; specific allowances, $1,044.83; expenses of school fund, $89.50; bridges, $1,159.97; county institute, $50; Bailiffs, $622.40; stationery, $2,216.49; lights and fuel, $310.02; interest, $2,620.23; county bonds, $10,000; printing and advertising, $391.95; total sum disbursed, $41,821.10.

From some unexplained cause, some of the records in the office of the County Auditor, containing the official proceedings connected with the county business from the date of its organization, indeed, containing the only accurate account of the organization and the action of the county authorities consequent thereupon, until some time in the year 1845—were destroyed by fire, in the vault containing them. Whatever the inducement may have been, if really there was any, for the destruction of these records, the facts connected with the transaction seem destined to remain undiscovered. Whether it was the result of perfidy or of carelessness, the fact remains that the public, and the citizens of the county especially, have suffered an irreparable wrong.

Subsequently, upon the discovery of the ruin, investigation was made, with a view to adjust discrepancies in finances, especially, as well as circumstances would permit. A short account of the status of affairs in the meantime, and of the incidents connected with the investigation, is hereto appended:

"September 9, 1865. From the best information we can obtain, certain books and papers in the Auditor's office of said county were destroyed by fire on the morning of March 10, 1865. The books and papers destroyed or missing include the Commissioners' Record, Commissioners' Docket, Auditor's journal and ledger, together with other important books and papers, making it impossible to get the desired information from records in said office, for the period of time from November 29, 1860, to March 6, 1865. The books of the Treasurer have enabled us to investigate some matters in the accounts during said term, the result of which we herewith present. The following are copies of the bonds found among the papers in the Auditor's office:

No. 1. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay to the bearer, January 1, 1864, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each and every year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nixon,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County [L. S.] Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

No. 2. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay the bearer, January 1, 1865, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nelson,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony [L. S.] whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

The following exhibit shows the dates of payment of the above bonds and the interest thereon, as shown by the books of the Treasurer:

Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1863	$ 54 87
Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1863	54 87
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1864	125 00
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1864	125 00
Dec. 31, 1863, principal on bond No. 1	1,250 00
Dec. 28, 1864, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1865	125 00
Dec. 28, 1864, principal on bond No. 2	1,250 00
Total	$2,984 74

After having exhausted every means of information, we find that the party or parties whose duty it was to keep the accounts, carelessly or purposely neglected to charge the Treasurer, as required by law, with the money received from the sale of said bonds, and that the money paid for their redemption, both principal and interest, is a total loss to the county.

"During the investigation, we have footed eight duplicates and eight delinquent lists, and tested the transfers of collections into the proper accounts. The following statements show where mistakes have occurred and who are responsible for them:

"Treasurer S. F. Brady, to amount of collections on Treasurer's assessments, in duplicate, of 1863, town of Muncie, $19.73. The above amount was not accounted for in settlement.

"The report contains tabular, itemized statements, showing in full the settlement of the county officers. We give the totals of each table, omitting items for sake of brevity."—[Editor *Times*].

"Fall statement, 1864—S. F. Brady, Treasurer: Receipts, $2,889.85; accounted for, $2,889.85; unaccounted for, $500.

"May settlement, 1870– A. L. Wilson, Treasurer: Amount accounted for, $158,134.14; amount received, $158,124.14; amount due Wilson, $10,

"Fall settlement, 1870—Receipts, $8,059.04; accounted for, $8,049.04; balance due county, $10.

"Duplicate of 1870—Amount received, $266,687.79; amount accounted for, $266,555.27; balance due county, $132.52.

On account of tax refunded	$ 128 53
On account of tax delinquent	546 45
On account of poor	2,549 99
On account of assessing personal property	647 25
On account of stationery	673 40
On account of land appraisement	605 40
On account of Officers' Fees	2,793 02
On account of Bridges	235 55
On account of Elections	17 00
On account of Jurors—Court of Common Pleas	384 41
On account of New Jail	8,564 50
On account of Jurors—Circuit Court	1,065 38
On account of Specific	362 42
On account of Highways	61 25
On account of Redemption	576 61
On account of the Insane	177 08
Receipts over disbursements	4,013 24
Total disbursements	$40,528 09

Abstract of the Auditor's report for the year, from June 1, 1863, to May 31, 1864:

RECEIPTS.

On account of Poor	$ 14 50
On account of Redemption	415 94
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	12,704 67
On account of County Revenue	18,280 29
On account of Docket Fees—Circuit Court	55 00
On account of Docket Fees—Common Pleas	58 00
On account of Soldiers' Bounty Fund	34,400 00
On account of Brokers' License	100 00
On account of Agricultural Society	15 00
On account of Printing	30 78
On account of Estray Funds	20 17
On account of tax refunded	13 66
On account of new Poor House	4,844 73
On account of Jurors	84 52
On account of Salem Township	678 02
On account of Mount Pleasant Township	328 11
On account of Harrison Township	879 54
On account of Washington Township	867 56
On account of Monroe Township	983 14
On account of Center Township	1,451 45
On account of Hamilton Township	834 49
On account of Union Township	350 46
On account of Perry Township	832 98
On account of Liberty Township	925 52
On account of Delaware Township	895 95
On account of Niles Township	902 17
On account of the Town of Muncie	2,471 28
Amount on hand, June 1, 1863	19,190 10
Total	$102,627 99

EXPENDITURES.

On account of Poor	$ 2,679 34
On account of Assessors	675 60
On account of Public Buildings	142 14
On account of Printing	152 50
On account of School Fund	219 32
On account of Bridges	515 01
On account of Bailiffs, Circuit Court	189 00
On account of Stationery	809 95
On account of Specific Allowance, Common Pleas	12 50
On account of Bailiffs, Common Pleas	59 00
On account of Jurors, Common Pleas	121 03
On account of Insane	280 03
On account of Jurors, Circuit Court	630 95
On account of Docket Fees, Circuit Court	74 00
On account of Agricultural Society	40 00
On account of Roads	65 63
On account of Officers	3,630 17
On account of Criminals	95 30
On account of tax refunded	13 66
On account of Soldiers' Relief Fund	11,020 36
On account of Interest on Bonds and Orders	2,205 78
On account of new Poor House	9,861 15
On account of Specific allowances	293 54
On account of Bounty Fund	34,500 00
On account of County Bonds	9,450 00
On account of Redemption	388 19
On account of Specific allowances, Circuit Court	4 00
On account of County Revenue	5,000 00
On account of Salem Township	$ 678 02
On account of Mt. Pleasant Township	328 11
On account of Harrison Township	879 54
On account of Washington Township	867 56
On account of Monroe Township	983 14
On account of Center Township	1,451 45
On account of Hamilton Township	834 49
On account of Union Township	350 46
On account of Perry Township	832 98
On account of Liberty Township	925 52
On account of Niles Township	902 17
On account of Delaware Township	895 91
On account of Town of Muncie	2,471 28
Amount on hand June 1, 1864	7,099 21
Total	$102,627 99

The Auditor's report for the year ending May 31, 1869, presents the following exhibit:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes levied by townships and cities	$ 33,602 22
Turnpike assessments	33,372 60
Redemption of lands sold for taxes	1,409 67
Agricultural (show-licenses)	35 00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47 00
Interest	25 00
Bridge tax	17 15
Stationery	3 75
Printing	386 67
Jury fees	40 50
Erroneous taxes	228 78
Bounty and relief tax	52 82
County bonds issued	110,000 00
Estrays	22 70
Docket fees, Common Pleas Court	108 00
County revenue	53,448 33
Cash on hand June 1, 1868	41,149 22
Total	$273,948 97

DISBURSEMENTS.

Taxes levied by Township and County	$ 33,602 22
Turnpike Assessments	33,919 40
Redemptions	1,413 67
Agricultural Society	75 00
Docket fees, Circuit Court	47 00
Interest	3,267 49
Bridges	19,655 03
Stationery	1,711 69
Printing	569 60
Jurors	1,618 49
Erroneous taxes refunded	142 41
Relief	424 00
County bonds redeemed	25,000 00
Expense of school funds	590 71
Highways	512 55
Public buildings	388 21
Officers' fees	5,972 11
Poor	4,888 74
Specific allowances	1,715 93
Inquests	75
Insane and State Asylum	325 91
Criminals	789 40
Assessors	1,073 50
Bailiffs	538 00
Bridge loans	24,000 00
Railroad aid	100,000 00
Appraisement, real estate	32 50
Cash on hand May 31, 1869	11,674 66
Total	$273,948 97

The following statement exhibits the condition of the finances of Delaware County, on the 1st day of June, 1880, as shown by the report of the Auditor, filed at that date:

RECEIPTS.

County revenue	$ 70,042 28
Township revenue	2,968 27
Road revenue	8,887 50
Special school revenue	24,364 01
Dog revenue	1,273 64
Tuition revenue	9,127 83
Common school revenue	33,161 92

State revenue	$ 12,660 31
State school revenue	17,277 67
New State House revenue	1,983 31
Land redemptions	2,919 22
Taxes refunded	99 43
Damages and costs	36 00
Show licenses	45 00
Liquor licenses	1,500 00
Docket fees—Circuit Court	472 18
Common school, principal	8,009 63
Common school, interest	2,876 41
Location costs of ditches	1,127 97
Congressional school fund, principal	4,832 13
Congressional school fund, interest	2,071 43
Total receipts	$205,736 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

County revenue	$ 41,821 10
Township revenue	1,107 35
Road revenue	5,984 17
Special school revenue	9,523 09
Dog revenue	38 62
Tuition revenue	3,198 86
State school revenue	17,277 67
Common school revenue	20,999 00
State revenue	12,660 00
New State House revenue	1,983 31
Land redemptions	2,338 51
Taxes refunded	99 43
Location costs of ditches	1052 71
Show licenses	45 00
Liquor license	1,100 00
Docket fees	405 00
Common school, principal	7,349 93
Common school fund, interest	3,592 57
Congressional school fund, principal	4,838 74
Congressional school fund, interest	1,762 85
Total expenditures	$137,178 22
Balance in treasury	68,557 92
Total	$205,736 14

Of the amount now in the treasury, there is due the holders of County Bonds Nos. 11 to 20, inclusive, June 12, 1880, $10,000, with accrued interest thereon, and $40,630.86 due the Trustees June 14, 1880.

Of the amounts paid from the county revenue, the following items are appended: Attorneys' fees, $304; Coroner's inquests, $89.80; highways, $37.40; State asylums, $358.39; the insane, $371.53; public buildings, $3,251.31; reporting fines, $3,758; criminals, $805.96; Assessors, $1,406.25; Jurors, $1,985.85; county officers' fees, $5,654.73; aid to poor, $5,992.28; poor farm, $2,452.48; expense of public ditches, $568.35; specific allowances, $1,044.83; expenses of school fund, $89.50; bridges, $1,159.97; county institute, $50; Bailiffs, $622.40; stationery, $2,216.49; lights and fuel, $310.02; interest, $2,620.23; county bonds, $10,000; printing and advertising, $391.95; total sum disbursed, $41,821.10.

From some unexplained cause, some of the records in the office of the County Auditor, containing the official proceedings connected with the county business from the date of its organization, indeed, containing the only accurate account of the organization and the action of the county authorities consequent thereupon, until some time in the year 1845—were destroyed by fire, in the vault containing them. Whatever the inducement may have been, if really there was any, for the destruction of these records, the facts connected with the transaction seem destined to remain undiscovered. Whether it was the result of perfidy or of carelessness, the fact remains that the public, and the citizens of the county especially, have suffered an irreparable wrong.

Subsequently, upon the discovery of the ruin, investigation was made, with a view to adjust discrepancies in finances, especially, as well as circumstances would permit. A short account of the status of affairs in the meantime, and of the incidents connected with the investigation, is hereto appended:

"September 9, 1865. From the best information we can obtain, certain books and papers in the Auditor's office of said county were destroyed by fire on the morning of March 10, 1865. The books and papers destroyed or missing include the Commissioners' Record, Commissioners' Docket, Auditor's journal and ledger, together with other important books and papers, making it impossible to get the desired information from records in said office, for the period of time from November 29, 1860, to March 6, 1865. The books of the Treasurer have enabled us to investigate some matters in the accounts during said term, the result of which we herewith present. The following are copies of the bonds found among the papers in the Auditor's office:

No. 1. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay to the bearer, January 1, 1864, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each and every year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nixon,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, this 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County [L. S.] Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

No. 2. *State of Indiana, Delaware County.*

The County of Delaware will pay the bearer, January 1, 1865, the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable on the first day of January, each year, at Muncie, in the State of Indiana.

William Miller,
Jesse Nelson,
John Truitt,
Commissioners.

I, George W. Seitz, County Auditor, do certify that the annexed bond was issued to the County Treasurer, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1862. In testimony [L. S.] whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Board of County Commissioners, this 23d day of July, 1862.

George W. Seitz,
County Auditor.

The following exhibit shows the dates of payment of the above bonds and the interest thereon, as shown by the books of the Treasurer:

Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1863	$ 54 87
Dec. 31, 1862, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1863	54 87
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 1, to Jan. 1, 1864	125 00
Dec. 31, 1863, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1864	125 00
Dec. 31, 1863, principal on bond No. 1	1,250 00
Dec. 28, 1864, interest on bond No. 2, to Jan. 1, 1865	125 00
Dec. 28, 1864, principal on bond No. 2	1,250 00
Total	$2,984 74

After having exhausted every means of information, we find that the party or parties whose duty it was to keep the accounts, carelessly or purposely neglected to charge the Treasurer, as required by law, with the money received from the sale of said bonds, and that the money paid for their redemption, both principal and interest, is a total loss to the county.

"During the investigation, we have footed eight duplicates and eight delinquent lists, and tested the transfers of collections into the proper accounts. The following statements show where mistakes have occurred and who are responsible for them:

"Treasurer S. F. Brady, to amount of collections on Treasurer's assessments, in duplicate, of 1863, town of Muncie, $19.73. The above amount was not accounted for in settlement.

"The report contains tabular, itemized statements, showing in full the settlement of the county officers. We give the totals of each table, omitting items for sake of brevity."—[Editor *Times*].

"Fall statement, 1864—S. F. Brady, Treasurer: Receipts, $2,889.85; accounted for, $2,889.85; unaccounted for, $500.

"May settlement, 1870– A. L. Wilson, Treasurer: Amount accounted for, $158,134.14; amount received, $158,124.14; amount due Wilson, $10,

"Fall settlement, 1870—Receipts, $8,059.04; accounted for, $8,049.04; balance due county, $10.

"Duplicate of 1870—Amount received, $266,687.79; amount accounted for, $266,555.27; balance due county, $132.52.

"Duplicate of 1871—Amount received, $223,864.68; amount accounted for, $223,566.82; balance due county, $297.86.

"Fall settlement, 1872—Receipts, $13,825.64; accounted for, $13,815.64; due county, $10.

"Duplicate for 1872—Receipts, $137,647.20; accounted for, $137,596.15; due county, $51.05.

"Recapitulation—Losses to county: G. W. Seitz, Auditor; S. F. Brady, Treasurer. Bonds Nos. 1 and 2, July 23, 1862, $2,500; paid interest on same, $484.74. Amount unaccounted for by S. F. Brady, Treasurer, in Treasurer's collection, 1863, $19.73. Amount unaccounted for by S. F. Brady, Treasurer, in fall settlement, 1864, $500. Amount unaccounted for by S. F. Brady, Treasurer, in fall settlement, 1870, $10.

"Amount unaccounted for by A. L. Wilson, Treasurer, spring settlement, 1871, $132.52. Amount unaccounted for by A. L. Wilson, Treasurer, spring settlement, 1872, $297.86. Amount unaccounted for by A. L. Wilson, Treasurer, fall settlement, 1872, $10. Amount unaccounted for by A. L. Wilson, Treasurer, spring settlement, 1873, $51.05. Amount overpaid A. L. Wilson, spring settlement, 1870, $10. Total, $4,005.90. * * * * * *

"E. C. Daniell,
"J. A. Wachtel,
"*Committee.*"

"Supplemental.—From November, 1860, to March, 1865, there was received into the treasury about $500,000. This large amount was all paid out by the Treasurer on orders issued by the Auditor. A statement of the purposes for which these payments were made and the authority for issue of orders by the Auditor, it is supposed, were recorded in the Commissioners' record, in accordance with law. The record is missing, consequently it cannot be known whether or not said orders were legal or just. Many persons have requested us to explain what became of the money collected for the payment of the soldiers' bonds burned on the morning of March 10, 1865.

"All money collected for a specific purpose and not used as such, is transferred to the county revenue account, and used for general expenses of the county. In this case, the fund was so transferred and used for the building of bridges and other legitimate expenses and loss to the county occurred by the burning of the books, except the fees of the Auditor for issuing said bonds, and the Government stamp, which amounted to about $1,000. The destruction of the books and papers covering a specific period of time, particularly where financial transactions of such magnitude are involved, is, to say the least, deplorable. It seems highly improbable that an accidental fire should possess such intelligence as to wipe out so completely the particular books and papers necessary (as before stated) to a proper investigation of the financial operations of the county during a specific term; yet a fire ever so small could have been used as a cover by designing persons to rid the office of the important books and papers that are missing, and at the same time leave undisturbed such large quantities of records, etc., as are to be found in the vaults of the Auditor's office. We have been requested to give the amount paid out for soldiers' bounties and relief to soldiers' families in Delaware County. The books show that about $200,000 have been paid, of which amount about $69,000 was paid for relief. The destruction of the Commissioners' record places this fund also beyond the reach of investigation. * * * * * *

"E. C. Daniell,
"J. A. Wachtel,
"*Committee.*"

Outside the consequences of the destruction of these records and papers in determining the true condition of the county finances during the period indicated in the foregoing investigation, and the losses sustained thereby, much valuable information of vast moment to the people has been placed beyond reach for purposes of investigation concerning matters of historic interest. This fact has been the occasion of great expenditure of time and labor in our endeavors to place before the readers of this book a full, authentic and reliable review of the organic and general history of Delaware County. In part, this has been overcome; yet the omission of the important details, which otherwise would have found a place in these pages, while it has been a source of regret to us, cannot fail to be viewed by those interested in the light of an irreparable calamity.

MILITARY HISTORY.

BY PROF. E. TUCKER.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE only connection that Delaware County could sustain to that conflict which raged more than a century ago, is that a scanty few of its surviving veterans might wander away from the scenes of their youth and their manhood, and of the conflict which they waged for freedom, to spend their few remaining years beneath the protecting shadow of the "stars and stripes" in the mighty forests of the untrodden West. Such, doubtless, there have been—Revolutionary soldiers who took up their abode in Delaware County, possibly, accompanying their children to this wild country for succor and support in the day of trial and weakness. We know of one such; probably, there were more. Yet, we have found no account of them.

November 3, 1843, Frederick E. Putnam writes in his diary, as printed elsewhere in this work: "Old Mr. Gilbert (Revolutionary pensioner) died to-day, and was buried with the honors of war." How old this aged soldier was at the time of his death, Mr. Putnam does not state. If, however, he was eighteen years old in 1780, he would be eighty-one in 1843. And now, only the old, possibly the middle aged, remember so much as to have seen a soldier of the Revolution. And the actors in the last great war are gradually dropping out, one by one. Though the land is full of soldiers now, the time is not very far distant when these, also, with all others of like age and service, shall be hidden away in the tomb.

WAR OF 1812.

Something may be said concerning this now ancient war in connection with Delaware County. Of course, the war itself was past before this region became opened to white settlers. Still, to some of the counties lying around Delaware, that war was a fearful calamity, and a source of great terror and danger. These forests were full of hostile savages, their towns were on all the chief streams, their trails threaded the forests through the whole extent of the country, the few families flocked to the rude forts and block-houses, while the husbands joined the army and marched against the foe. Wayne, Dearborn and Union Counties had been partly settled, and, until within a few years past, the fearful tales of savage warfare in 1811–13, might still be heard from the lips of those who took a part therein. Perhaps a scanty few even yet survive the storms of the years that have past, and can, at this late day, remember and rehearse how the British burnt Washington or Buffalo, or how Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe, or on the Thames; or, how "Old Hickory" broke the British power at New Orleans. But, however that may be, it is certainly true, that, during the lapse of time since those days of peril and fear cast their dark shadow over the land, a considerable number of the soldiers in that "second war of independence," have taken up their abode within the limits of this county. Upon the banner containing the list of our departed heroes are inscribed the names of eight aged veterans, from eighty to eighty-six years old, who had been soldiers in that war of bygone generations, and whose worn-out frames have found rest from the weary toils and cares of mortal life in the friendly soil of Delaware, the latest burial among the number occurring in 1876.

These eight names are given elsewhere, and do not need to be repeated. Whether any soldiers of the war of 1812 are still living in this county, we do not know; but it is a fact that several widows of those old veterans do yet dwell among us, at least two of whom reside in the city of Muncie, viz: Mrs. Mary Youse and Mrs. Wilson, the first seventy-eight and the second eighty years old. Both these old widows are cheered, in these their later years, by the bestowment of a pension from the friendly hand of the National Government. These widows were not the wives of these soldier husbands till long since the close of that war, and hence it happens that the governmental favor has been slow in reaching them, the act of Congress applying to their cases having been passed only about 1877. This branch of our subject may be fully closed by a brief account of the husbands of these aged and worthy recipients of the bounties of the nation:

William Youse was born in 1784, at Little York, Penn. He was engaged in the war of 1812, holding three several commissions in the army raised at that time. He was successively Lieutenant, Captain and Major. His widow still preserves, as interesting relics, the commissions issued by Simon Snyder, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appointing him to those positions respectively. The one for Captain is dated August 11, 1811 (sixty-nine years ago), commissioning him as Captain of the rifle company attached to the second battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment, in the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of the militia of the State of Pennsylvania. The one for Major bears the date of August 1, 1814, and confers upon him the position of Major of the Second Battalion of the One Hundred and First Regiment in the Second Brigade of the Fourth Division of Pennsylvania militia. His earliest commission begins before the breaking-out of the war; but he was called out in actual service in the lines, only for three months, during the winter of 1814–15, being honorably discharged at the close of the war.

He came to Union County, Indiana, in 1818, and was married to Mary Frasier, 1823. Mrs. Youse was born in 1802, and still survives, at the age of seventy-eight years. They had six children, four of whom are yet living. He resided at or near Brownsville, Union Co., Ind., during fifty-one years, and for forty-six years from the date of his marriage; four years (after marriage) on a farm and forty-two years in Brownsville. He was by trade a tanner, and was, by turns, tanner, merchant, miller, farmer, trader and business man, stock-buyer, etc. He owned at one time more than 400 acres of land, and was engaged in extensive business; but, through that universal bane and "trap" of men of means, "going security," he lost the most of his property, and never recovered from the blow. However, he saved his honor and his self-respect, and preserved his reputation and the public esteem as well. Mr. Youse was very active, both in business and politics, and in religion, carrying into them all the ardor and zeal of an earnest love for truth and justice, and steady and persistent purpose to accomplish all the good that lay in his power. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and honored his profession by a worthy and consistent life. He was Postmaster at Blountsville for many years, and once represented his county in the Legislature (as a Whig). He died in 1869, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Youse was of German descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Germany. In person, he was heavy set, of medium height, and straight as an Indian. He had dark, sandy hair, hazel eyes, and a full but fair complexion. He was prepossessing in appearance, firm but genial, liberal and generous, kind-hearted and free.

His widow has been a Methodist for fifty-eight years. In 1878, she obtained an annual pension from the United States Government, of $96, to which she is entitled during her life. She is in good health and sprightly. She walks to church and about town, works constantly, and is a fine specimen of a cheerful and contented old age. For a considerable time, she has employed herself in knitting rugs and mats, and some very curious and labored articles of that sort were shown as her handiwork. Her residence has been with her son, at Muncie, for several years.

S. P. **Willson** was born in the State of Virginia in the year 1794. He came to Ohio at an early period in its history; was in the war of 1812; married; came to Delaware County, Ind., in 1857, and died in 1874, aged eighty years. He had five children, and all survived him, as does also his widow, now nearly eighty years of age. His children are, Capt. Luther B. Willson, connected with the Muncie *Times;* Mary B., widow of the late John W. Burson, who was, at the time of his death, President of the Muncie National Bank; Ambrose Willson, Cashier of the Muncie National Bank; Mrs. Charles W. Moore and Miss Kate Willson.

Mrs. Willson, his widow, receives a pension of $96 a year from the United States Government. She is afflicted in body, having been badly crippled with rheumatism for many years; she is, however, still vigorous in intellect, retaining a strong interest in the questions of the times, and keeping herself fully informed respecting them. Mrs. Burson, her daughter, with whom the old lady resides, was greatly active in the labors of kindness and benevolence during the war, spending much time and money in securing and affording efficient relief to the needy in that time of danger and distress, in which praiseworthy work, however, she was by no means alone, since the whole city, and the country as well, strove in friendly rivalry for the palm of leadership in this great and excellent undertaking.

A considerable number of the survivors of the war of 1812, and of the Indian war which raged in the West and in Indiana about that time, have lived, and some, as before stated, have died in this county. The names of some of these have been obtained from Maj. Waterhouse, pension agent at Muncie, who were pensioners under the law of 1871. By that law, first, all the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 were entitled to a pension. Before that time only those partially or wholly disabled were entitled. Their widows, also, if married to soldiers before the close of the war, were included, but not otherwise. In 1877, or thereabouts, the law was amended so as to include all widows of soldiers of that war, no matter when married. Under this amended act, some widows in this county now draw pensions—Mrs. Youse and Mrs. Willson, and possibly others. The men named by Maj. Waterhouse, were Clement Hurt, who died some years ago; Gilbert Jones, living, so far as known, aged ninety-four years; Isaac Shellenbarger, seventy-four years old in 1871, now dead; William Daugherty, eighty-one years old, now dead; Henry Shultz, aged seventy-four years, supposed to be living; George Sanders, seventy-nine years old, now dead.

Eliza Hurt applied for a pension and obtained a certificate, but died without receiving any money on her certificate. Isaac McClanahan was wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe, and had had his pension increased some years ago. He is now dead.

MEXICAN WAR.

Although it may have been true, as indeed was the fact, that a few of the surviving soldiers of the Revolutionary conflict found homes for a brief season in this county, and a larger number of those who had taken part in the succeeding Indian wars and the struggle of 1812, had planted their stakes in our fertile soil; yet, war was become, even to them, only a memory, a performance hard to execute in its time, but, to the survivors, rather pleasant than otherwise, in the retrospect. So that, to the great mass of the dwellers in Delaware, war had, as a stern and sad reality, come to be well-nigh unknown. Indian hostility had ceased long before the settlement of the county. Until the civil war of 1861, only one national contest had engaged the attention of our people—the war against Mexico, in 1846–48. In that, Delaware County took but a small part, of which, how ever, fortunately, we are able to give a very clear and full account.

One of the few who went to Mexico is still living in the vicinity—George W. Parkinson, then and now of Yorktown. He is an intelligent and influential citizen, and from him has been obtained a reliable statement in detail, as follows:

"At the outbreak of the Mexican war, a large portion of the people of Delaware, and of other counties as well, thought the war to be wrong, and, hence, were unwilling to assist in carrying it on. A movement was made, however, by Hon. David Kilgore, with some others, and in August, 1846, a company was organized at Muncie, consisting of fifty-nine men. They chose their officers—David Kilgore, Captain; and William J. Brady, Orderly Sergeant (others not remembered). Great efforts were made to secure the acceptance of the company at Indianapolis. Mr. Kilgore went to the capital on horseback, riding all night, it is said, in his hurry to reach the place. But he was too late. The regiment was already full, and the project was dropped.

"The next spring, another Indiana regiment was formed, and several joined it from Delaware County. Measures had been taken, chiefly in Madison and Grant Counties, Ind., to raise a company, which had its place of rendezvous at Anderson [town]; and, on the 21st of April, 1847, three men started on foot from Yorktown, Delaware County, for Anderson, to enlist for Mexico. They found already there nine others from Delaware County, as also three from Randolph County. The names of the twelve are herewith given: William T. Collins, Firman V. Carmichael, Abel Gibson, James Halsted, Joseph E. Hurd, Samuel Macum, James Moore, George W. Parkinson, William S. Reeves, Joseph Secrist, William Sutton, Alexander Williamson.

"From Randolph County, —— Cain, —— Neff and William D. Stone, since Captain in the Union army. Two others from Delaware County joined a regiment formed afterward—William Simmons and and Jesse Sheary. Nine, and perhaps eleven, of the fourteen from Delaware County are now dead.

"The company consisted of about one hundred men, mostly from Madison and Grant Counties, with twelve from Delaware, three from Randolph, and, possibly, a few from other localities. The officers chosen were, Captain, John M. Wallace, of Marion; First Lieutenant, Decatur Carey, of Grant County; Second Lieutenant, John W. Dodd, of Grant County; Third Lieutenant, Nineveh Berry, of Madison County.

"The company marched to Edinburg, south of Indianapolis. There they took passage on the cars on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, which had just been completed to Edinburg. For most of the company, these cars were the first they had ever seen. They went by rail to Madison, and by steamer to Jefferson, at which place the regiment was organized and mustered into service. The company from Anderson and Grant Counties became Company A, in the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Willis A. Gorman was made Colonel, and Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant Colonel. Both of these gentlemen have since been prominent in the civil war, and otherwise in the service of the State.

The regiment was composed of companies made up from various localities. Col. Gorman recruited one from his region; Lieut. Col. Dumont one from his section. The company from Grant County, etc., made three, and the others came from elsewhere. After remaining at Jeffersonville about four weeks, the regiment went by steamer to New Orleans, stopped there two weeks, thence proceeding in two divisions, and in different steamers, on its way to the scene of war. The vessel on which was embarked the right wing of the regiment, to which Company A belonged, soon after passing out upon the gulf, exploded one of her boilers, apparently disabling the boat. Several men were killed, among them Firman V. Carmichael, one of the soldiers from Delaware County; sixty-five of them went to the shore in three boat-loads. The first boat carried the remains of their dead comrade to the land for burial. While they were performing that mournful service, the two other boats came, and those who were in them said that the whole body were coming on shore; but, for some reason unknown to those who had been landed, the steamer found means to go on her way, and left that company of sixty-five men to their fate! There they were, in the Louisiana swamps, without food and with no suitable water, and perhaps two days' journey from any settlement. But the boys would never say "die," and off they tramped, two days' journey, to Sabine City, at the mouth of Sabine River—Louisiana and Texas line, fasting as they went. At that place they stayed a week. In some way, Mr. Parkison says, a man went from Sabine City on horseback, to Galveston to carry the news. Word came to Galveston what a plight these men were in, and an old schooner, the Lone Star, was sent to hunt them up. They were found at Sabine City and taken to Galveston, at which place they rejoined their comrades. There they "boarded" the Robinson Crusoe for Brazos de Santiago, near the mouth of the Rio Grande; went on thence up the Rio Grande to Camp Mier, perhaps two hundred miles, and reported to Gen. Taylor. He ordered them to Vera Cruz, and so back they marched to the mouth of the river, whence they were taken to Vera Cruz and sent forward into the heart of Mexico. At Vera Cruz had lately arrived the Fourth Ohio, five companies from Pennsylvania, and a cavalry company from Louisiana, Capt. Walker. By the army thus formed was fought the battle of Huamantla, in front of Puebla, midway between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, in October, 1847. Gen. Scott had taken Vera Cruz, fought Cerro Gordo (Sierra Gorda), captured Puebla, and gone forward to fight and gain the terrible battles around the capital city. But the Mexican forces had turned back and were laying siege to Puebla, defended by the gallant Gen. Childs, with his handful of men. Just then the little army from the coast came up, fought and won the battle of Huamantla, scattered the swarming foe, raised the siege and saved the city and its garrison. They went no further, but stayed in the vicinity of Puebla for several months, having some skirmishes and street conflicts, but no heavy fighting. Peace was made, and the soldiers came home. The men from Delaware County arrived at Indianapolis the last of July (or August), 1848. Except Carmichael, killed by the explosion, all the "Delaware Squad" survived. William Sutton was nearly blind, and the severe sunshine made him worse, so that he could scarcely see at all, and he was discharged early, but all the others "went the rounds," and came home again safe and sound.

W. D. STONE'S STATEMENT.

William D. Stone, a member of the same company, who enlisted from Randolph County, has furnished an account, which is so graphic that we reproduce portions of it in this sketch:

"In the Gulf of Mexico, when our part of the regiment was on board the steamer Ann Chase, one of her boilers exploded and the boat was thought to be helpless. Sixty-five men were sent in boats and on rafts to the Louisiana shore, nine miles away, near the mouth of the Calcasieu River. The vessel managed to "rig up" in some way, and, without warning or waiting, or trying to get us back on board, and without sending us any supply, the steamer went on its way, and there we were, in the wilderness. We "footed" it sixty-five miles, through Louisiana swamps and jungles, without food for two days and nights, till we reached Sabine City, a tramp, for men in our case, severe enough. Here our party stayed a week.

"At this point, thousands of Texas cattle used to pass over the river. The cattle had to swim, and, as they were crossing, the alligators would catch them. Every little while a bullock would give a spring and a plunge, and that would be the last of him; an alligator had him. We tried hunting alligators. Four of us took a skiff, with only one gun to supply the crowd, and rowed out into the river. Presently, along came an alligator, and some one said "Let's lasso him." So they fixed a rope fast to the skiff, and threw it over his head. The moment he felt the rope, quick as a flash the monster started for the gulf at full speed, He dragged the boat half a mile on the 'double quick.' The boys tried to get him to shore. They worked him into about four feet of water, when one of the men—Brewer by name—a big, stout, burly fellow, sprang from the boat into the river, to pull on the rope to help land him. The beast 'took for' Brewer, and there was some lively splashing just then through that water. However, he was hauled to the shore at last, and one of the boys shot him. He was seven or eight feet long. [Mr. Parkison says he was nine feet long, and blew with a great bellowing in the water, and that, as he was out on the sand, the creature raised his enormous carcass up on his fore feet and opened his cavernous mouth as if he would swallow the whole group of them alive at once.]

"Three or four hundred men were still on board the steamer when she went off and left us among the alligators and the rattlesnakes. At Galveston, they told how a part of the regiment had been put ashore, somewhere on the Louisiana coast, and perhaps that they were starving, or may be they were dead. An old schooner was sent forthwith to search for us, and we were found at Sabine City. The soldiers went gladly on board the vessel, old hulk as it was, and thus got safe to Galveston. From that port to Brazos de Santiago, most went by another old steamer, but fifteen (of whom I was one) chose rather to go some other way; so we took a yawl and undertook the trip in that. We rued our choice, but it was too late. We had to stick to the yawl, 'sink or swim.' When out on the Gulf, the crazy thing would dip and veer; now one side down, and now the other; and the men came many times near plunging overboard and drowning; but by God's mercy we were spared. Mornings and evenings, shoals of sharks would come prowling around, begging for some one to tumble overboard for their special benefit. but no man chose to gratify that friendly wish. There was not a gun on board, and the crowd had to take it out in simply wishing they had one with which to kill some of the voracious monsters. But we did one thing that was not 'on the bills,' nor was it 'down in the play.' It was an off-hand performance, entirely, and one for which our gallant Colonel was not especially thankful. He had ordered a large quantity of hams to be stowed away in the bottom of the yawl for transportation, and the 'boys,' for lack of something else to do, pulled out those hams and pitched them overboard, one by one, to the sharks, to soften the feelings of the cruel savages, and to prove to them by actual trial how much better, salted and smoked hog-meat is than a live 'human.' Those sharks ever after 'hankered for ham,' as do also their descendants in the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere, perhaps, to this day. Anyhow the ugly fellows got plenty of 'ham' that time if they never did again! Whether the chaps on board 'saved their bacon' by the means, can never be known.

"Col. Gorman, when the yawl came into port minus the 'hams,' did some heavy scolding (not to say 'tall swearing,') when he found his precious 'hogs' hind legs' were thrown overboard, but they were, every one, and 'no mistake.'

"Brazos de Santiago was reached after awhile, and 'our squad' (by their own special choice, for ill-luck seemed to 'stick' to them), preferred to go to Vera Cruz in a sailing vessel, which was large, and seemed stanch and good. But she proved old and unseaworthy, and a terrible storm arose, which was likely to have sent them all to the bottom. Our heroes wished for the firm land, but no land was near, and they had to rough it through.' When the regiment reached Vera Cruz, Gen. Scott had left that place and gone forward, had captured Puebla, and his cannon were roaring and thundering around Mexico.

"The Mexicans, meanwhile, had retraced their steps, doubled on Puebla, and re-invested the town; and Gen. Childs was trying to hold the city against a force far stronger than his own; Gen. Rhea, the Mexican Commander, having besieged it at the head of an army of 7,000 men. Our forces from Vera Cruz climbed the heights of the mountain land, approached the city of Puebla, fought the battle of Huamantla, defeated the enemy, and raised the siege. The next day the rescued city of Puebla was entered by the American forces once more in triumph. Our little army had fought every day, more or less, for twenty-nine days, and at Huamantla, 1,500 men defeated 5,000 Mexicans.

"But the war was mostly over. Gen. Scott had silenced the guns of San Juan de Ulloa, entered Vera Cruz, fought his bloody way up the rocky steeps of Sierra Gorda to the heights of the great Central Table Land, had taken the strong fortress of Perote, and the famous city of

Puebla, and had passed onward in his victorious career over the summits of the Colorado toward the renowned Mexican capital. He had about this time fought and won the fearful battles of Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and had made his triumphal entry into the ancient imperial city of the Montezumas. After the battle of Huamantla and the relief of Puebla, our regiment fought the Mexican forces at Tlascala, to protect a tobacco train containing an abundant supply of that fragrant weed for the use of our soldiers. The bombardment of Atlixco on our march, though a cruel, was nevertheless a sublime, scene. The artillery were posted on the heights, and the town lay far down in the valley hundreds of feet below. It was in the night, and the fiery track of the shells, as they sped on their destructive way, could be distinctly seen in the darkness of the evening sky. The shells would burst among the dwellings of the town, scattering death and ruin far and wide. The city could not long endure so unequal a contest, and surrendered at discretion. Gen. Scott was in possession of the city of Mexico, and the war had measurably ended. The army remained in the country for several months, till a treaty of peace had been made and agreed to, when the capital was evacuated, the other cities were also given up, and the army came home."

It will be seen that the war was substantially done before the Fourth Indiana, and other regiments named, had reached the scene of action. Gen. Taylor had marched to the Rio Grande, had defeated the Mexicans at Palo Alto and Resaca de Palma, had stormed Monterey, had met and routed the foe at Buena Vista and Saltillo. Gen. Scott had ended his triumphal career, and was resting his wearied soldiers in the metropolis of the Mexican Empire, so that the Fourth Indiana Infantry, and those that followed, witnessed but little of the dread realities of actual war.

It was therefore the fact, that before 1861, war's grim and fearful visage was a thing which, by the mass of the people of Delaware County, had never been seen. Even military musters, and "training days" had been discontinued so long that only the "elders in the land" had ever witnessed their mock display of martial show.

THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

INTRODUCTION.

It was a wonderful sight to behold, when rebellion lifted on high her Gorgon head and raised aloft her traitorous banner, and our country sounded the alarm, how, from city and hamlet, from workshop and farm, throughout the widespread North, and from Delaware County as well, there sprang to arms hundreds and thousands of brave, though unskilled, yet nobly loyal, men to press into the ranks as defenders of their beloved native land.

None knew till then how much he loved his country. Even boys told their aged fathers, "I cannot rest when I behold the flag of our country, the emblem of the nation's glory, trampled under foot, and know that I have strength and vigor to help to raise that banner from the dust and bear it aloft to honor and victory," and away they went to the war. A sublime spectacle, indeed, it was to see, when the Union flag had been lowered in defeat and surrender from the walls of Fort Sumter, how swelled with bitter indignation, and rose in lofty defiance, the heart of a mighty Nation, torn and rent, indeed, by sedition and treason, but stalwart and powerful still.

Most men in the North, and many in the South as well, were loyal to the Union, and thronging thousands crowded into the armies that were rapidly mustering East and West, like a mighty host, to avenge the wrongs of the country, and to maintain the integrity of the nation. Great numbers, from first to last, joined the Union armies, and bore forward, through hostile regions, the glorious "stars and stripes." Many returned, at length, victorious from fields bravely fought and nobly won. Many came home crippled and maimed, disabled for life. Many, also, alas, how many! lay down, one by one, from time to time, upon Southern soil, to rise up on earth no more. A simple tombstone in some national burying-ground, consecrated by a nation's tears, in the far off South, remains the sole public memorial of their existence or their deeds. Nay, to many of these dear ones lost, even this poor boon has been denied, and of the spot in which reposes their lifeless clay, like that of the sepulcher of Moses of old, "no man knoweth to this day."

A large number, too, how large the number it is sad to think, pined away in Southern prisons, and sank beneath a load of sufferings too fearful for description, and were carried forth, morning by morning, by hostile hands, to be buried from sight in melancholy charnel-houses outside those horrid prison walls.

The regiments to which the soldiers from Delaware County chiefly belonged, so far as appears from the source of information at hand, were the following:

Eighth Indiana, three months, Company A.
Eighth Indiana, three years, Company E.
Nineteenth Indiana, three years, Companies A, B, D, E and K.
Twentieth Indiana, re-organized, Company D.
Twenty-first (First Heavy Artillery), for three years, Companies A, B, C, E, I, K and L.
Thirty-sixth Indiana, three years, Companies A, B, C, E, F. G, H, I, K.
Thirty-ninth (Eighth Cavalry), three years, Companies G and L.
Forty-first (Second Cavalry), three years, Companies D and I.
Fifty-seventh Indiana, three years, Companies C, F and I.
Sixty-ninth Indiana, three years, Companies B and H.
Eighty-fourth Indiana, three years, Companies B, D and K.
One Hundred and Tenth Indiana, Minute Men, Companies E and F.
One Hundred and Eleventh, Minute Men, Companies A. D, F and I.
One Hundred and Eighteenth, six months, Company C.
One Hundred and Nineteenth (Seventh Cavalry), three years, Company G.
One Hundred and Twenty-first, three years, Companies G and L.
One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, one hundred days, Companies A and G.
One Hundred and Fortieth, one year, Company C.
One Hundred and Forty-seventh, one year, Companies B, C, F, G.
Indiana Legion, Capt. Keasby's Company, Hancock's Corps, United States Veteran Engineers, and colored troops.

As to colored troops, however, though there may have been enlistments of colored men from Delaware County, we have not been able to determine the fact, and a mention of them is omitted.

There were also scattering members of other regiments, for example, Seventh Infantry, three years; Twelfth Infantry, Thirteenth Infantry; also, the Sixteenth Infantry, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Seventy-first, Ninetieth (Fifth Cavalry), One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, One Hundred and Thirty-first (Thirteenth Cavalry), and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiments; the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Batteries. There were, possibly, more or fewer in other regiments in this State, and perhaps of other States, of whom no record has been discovered.

These regiments, made up more or less from Delaware County, were to be found during the war over the whole ground of the conflict. In the opening of the contest at Rich Mountain and Cheat Mountain, with Sigel at Pea Ridge, Ark., at Shiloh and Corinth, in the Vicksburg campaign, with Butler at New Orleans, on the Teche and the Red River with Banks, and the Shenandoah with Sheridan, in the swamps of the Chickahominy and through the terrible Wilderness, at Sharpsburg and Antietam, at Cedar Mountain, South Mountain and the Second Bull Run, at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, at Atlanta and Knoxville, Fort Fisher and Mobile, at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, at Franklin and Nashville, with Sherman on his march to the sea, through the mountains to Knoxville, up the steeps of Lookout Mountain to fight the "battle above the clouds," and, moreover, in the wretched, loathsome Libby Prison, and Danville and Florence, at Castle Thunder, and Belle Island, and Salisbury, at Millen, and Savannah and Andersonville, the worst that the world has ever seen—in all these places and in others still beside them, were found men from Delaware County to play the heroic part, to bear the toil and brave the danger, and to endure the suffering, and wounds, and sickness and death that lay in the path of duty. Hardships and forced marches, camping without food or shelter, in the woods and in the trenches, fierce and sanguinary battles, wounds, imprisonment and death. All these were borne, cheerfully, as though it were a summer pastime, or accepted meekly and heroically, as a sacrifice needful to be endured for the defense and the salvation of a country, the richest, the noblest and the best beneath the circuit of the sun.

Through all coming ages, the civil war of 1861–65 in the United States will be regarded as a conflict waged by the people and carried on to the end by their unconquerable spirit and their indomitable will, by their relentless determination that traitors should be made odious, and that treason should be crushed. And thus it came to pass, that, in spite of political generals and commanders, ignorant or dissipated, or both, or even secretly tainted with covert sympathy for treason and hostile to liberty, the spirit of the common soldiery triumphed over every obstacle and carried the country straight forward to assured victory and triumphant success.

As Gen. Osterhaus said to Gen. Hooker, "Do you see my mensch? Tey bees all Prigadier Chenerals." The rank and file felt, each one for himself, as if on each man singly lay the burden of conquering the rebellion. And so it did. And right nobly did each loyal hand perform its allotted share in the mighty work. And, when the task was done, and the Southern soldier had laid down his arms, those heroes who still breathed the vital air came back to receive the plaudits of a grateful country, and to become once more peaceful citizens of a rescued land.

The country is filled with the survivors of the memorable conflict, still energetic for good, and eager in every worthy and manly enterprise, for private gain or public advantage, and foremost to achieve success in every laudable and profitable undertaking. God grant to put far away the evil day that should call our gallant heroes to such another civil strife.

It has been one of the aims of the compilers of the work, of which this sketch is to form a part, to construct a history as thorough and complete as industry and patient research for suitable material can avail to make it. The part which Delaware County took in the great conflict in arms between North and South shall be stated with reasonable accuracy and considerably in detail. And, in doing so, it is proposed to present a full "roster" of the names of those who went into the army from Delaware County, designating the position of each, as also an account, more or less extended, of each regiment that contained many soldiers enlisted within her bounds. The regiments and companies containing such soldiers have already been mentioned. It remains to take each one in detail, and to give with the names of persons such information as the records at hand can furnish.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—(THREE MONTHS MEN).

Organized at Indianapolis, April 25, 1861, William P. Benton, Colonel: Went by rail to Clarksburg, W. Va., June 19, 1861. Marched to Buckhannon, thirty miles, June 21, 1861. Battle of Rich Mountain, July, 11, 1861, rebels defeated. Returned to Indianapolis July 29, 1861. Mustered out of service August 2, 1861, at Indianapolis.

STATISTICS OF REGIMENT.

Mustered in, officers, 37; men, 747; total, 784. Died, 7; deserted, 15; returned, 762. Regimental officers from Delaware County. Assistant Surgeon George W. Edgerly. Re-enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Regiment, for three years.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Thomas J. Brady, re-enlisted in the Eighth Regiment for three years.

First Lieutenants—Geo. W. Edgerly, promoted Assistant Surgeon; Joseph Kirk.

Second Lieutenants—William Fisher, probably resigned; Nathan Branson, re-enlisted as Quartermaster in Eighth Indiana for three years.

Sergeants—Andrew O'Daniel, George James, William Berry; Edwin Pugh, mustered out as private.

Corporals—Samuel G. Williams, Thomas H. Kirby; Cyrus M. Newcomb, mustered out as private; William Hatfield.

Musicians—Thomas Dalrymple, Mile S. Smith.

[NOTE.—When no date or other intimation is given of leaving the service, it is to be supposed that the person remained to the final muster-out of the regiment.]

Privates—James Adams, as Corporal; Emanuel Aldrich, John Bishop, Henry Bowman, John H. Brown, Samuel Carmenes; Frederick Coppersmith, wounded at Rich Mountain July 11, 1861; Thomas Corbitt, James Cummerford, George Darracott, George W. Eastman, Isaac W. Ellis, James Ennis, Lewis Everett, John Fifer, Jacob Fry, Robert Galbraith, William Gates, Joseph Gessell, John A Gilbert, Uriah Harrold, Robert Harter, Joshua Horsman, John Ervin, Lewis Jourdan, Daniel B. Kimball; Asbury L. Kerwood, wounded at Rich Mountain July 11, 1861; Jacob Kinsey, John Kirk, Charles Kiser, John A Klein, John B. Maddy, Richard M. Martin, Alexander Miller, John H. Miller, Simon Miller, John Motes, Sylvester Peterman, Jeremiah Priest, Abel Pugh, James Pugh, George Raupp; Collier M. Reid, wounded at Rich Mountain July 11, 1861; Andrew G. Ridenour, wounded July 11, 1861; John Ridge, Butler Sears, John Shields, Francis Shell, Joseph Shipley, Apton Single, John Stake, William Stevens, Lemuel Sullivan, George Taylor; John C. Taylor, as Sergeant; John H. Walker, wounded at Rich Mountain July 11, 1861; William Watson; Francis Williams, as Corporal; Horace Williams, Jesse Williamson, Willis Williamson, Nicholas Wise, Aaron V. Wright, Eli Younce. Total list; wounded, 4.

TENTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS).

Evender C. Kennedy.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

Mustered into service at Indianapolis September 13, 1861. Ebenezer Dumont, Colonel; mustered out September 20, 1864. Ira G. Grover, Colonel. Only two men are reckoned to this regiment from Delaware County: Isaac Needham, Company F. and George W. Brandon, Company G. No particulars given.

STATISTICS OF REGIMENT.

Officers, 45; men, 1,001; recruits, 190; total, 1,236. Died, officers, 11; men, 201; deserted, 20; missing, 27.

EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Mustered into service at Indianapolis August 20, 1861. William P. Benton, Colonel. Mustered out August 28, 1865. John R. Polk, Colonel.

STATISTICS OF THE REGIMENT.

Officers, 72; men, 980; recruits, 177; Total, 1,229. Died, 233; deserters, 75.

OPERATIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

This regiment, originally organized for the three months' service, was re-organized for three years, on the 20th of August, 1861, and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 5th of September, 1861; went to St. Louis, joining the army of Gen. Fremont, on the 11th of September, 1861; subsequently, it was assigned to duty at Jefferson City, Mo., joining the brigade of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, on the 14th of September. On the 17th of December following, it assisted in capturing 1,300 rebels at Warrensburg, Mo., and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, 1862, remaining in Arkansas and Missouri until March, 1863, when it joined Grant's army near Vicksburg, at Milliken's Bend, and was assigned to duty in Benton's Brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps, Gen. McClernand commanding. It took part in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the campaign around Vicksburg, from the 29th of April to July 4. In the battle of Magnolia Hill, the loss of the regiment wasthirty-two. The assault on Vicksburg was made on the 22d of June, continuing until July 4, 1863. On the 5th of July, the regiment marched with the army to Jackson, and returned to Vicksburg on the 24th. It went to Carrollton, La., by steamer, on the 20th of August, 1863; was with Banks' Teche expedition, from August to November, going to Texas on the 12th of the latter month, and participating in the capture of a fort on Mustang Island, on the 17th; of Fort Esperanza, Texas, on the 27th.

At Indianola, Texas, on the 1st of January, 1864, 417 out of the 515 then belonging to the regiment, re-enlisted as veterans. Up to that date, the loss of the regiment was 48 killed in action, 32 died of wounds, and 137 died of disease—in all 217. Afterward, on the 22d of April, 1864, they arrived at Indianapolis on veteran furlough, and remained for one month, returning then to New Orleans. From that point it moved forward, on the 27th of July, to Morganza Bend, in Texas, marching the following day to Atchafalaya, where it engaged the rebels and returned to Morganza Bend, subsequently embarking on a steamer for Washington City, where it arrived on the 12th of August. From there it marched to Berryville, Va., and was there assigned to duty in the Nineteenth Army Corps, participating in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, under Gen. Phil Sheridan. On the 19th of September, the regiment took part in the engagement at Opequan, and in the battles of Fisher's Hill, on the 22d of September, and Cedar Creek, October 19, leaving the valley on the 6th of January, 1865, and arriving at Savannah, Ga., by steamer from Baltimore, ten days later. Remaining on duty in Georgia until the 28th of August, 1865, it was at that date mustered out of service, and took transportation thence to Indianapolis, at which place it arrived on the 17th of September, under command of Col. John R. Polk, with 14 officers and 245 men, and, after being publicly received by Gov. O. P. Morton, on behalf of the State, at the Capitol grounds, was finally discharged from service, amid the plaudits of a grateful people.

A condensed review of the fields of operation of the Eighth Regiment is thus given, drawn from the report of the Adjutant General. During the three months' campaign, the Eighth Regiment operated in Western Virginia, in the early part of 1861. This regiment enlisted for the three years' service, occupied, for the remaining part of 1861, different portions of Missouri. In 1862–63, its movements were chiefly confined to Arkansas and Mississippi, but subsequently, in the latter part of 1863, to the Mississippi River and to Vicksburg. The campaign of 1863–64 extended to Louisiana and Texas; the Shenandoah Valley in the last part of 1864, closing in Georgia in 1865.

From first to last, the Eighth Indiana took part in the following engagements in their order:

Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, 1861; Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6–8, 1862; Cotton-Plant, Arkansas, July 7, 1862; Austin, Mississippi, August, 1862; siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, from May 19, to July 4, 1863; Port Gibson (Magnolia Hill), Mississippi, May 1, 1863; Jackson, May 14; Champion Hill, May 16; Black River Bridge, May 17; Assault on Vicksburg, June 22; siege of Jackson, July 9–16, 1863; Mustang Island, Texas, November 17, 1863; Fort Esperanza, Texas, November 27, 1863; Atchafalaya, Louisiana, July 28, 1864; Opequan, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22; New Market, Virginia, September 23, and Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

Thus it will be seen that their field of operations lay in Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Georgia. Their route lay from Indianapolis to Western Virginia and back to Indianapolis; to St. Louis, Jefferson City, Springfield, Warrensburg, Missouri, Cross Timbers, Pea Ridge, Arkansas; over the Ozark Mountains into Missouri again, down White River to Batesville, to Arkansas; to Helena, Arkansas, to St. Louis, Missouri; to Iron Mountain; down the Mississippi River by steamer to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana; to Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hill; Black River Ridge, Vicksburg; Jackson again, and back to Carrollton, Louisiana; Teche Country, Louisiana, and to Texas; thence to Indianapolis, home, and back again to New Orleans, Morganza Bend, Texas and Atchafalya, Louisiana; thence to Washington City, Shenandoah Valley, Georgia, and finally to Indianapolis, and home at last to stay—a tedious, dangerous journey, longer, probably, than to have gone half round the world, and performed, moreover, with such exposure to, and endurance of, privations and sufferings and loss of life itself, as only they can realize or understand, who have undergone a similar experience.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS—(FROM DELAWARE COUNTY).

Major Thomas J. Brady—Commissioned May 10, 1862; promoted to Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment, September 19, 1863; was mustered out at the expiration of term, six months; re-entered as Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, for one year, October 20, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment, July 11, 1865; meantime he had been appointed Brigadier General by brevet, March 13, 1865.

Quarter Master—Nathan Branson; dismissed February 27, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—George W. Edgerly, died November 10, 1861.

COMPANY A.

Captain—Thomas J. Brady; promoted to Major; Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment; Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment; mustered out of service July 11, 1865.

First Lieutenant—George W. Parkison, resigned December 31, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew O'Daniel; promoted to First Lieutenant; Captain; killed in action at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant—John A. McConnell, veteran.

First Sergeant—William Watson, promoted to First Lieutenant; Captain; killed in the action at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

Sergeants—Matthew M. Hughes, promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain; James Nation, discharged, 1861, disability, Samuel C. Williams, appointed Sergeant Major, discharged for disability, 1862; Thomas Carman, mustered out September, 1864.

Corporals—James H. Adams, veteran, promoted to Second Lieutenant, mustered out as private, August 28, 1865; Jacob H. Kinzey, veteran; John C. Gaunt, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Andrew Ridenour, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; George Eviston, discharged, 1861, disability; Thomas Corbitt, veteran, died at Savannah, Georgia, April 25, 1865; George Craw, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; William A. Gates, veteran, discharged April 26, 1865.

Musicians—Anthony Leakey, veteran, discharged November 28, 1864; George V. Tilson, veteran, mustered out with regiment.

Wagoner—William Coffeen, mustered out as private, September 4, 1864.

Privates—Josiah F. Adams, veteran; William G. Beath, veteran, captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia; Joseph Brown, veteran; John Carmin, veteran, Corporal, Sergeant; George Cummins, Richard E. Craw; Benjamin Drake, veteran, appointed Corporal; William F. Fisher, veteran; Andrew J. Gibbs; Henry Garrison, veteran; Emeriah Garrard, veteran; William R. Irwin, Quartermaster Sergeant, promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Assistant Commissary Sergeant; Daniel Keen, veteran; James Landfair, veteran; David Lutz, veteran; Thomas Leakey, veteran; Esquire Miller, veteran; George W. Needler, veteran; Samuel Newbold; William M. Parker, veteran; Lewis N. Rumsey, veteran; Daniel T. Reynolds, veteran; Joshua Richardson, veteran; Thomas H. Smith, veteran, appointed Corporal; David M. Wills, veteran; William P. Wagoner, veteran; John W. Windsor, veteran.

George Albin, died at Rolla, Mo., May 8, 1862.
Watson Adams, transferred to Eighteenth United States Infantry.
David B. Babb, discharged January 17, 1863.
Milton Brown, veteran, Corporal, Sergeant; mustered out August 28, 1865.
Joshua P. Bennett, died at Indianola, Texas.
Robert Clift, discharged October 17, 1862.
William Cooly, mustered out October, 1864.
William Collins, mustered out August 28, 1866, to date back to November 15, 1864.
William R. Corwin, died at Otterville, Mo., February 11, 1862.
David Craw, appointed Corporal; mustered out September 24, 1864.
William A. Craw, died at Cairo, Ill., August 16, 1863.
James Cummins, mustered out September 4, 1864.
James Cummerford, veteran, discharged December 4, 1864, disabled.
Samuel Collins, died at St. Louis October 31, 1862.
James Davis, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 19, 1863.
Francis Derin [record indefinite].
William Dick, discharged March 23, 1863; disability.
Larkin E. Daly, mustered out as a wagoner August, 1865.
George W. Eby, killed at Vicksburg May 25, 1863.
Robert Galbraith, died at Keokuk, Iowa, December 31, 1862.
Ner. Gaunt, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Isaiah Gayman, mustered out September 4, 1864.
James Graves [record indefinite].
Luther Grosse [record indefinite].
John Haines, discharged 1861; accidental wounds.
William Hamilton, veteran; First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant; mustered out as Sergeant August 28, 1865.
Jacob Hatzler, mustered out September 4, 1864.
John Hensley, died at Syracuse, Miss., December 5, 1861.
John Hewey [record indefinite].
Dudley Holdren, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 23, 1862.
George W. Hawk, veteran; mustered out June 14, 1865.
Richard Harpster, veteran; captured; mustered out June 12, 1865.
Amos Hatzler, mustered out May 26, 1865.
Daniel Hoffaker, discharged December 18, 1862.
Henry Jack, discharged 1861; disability.
Gabriel Johnson, mustered out September 4, 1864.
George Keen, discharged September 15, 1863.
John Leffler, discharged December 18, 1862.
Henry Luce, discharged December 26, 1862.
Columbus F. Lay, mustered out September 4, 1864.
John M. Little, discharged at Louisville September 16, 1862.
Josephus Lacey, Veteran Reserve Corps, discharged March 21, 1865.
Daniel Miller, mustered out September 4, 1864.
John Miller, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 28, 1862.
Henry McDermitt, discharged 1862, for disability.
William A. McFarland, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Seth Nation, mustered out September 4, 1864.
James F. Neal, killed at Vicksburg May 25, 1863.
John Parkison, discharged, 1861, for disability.
William I. Parkison, died 1862.
George Paxon, discharged, 1862, for disability.
Thomas Paxon, discharged December 30, 1862.
Brice Powers, died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, July 23, 1863.
James R. Parker, veteran, mustered out June 14, 1865.
Joseph W. Rigdon, promoted to First Lieutenant; transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps as Sergeant.
Rhode Stradling, died at Keokuk, Iowa, December 26, 1862.
Abner Saunders, discharged March 17, 1863.
Abner S. Saunders, discharged, 1862, for disability.
Joseph Sink, appointed Corporal; mustered out September 4, 1864.
Jacob Shafer, mustered out September 4, 1864.
John Slife, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 7, 1864.
John S. Smiley, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Allen Stultz, died at Otterville, Mo., January 14, 1862.
Jacob Swain, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Israel Shaffer, killed at Vicksburg May 27, 1863.
Henry Sheets, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 7, 1864.
John Slack, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Daniel Studebaker, from Company E, mustered out June 14, 1865.
George Taylor, mustered out September 4, 1864.
William R. Tinker, discharged, 1862, for disability.
George W. Thompson, discharged March 17, 1863.
Miles Thornburg, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Sylvester Triplett, killed at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
Joseph Walden, February 2, 1863.
Lewis C. Wilson, Veteran; captured at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
William C. Walker, mustered out September 14, 1864.
Albert Whitman, died at Evansville July 26, 1863; wounded at Vicksburg.
John C. Walker, died October 18, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Privates—George W. Barrett, veteran; Joel Cummings, veteran; Henry R. Graham, veteran; William H. Skinner, veteran; Henry Shoemaker, veteran.

David Clements, died at St. Louis August 12, 1863.
William Cummings, transferred to Invalid Corps.
William Coffeen, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Joseph Foracre, discharged April 10, 1863, for disability.
Josiah Huggins, discharged January 16, 1863.
William Lemond, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Jacob Snyder, transferred to Company A; mustered out June 14, 1865.
Daniel Studebaker, transferred to Company A; mustered out June 14, 1865.
William Van Matre, mustered out September 4, 1864.
Cyrus Van Matre, discharged June 8 1864, for disability.
Zachariah Windsor, discharged June 8, 1864, for disability.
Joseph Snyder, honorably discharged.
Jacob Snyder (Company E), transferred to Invalid Corps; died at St. Louis, August 11, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Samuel Harris, absent since August 24, 1864.
William C. Scott, mustered out June 14, 1865,

TWELFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS).

William H. Link, Colonel. Organized at Indianapolis, August 17, 1862. Mustered out of service, June 8, 1865.

STATISTICS.

Officers, 41; men, 907; recruits, 384; total, 1,332.

Officers died, 9; men died, 184; deserted, 8.

ACCOUNT OF REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment of Infantry was organized on the 17th of August, 1862, and left for Kentucky on an expedition against Kirby Smith; participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, in which there were one hundred and seventy-three killed and wounded. The regiment was captured and paroled, and subsequently exchanged, November, 1862. It left Indianapolis for Memphis, Tenn., November 25, 1862; marched from Memphis for Holly Springs, Miss., November 26, 1862; to Tallahatchie River in December, 1862, and was stationed at Grand Junction in January, 1863. In the spring of that year, it was placed on duty at Colliersville, Tenn.; marched thence for Vicksburg, uniting with Logan's division (Fifteenth Corps), army of the Tennessee, in June following, in which it continued during the next two years. Meanwhile, it was in the trenches at Vicksburg until the surrender, July 4, 1863; then marched to Jackson and to Big Black River, camping there until September 28. From that point, it moved to Memphis, and marched through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama to Chattanooga in October and November, 1863. In the battle of Mission Ridge, which took place on the 25th of November of the same year, it occupied a dangerous position, and suffered considerable loss in killed and wounded. Soon afterward, it was sent, in pursuit of Gen. Bragg, to Graysville, Ga., marching then to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., in November and December; returned to Scottsboro, Ala., on the 25th of the latter month, and remained there in camp until the 1st of May, 1864. In the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., from May 1 to September 2, it took part in nearly the whole series of battles and skirmishes from Dalton to Atlanta, losing two hundred and forty men in the expedition. Having chased Gen. Hood through Northern Georgia and Alabama, it moved from Atlanta, with Sherman's army, on the "march to the sea," November 14, 1864, and reached Savannah, Ga., December 10; marched through the Carolinas to Goldsboro; was in the battles of Griswoldville, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. After Johnston's surrender, it marched to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, and took part in the grand review at the National Capital in the spring of 1865, at which place they were mustered out of service, on the 8th of June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis, Ind., on the 14th of June, two hundred and seventy strong, and were publicly received by Gov. Morton the same day. Soon after, they were paid off, and finally discharged. The recruits and others, transferred to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments, were mustered out on the 15th and 17th of July following.

The march of Sherman's army from Memphis to Chattanooga and to Knoxville, the campaign against Atlanta, the march to the sea, through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, has perhaps never been equaled. On foot, except from Savannah to Beaufort, for more than three thousand miles, in almost one continuous march, except when stopping to fight or to rest, had that heroic army pressed triumphantly onward. It had crushed the foe at Chattanooga. It had scattered Longstreet's hordes at Knoxville. It had fought for four long and dreary months from Dalton to Atlanta, nearly one hundred days of the time being spent in actual fighting. Against Knoxville, the army had marched at full speed, starting at midnight and measuring forty miles by midnight again, scant of clothes and with two days' rations, living off the country as they passed. In one month they marched eight hundred miles through mud, rain and snow, part of the command barefooted some of the way, fighting one severe battle during the time. All this was done cheerfully and without a murmur.

The army had driven Hood backward into the grasp of Thomas, had swept across Georgia, captured Savannah, Branchville, Columbia, etc., causing the evacuation of Charleston, reaching Goldsboro at last, after a march of one thousand seven hundred miles, from Northern Alabama in May, 1864. These were indeed " times to try men's souls," and their bodies, too. To many gallant men, this march was a "march to death." But, on the whole, it was a successful, a victorious progress; and, ere it was finished, the rebellion had been crushed, Richmond was taken, Lee had surrendered, Mobile and Wilmington were captured, President Davis was a prisoner, the last armed rebel had submitted and the Confederacy was no more.

Ere that march was done, moreover, assassination had accomplished its cruel, hellish work, and the body of the "martyr President" had been carried as a mournful, sacred relic of departed greatness, through a sorrowing and enraged land, and had been consigned to an honored tomb. And that grand army of veterans, tired and battle-scarred, joined its Eastern comrades, and, witnessing Johnston's submission and Lee's surrender, passed triumphantly forward, taking the conquered capital in their route, and ending at last this wondrous journey at the national metropolis, camping, for their final rest in arms, beneath the shadows of the capitol.

COMPANY A.

Charles F. W. Gibson, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment, and mustered out on the 17th of July, 1865; Henry Thomson, mustered out June 8, 1865; Caleb L. Wilcoxon, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment, mustered out on the 17th of July, 1865.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS).

Mustered into service at Indianapolis June, 19, 1861. Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Colonel. Officers, 71; men, 976; recruits, 192; total, 1,239. Officers died, 8; men died, 128; deserted, 103. Mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., September 5, 1865—29 officers and 550 men. Only five names from Delaware County have been found in this regiment.

COMPANY A.

Charles Brown, transferred to Thirteenth Regiment, re-organized; mustered out September 5, 1865. William J. Ranier, promoted to Second Lieutenant—to First Lieutenant; mustered out November 19, 1864. Enos Thornburg, killed at Chester Station May 10, 1864. John Thornburg, mustered out July 1, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Private, William Lewis, appointed Sergeant Major—First Lieutenant of Company H.

GENERAL RECORD.

Western Virginia in 1861; Shenandoah Valley, in 1862; against Charleston, on James River and through Virginia in 1863; before Petersburg and Richmond in 1864–65; at Wilmington and in North Carolina in 1865.

Engagements—Elkwater, Va., September 12, 13, 1861; Greenbrier, Va., October 3, 1861; Alleghany, Va., December 13, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 22, 23, 1862; Summerville, Va., May 7, 1862; Deserted Farm, Va., January 30, 1863; Fort Wagner, S. C., September 7, 1863; Chester, Va., May 10, 1864; Foster's Farm, Va., May 20, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; assault on Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; charge on Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Strawberry Plains, Va., September 15, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., September 18, 1864; Chapin's Bluff, Va., September 19, 1864; Fort Gilmore, Va., September 19, 1864; attack on Richmond, Va., October 10, 1864; Fort Fisher, N. C., January 14, 15, 1865; Fort Anderson, N. C., February 19, 1865; Town Creek Bridge, N. C., February 20, 1865.

The above abstract gives but a feeble view of their operations; scouts, reconnoissances, destroying bridges, tearing up railroads, and other important work taking up much of their time. They were not transferred from State to State so much as some of the regiments in the service were, being wholly in Virginia and in North and South Carolina, chiefly in Virginia.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—(RE-ORGANIZED).

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant—William Lewis, mustered out September 5, 1865.
Sergeant—Eli Young, mustered out September 5, 1865.
Corporal—George Jones, mustered out September 5, 1865, as Sergeant.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Thomas Reamond, honorably discharged.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY—(THREE YEARS).

Mustered into service at Indianapolis July 29, 1861. Solomon Meredith, Colonel. Officers, 73; men, 981; recruits, 218; unassigned recruits, 226; total, 1,498. Officers died, 7; men died, 260.

The Fourteenth and Twentieth Regiments were consolidated as the Twentieth, at Cold Harbor, Va., August 1, 1864. The Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments were consolidated as the Nineteenth September

23, 1864; the Nineteenth and Twentieth were consolidated as the Twentieth, on the 18th of October, 1864, and were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The whole four regiments that had embraced first and last, nearly 6,000 men, came out of service with 23 officers and 391 men, a sad proof of the fearful havoc made by war's dread ravages in that heroic and devoted band, through four awful years of carnage and death. The history of the Nineteenth may be given briefly, thus:

Mustered into service at Indianapolis, July 29, 1861. Col. Meredith left Indianapolis August 5, 1861. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington August 9, 1861. In the battle of Lewinsville, Va., September 11, 1861, it lost three killed and wounded and three captured. Subsequently, it occupied Falls Church and quartered at Fort Craig, Arlington Heights, September 28, 1861. During the early spring campaign that followed, the Nineteenth moved with the First Army Corps, under McDowell, to Fredericksburg, Va., March 10, 1862; from there the army marched toward Shenandoah Valley, to Warrenton, and back to Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania and Cedar Mountain, in May, 1862. On the 28th of August, 1862, the battle of Gainesville, with Ewell's command, with a loss to this regiment of 187 killed and wounded, and 33 missing. Its loss in the battle of Manassas Junction, August 30, 1862, is not reported, but, in the battle of South Mountain, on the 14th of September, 1862, the loss was 40 killed and wounded and 7 missing. The battle of Antietam, Md., was fought three days later, in which the regiment engaged with 200 officers and men, coming out at the close of the conflict with only 37, Lieut. Col. Bachman being killed. On the 30th of October, following, the army crossed the Potomac.

Col. Meredith having been appointed a Brigadier General on the 6th of October, the Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel J. Williams, was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment. The battles in which this regiment participated were at the places and times indicated below:

The second battle of Bull Run, August 28–30, 1862; at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on the 12th and 13th of December, 1862; at Fitzhugh Crossing, Virginia, April 29, 1863; at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1–3, 1863. The Nineteenth Regiment is said to have been the first infantry force to engage the enemy at Gettysburg. Loss, July 1, 1863, 210 out of 288 men; many were captured on that day. It participated, also, in the battle of Mine Run, Va., November 30, 1863, went into winter quarters, veteranized, took furlough home, and returned to camp in the spring of 1864; moved thence across the Rapidan May 4, 1864, took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, Po River, North Anna, Cold Harbor, etc. On the 5th of May, 1864, during the progress of the battle of the Wilderness, Col. Williams was killed. After crossing the Rapidan, the Nineteenth participated in the siege of Petersburg and the assault on the works, June 18, 1864, the loss of the regiment, being, killed, 36; severely wounded, 94; slightly wounded, 74; missing, 16; total, 220, from May 9 to July 30, 1864. The subsequent engagements in which the Nineteenth took a part, were, Yellow House, Virginia, August 19 and 21—cut the Weldon Railroad, fromAugust 19 to 21. The non-veterans of the Nineteenth Regiment separated themselves from the veterans during the month of August, 1864. On the 23d of September, succeeding, the Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments consolidated as the Nineteenth, and on the 20th of October, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments were consolidated as the Twentieth. The men composing the Nineteenth Regiment were finally discharged from duty and mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of July, 1865. The service through which the regiment had passed, was a hard, severe and laborious one. Great numbers were killed and wounded, more died from disease, and still more were discharged from disability. A considerable number deserted, and not a few were reported missing.

The regiment took part in the great battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and the terrible summer of 1864, in front of Richmond and Petersburg. As already stated, four regiments were consolidated into one, and that one brought home only about 400 men. Of the four regiments, the statistics stand thus: Whole number belonging at same time, 6,030; whole number that died, 832; whole number deserted, 149. The members of the regiment from Delaware County belonged to Companies A, B, D, E and K.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel—Samuel J. Williams, September 18, 1862; promoted to Colonel; killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Major—Isaac M. May, killed at Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.

Major—William Orr, commissioned August 4, 1864; promoted to Colonel of the Twentieth, on final consolidation; honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

Adjutant—John M. Russey, commissioned April 7, 1862; resigned January 9, 1865.

Chaplain—Lewis Dale, resigned March 8, 1863. Thomas Barnett, commissioned April 10, 1863; resigned July 5, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Captain—Isaac M. May, promoted Major; killed at Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.

First Lieutenant—James L. Kilgore, resigned.

Second Lieutenant—Alonzo J. Makepeace, promoted to First Lieutenant—to Captain; honorably discharged March 12, 1865; paroled prisoner of war.

Sergeants—Julius Voit, promoted to Second Lieutenant, resigned December 18, 1862; Adam Gisse, wounded, promoted to Second Lieutenant, mustered out July 12, 1865.

Privates—David A. Babb, mustered out September 23, 1864.

George A. Helvie, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Andrew Liable veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment; mustered out July 18, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Privates—Robert McMartin, prisoner at Andersonville nine months; mustered out July 12, 1865.

Isaac Smith, veteran, mustered out July 12, 1865.

COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant—William Orr, declined.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Luther B. Wilson, resigned; re-commissioned; honorably discharged April 4, 1863.

First Lieutenant—George W. Greene, promoted to Captain; honorably discharged March 12, 1865; paroled prisoner of war.

Second Lieutenant—John M. Russey, promoted to Adjutant; resigned January 9, 1865.

Sergeants—Isaac W. Wittemeyer, promoted to Second Lieutenant—to First Lieutenant, left the army January 7, 1864; George C. Stewart, discharged in 1862, for disability; William Fisher, died October 6, 1861; John D. Perrong, wounded, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Isaac Branson, wounded, promoted to Second Lieutenant—to First Lieutenant, mustered out October 26, 1861.

Corporals—Henry C. Klein, mustered out September 23, 1864; Andrew J. McLeroy, died March 31, 1862; George A. Reynolds, mustered out September 23, 1864; Edwin O. Burt, veteran, wounded at Petersburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; Oliver Carmichael, appointed Sergeant, wounded, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; George W. Van Matre, record indefinite; Thomas K. Michener, appointed Sergeant, killed at Gettysburg; Joseph Collins, discharged 1862, for disability.

Musicians—John B. Armstrong, discharged early, from disability; Spencer D. Richardson, veteran, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out July 19, 1865.

Wagoner—Thomas H. Gilbert, mustered out July 28, 1865.

Privates—Clinton Anthony, wounded at South Mountain; William Archer, veteran, Twentieth Regiment as re-organized.

Abraham J. Buckles, veteran, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

David Burgess, wounded.

Henry H. Clasmier, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Joseph K. Cochren, mustered out as Corporal; absent, wounded.

Joseph Collins, promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

Andrew J. Collins, recruit.

John Collins, transferred to Company D, Twentieth Regiment.

David R. Dumont, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James H. Denton, wounded at Petersburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

George F. Ethele, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; mustered out as Corporal.

Thomas J. Fuson, veteran.

Andrew Goodpasture, wounded.

John Gump, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Jacob Gump.

Joseph Gerrard, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

William K. Helvie, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

John P. Helvie, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Jasper Hoppis, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

John F. Harter, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

David Holdren, veteran.

George W. Hufford, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Henry C. Klein, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

John W. Kennedy, wounded in the battle of the Wilderness.

Perry Miller, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Joshua Needham, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Isaiah Pruitt, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment—to Veteran Reserve Corps.

John Shockley, veteran.

Timothy Stewart, veteran, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Benton Skinner, veteran.

Thomson Smelser, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Isaac Smith, veteran.

George W. Taylor (band), wounded at the battle before Petersburg; transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Elihu J. Whiccar, veteran, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Nicholas Wise, wounded May 23, 1864; transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

Nathaniel Yingling (band); transferred to the Twentieth Regiment.

William Beagle, discharged July 28, 1864.

William J. Brinson, died of wounds received at South Mountain.

William H. Burt, mustered out September 23, 1864.

Philip Cochren, wounded, discharged for disability.

Hiram Conkle, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

William Crum, appointed Corporal, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

George W. Collins, crippled at Fairfax Seminary, discharged, 1862.

Samuel W. Dusang, died November 13, 1862, wounded at Antietam.

Joseph Dusang, appointed Corporal, wounded at Antietam September 17, 1862.

Charles Daugherty, mustered out May 12, 1865.

William H. Frownfelter, died November 6, 1862.

John M. Fitzsimmons, veteran, died August 17, 1864, of wounds.

James K. Franklin, died September 16, 1861.

James H. Galbraith, died January 29, 1862.

George W. Goldwin, died November 5, 1861.

O. J. Gilbert, wounded at Fredericksburg, discharged 1863.

Thomas H. Gilbert, wagoner, discharged July 28, 1864.

James Haines, mustered out as absent, wounded July 28, 1864.

Barton S. Harter, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.

William H. Haney, died November 21, 1862, from wounds at Antietam.

William B. Heath, died October 6, 1862.

Robert W. Heath, discharged for disability December, 1861.

Isaac Hughes, mustered out September 23, 1864.

David U. Hernley, died February 23, 1863.

William H. Jones, veteran, killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, as Corporal.

James R. Jones, wounded, mustered out July 28, 1864, as Corporal.

Joshua Jones, died September 28, 1862; wounded at Antietam.

William N. Jackson, mustered out October 19, 1864.

Ira Kendall, wounded at Laurel Hill; mustered out July 28, 1864.

John W. Kendall, record indefinite.

Volentine Kiger, transferred to Twenty-fourth Regiment, July, 1865; mustered out October 13, 1865.

William Keen, wounded at Petersburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; discharged August 20, 1865—disability.

Henderson Lawson, hurt by railroad train, August 8, 1861; discharged soon after from disability.

Amos W. Lee, wounded; discharged March 23, 1863.

James Love, died September 29, 1862; wounded at South Mountain.

Oliver Love, died June 9, 1863.

William McAtee, mustered out July 28, 1864.

John W. Modlin, killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Henry C. Marsh.

Isaac McConnell, discharged—early disability.

Jacob Miller, wounded; mustered out July 28, 1864.

John Nicholson, wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; mustered out July 28, 1864.

Thomas Parsons, died September 17, 1861.

Benjamin Parsons, died September 29, 1862; wounded at Antietam.

George Parsons, mustered out September 23, 1864.

Robert I. Patterson, wounded at Antietam; discharged September, 1864.

Jacob Pearpoint, killed near Falmouth, Va., in 1862.

William Redpath, wounded; mustered out July 28, 1864.

Jacob Redpath, discharged for disability.

Lyman R. Riggs, veteran; captured at battle of Wilderness; died in Andersonville Prison August 3, 1864.

James Richey, mustered out September 23, 1864.

George H. Richardson, killed at South Mountain September 14, 1862.

Moses Sala, killed at the battle of Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

John A. Shafer, died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., 1863.

John Shafer, died at Alexandria, Va., August 23, 1863.

Joseph Sheperd (band), transferred to gunboat service.

William H. Sheperd, died December 30, 1861.

Isaiah Shew, died October 16, 1862.

William Simmons, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

George W. Smith, mustered out September 23, 1864.

Daniel Smith, died December 18, 1861.

Isaac Sourwine, mustered out September 23, 1864.

Elbridge G. Stevenson, died September 12, 1861.

Alexander Stewart.

James M. Stewart, killed at Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.

Crittenden Storer, died October 6, 1861.

Jeremiah Smith (band), record indefinite.

Enos Thayer, wounded at the Wilderness, mustered out July 28, 1864.

Harbard S. Tomlinson, veteran, killed at Petersburg June 6, 1864.

Bartlett H. Trowbridge, died October 4, 1861.

Joseph Turnpaugh, wounded, mustered out July 28, 1864.

George Warrington (band), died October 6, 1861.

Alfred Warfel, died in the service.

Joseph Worrel.

Thomson Williams, veteran, captured at Yellow House, Va., died at Salisbury Prison, N. C., July 19, 1865.

S. Ambrose Wilson (band), mustered out in 1862 as Musician.

Hamilton Yingling (band), died August 6, 1864.

Albert Young, wounded at the Wilderness, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment, discharged April 12, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captain—Samuel J. Williams, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, to Colonel, killed at the battle of Wilderness.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin C. Harter, resigned August 22, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—William Orr, promoted to First Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment on final consolidation.

Sergeants—William H. Campbell, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, honorably discharged October 14, 1863; Andrew J. Adleman, died January 12, 1862; Edmond Davis, discharged in 1862 for disability; Crockett T. East, promoted to Second Lieutenant, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; Milton L. Sparr, promoted to Second Lieutenant, resigned April 23, 1863.

Corporals—Joseph P. Carder, promoted to First Lieutenant Twentieth Regiment, mustered out December 6, 1864; Mason Hitchcock, died September 22, 1861; Thomas Winset, appointed Sergeant, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; Joseph M. Helvie, veteran, wounded at the Wilderness, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment; Elijah Bales, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out July 12, 1865; John W. Moore, veteran, wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out July 10, 1865; William H. Murray, wounded at South Mountain and Wilderness, promoted to Second Lieutenant, brevetted Captain, resigned September 14, 1864; John M. Hubbard, mustered out July 28, 1864, as Chief Musician.

Musicians—James M. Campbell, mustered out July 28, 1864 as Sergeant; James Fiers, died November 6, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Jacob V. Bush, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John W. Barnell, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John C. Barnes, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James H. Baughn, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Samuel C. Bowen, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out as Corporal.

Peter Casper, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Daniel Conrad, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Levi Chalfant, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Samuel A. Dickover, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Allen W. Galyean, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Hawk, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Ezra Hackman, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Samuel Hackman, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Holbert, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, wounded.

G. D. Harter, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John B. Knight, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James Kenton, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William J. Leagally, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Benjamin N. Moore, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

James W. Moore, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Albert P. Murray, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Henry C. Marsh, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, Hospital Steward.

David S. Norris, wounded at Petersburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Elisha B. Odell, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

David P. Orr, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

William W. Payton, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Martin Phillips, veteran, wounded in battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Poland, veteran, wounded in battle of the Wilderness, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Adam Stonebraker, veteran, wounded, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Hugh M. Strain, wounded at battle of the Wilderness, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Jesse W. Trego, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

John Thomson, wounded at battle of the Wilderness, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Elihu M. Thornburg, wounded at Petersburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Alexander Wasson, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

David Whitney, veteran, wounded at battle of Wilderness, captured. Died in rebel prison.

Samuel L. Williams, veteran, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Abijah Williams, transferred to Twentieth Regiment.

Isaac Arnold, wounded at battle of Wilderness, Petersburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, discharged April 15, 1865.

Ephraim Ashcraft, mustered out December 28, 1864.

Joel L. Bales, discharged June 4, 1863, from disability.

George W. Bell, wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 28, 1864.

William M. Boots, wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 28, 1864, as a Corporal.

William H. Braden, discharged in 1862 for disability.

Elijah Brewington, captured at Gettysburg, mustered out July 28, 1864.

John T. Bromagen, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, 1863.

Benjamin F. Bush, discharged April 16, 1862, for disability.

Milton L. Bock, wounded at battle of Wilderness, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

James Buchanan, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out May 29, 1865.

Wilson J. Baker, Quartermaster Sergeant, promoted to Assistant Commissary, mustered out September 23, 1864.

James H. Birt, record indefinite.

Henry I. Cain, veteran, killed at Petersburg July 30, 1864.

Ephraim Chidester, killed at White River, Arkansas, July 7, 1863, in the naval service.

Bennett Cline, discharged in 1862 for disability.

Henry C. Cline, discharged March 25, 1863, for disability.

Miles Conrad, discharged December 10, 1861, for disability.

William H. M. Cooper, discharged August 26, 1863, lost a leg at Gainesville.

George M. Crannels, discharged March 14, 1863, for disability.

Albert M. Craner, discharged February 21, 1862, for disability.

Burlington Cunningham, wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg, mustered out July 28, 1864.

Isaac D. Current, discharged August 23, 1863, for disability.

Joshua B. Cain, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out September 8, 1865.

John M. Culbertson, record indefinite.

Nathaniel Carey, died June — 1864.

Francis B. Cottrell, wounded at the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out May 24, 1865.

Adam Day, discharged February 21, 1862, for disability.

Thomas J. Daugherty, appointed Sergeant, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

John W. Dotson, killed at Petersburg June 19, 1864.

Joseph T. Endsley, discharged November 1, 1861, for disability.

Lewis Fiers, discharged November 1, 1862, for disability.

George W. Fullhart, wounded at Petersburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Adam Friedline, died December 12, 1861.

Job Gaunt, discharged February 18, 1863; re-enlisted, killed at battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

George C. Gates, discharged, 1862, for disability.

James R. Goings, veteran, died March, 1864.

Milton N. Goff, promoted First Lieutenant, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment; wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out July 28, 1864.

Thomas W. Goff, discharged July 9, 1863, from wounds at Gainesville.
Samuel Gustin, discharged January 5, 1863, from wounds at Gainesville.
Samuel Gibson, wounded at battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the Twentieth Regiment; mustered out May 29, 1865.
Peter Goff, died 1864.
David Harness, discharged February 26, 1862, for disability.
John Hastings, discharged February 6, 1863, for disability.
Silas Hiatt, discharged April 10, 1864, for disability.
David C. Hamer, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment; mustered out.
Daniel L. Hawk, wounded at Petersburg; transferred to Twentieth Regiment, discharged April 9, 1865, for disability.
Benjamin C. Harter, First Lieutenant, resigned August 22, 1862.
Roswell Jackson, veteran, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out September 12, 1865.
Leander E. Jarnagin, killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.
James M. Jenkins, transferred to Fourth United States Artillery.
Jacob Y. Jones, killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.
James B Jones, killed at Cold Harbor June 5, 1864.
Andrew Knapp, veteran, wounded at Petersburg, transferred to Twentieth Regiment, discharged June 23, 1865, for disability.
John W. Knight, mustered out July 28, 1864.
Willson Knight, died November 2, 1861.
Franklin L. Keever, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; died at City Point April 14, 1865.
Andrew J. Lakin, discharged October 30, 1862, from wounds at Gainesville.
William B. Lacey, discharged May 1, 1862, for disability.
David W. Lennon, killed at Antietam September 17, 1862.
William H. Levell, wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out July 28, 1865.
James M. Levell, transferred to Twentieth Regiment; discharged June 17, 1865, for disability.
Permon McKinney, discharged October 8, 1861, for disability.
Harvey McNees, discharged August 15, 1863, for disability.
William R. Moore, wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 28, 1864.
James Miller, killed in battle of the Wilderness May, 1864.
Albert P. Murray, mustered out July 12, 1865.
David W. Niswanger, discharged April 1, 1863; wounded at Antietam.
Michael J. Owens, transferred to gunboat service February 18, 1862.
James G. Payton, died November 1, 1861.
William Phillips, discharged June 8, 1862, for disability.
Andrew N. Ribble, discharged December 6, 1862; wounded at Antietam.
Cornelius W. Ribble, died December 31, 1861.
George W. Ribble, died January 12, 1862.
Edward Rodman, mustered out July 28, 1864.
George F. Rowley, killed at Laurel Hill May 10, 1864.
Michael Ryan, killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864.
Charles Rodman, discharged December 20, 1862, for disability.
Josiah Saucer, discharged July 15, 1862, for disability.
Benjamin Shields, died October 8, 1861.
William M. Sholty, discharged December 19, 1861, for disability.
Absalom Shroyer, veteran, killed at Laurel Hill May 9, 1864.
John W. Skiff, discharged May 5, 1862, for disability.
Daniel Smith, died November 16, 1861.
Moses Stouder, died January 8, 1862.
Adam Smelser, wounded at Gettysburg, Wilderness; transferred to Twentieth Regiment; discharged June 2, 1865, for disability.
Isaac Van Arsdoll, killed at Gainesville August 28, 1862.
John W. Ward, died April 7, 1862.
John H. Widener, discharged May, 1862, for disability.
Mordecai Whitney, discharged, 1862, for disability.
James Wilcoxen, discharged June 28, 1863; wounded at Gainesville.
Philip A. Wingate, transferred to Fourth United States Artillery.
Franklin Whitney, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT—(RE-ORGANIZED).

On the 23d of September, 1864, the Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments were consolidated as the Nineteenth, and on the 1st of August preceding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth were consolidated as the Twentieth, at Cold Harbor. Subsequently, on the 18th of August, 1864, the new Nineteenth and the new Twentieth Regiments were again consolidated, and afterward became the Twentieth Regiment, of which Col. William Orr, of the Nineteenth Regiment, was placed in command. Company E, formed under this final consolidation, was made up chiefly from Delaware County, but the names having been already given in their previous connection with the Nineteenth Regiment, need not be repeated here. The Twentieth was finally discharged July 12, 1865.

OFFICERS.

Major—William Orr, promoted to Colonel; honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Joseph P. Carder, mustered out December 6, 1864; term expired.
Second Lieutenants—Abraham J. Buckles, honorably discharged May 15, 1865. John W Poland, mustered out as First Sergeant July 12, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY—(THREE YEARS).

Mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 24th of July, 1861. James W. McMillan, Colonel. Re-organized as First Heavy Artillery in February, 1863, by order of Gen. N. P. Banks. Mustered out January 10, 1866.

STATISTICS.

Officers, 80; men, 1,283; recruits, 1,332; veterans, 448; unassigned recruits, 696; total, 3,839. Officers died, 10; men died, 382; deserters, 228; discharged, 1,208; number mustered out, about 941.

During the period the regiment was in service it traveled more than 15,000 miles. The following are the chief events in the history of this regiment: Mustered in as infantry, for three years, July 24, 1861; reached Baltimore August 3, 1861; remained at Baltimore until February 19, 1862; sailed with Butler's expedition to New Orleans, on the steamer Constitution, March 4, 1862; on board ship Republic, near Forts St. Philip and Jackson, from April 15 to 29, 1862; waded across to the quarantine, April 29, 1862, touching the wharf at New Orleans May 1, 1862, the first of Butler's army; camped at Algiers, La., to May 30, making forages, capturing steamers in Red River, etc. Took post at Baton Rouge, La., June 1, 1862. Participated in the battle of Baton Rouge, this regiment alone contesting the field against a whole rebel brigade for three and a half hours, suffering a loss of one hundred and twenty-eight killed and wounded, afterward camping at Carrollton, La. Dispersed Waller's Texas Rangers at Des Allemand, killing twelve and capturing thirty or forty prisoners, September 8, 1862. Was stationed at Berwick's Bay until the last of February, 1863, when it was changed to the First Heavy Artillery, and went up the Teche with Banks. Engaged in the second battle at Camp Bisland; in the siege of Port Hudson, La., May 21 to July 8, 1863, and in the battle of La Fourche Crossing, La., on the 21st of June, 1863. Was veteranized and visited Indianapolis, and home on furlough during the winter of 1863–64. On the 19th of February, 1864, a grand reception took place at the Metropolitan Hall, Indianapolis, prior to the re-departure of the regiment for the seat of war. Upon its return, it took part in Banks' expedition up Red River in March, 1864. Having afterward been variously stationed in the Gulf of Mexico, four batteries were at the bombardment of Fort Morgan, in the vicinity of Mobile Harbor, from August 13 to 23, 1864; and, in March and April following, six batteries took part in the operations against Mobile. From that time, it was stationed at Forts Barancas, Pickens, Morgan, at Baton Rouge, etc., up to, and after, October, 1865, and was finally mustered out January 10, 1866.

Companies B, C, E, I, K and L were made up, in part, of volunteers from Delaware County, of whom we have the following record:

COMPANY B.

Henry Jarrels, mustered out January 13, 1866.
Francis H. Rodman, assigned to Company F, and mustered out as Corporal January 10, 1866.

COMPANY C.

Lucas Brandt, mustered out as Corporal; Job W. Crabtree, Jacob Conkle, William M. Gardner; Jeremiah Gerrard, mustered out as Corporal; John Hamilton, mustered out as Corporal; Henry Hoagland, Walter F. Haines, William Love, James M. Pursley.
Joseph Berry, died June 27, 1864.
Martin Berry, died August 25, 1864.
David Collins, discharged January 7, 1865, by order of War Department.
William A. Crouch, died December 15, 1864.
Ossian A. Gilbert, mustered out July 31, 1864, as Corporal.
Ervin Graves, mustered out July 31, 1864, as Corporal.
Isaac Pingry, died July 17, 1864.
Philip Woodward, mustered out January 13, 1866.

COMPANY E.

Orson E. Hugh (bugler), John A. Keller, J. W. Murphy.
Lucas Lemon, died at Baton Rouge, La., September 15, 1864.
E. C. Turner, died at Greencastle, Ind., January 11, 1865.

COMPANY F.

F. H. Benadum, mustered out January 10, 1866.

COMPANY H.

James R. Huff, died at New Orleans December 6, 1864.
William Rhodes, died at Fort Morgan, Ala., April 1, 1865.
Chauncey W. Searing, discharged February 20, 1865, for disability.

COMPANY I.

G. W. Ball, James W. Boling, mustered out as Corporal; Jasper Lucas; Reuben Lucas; Cornelius Tarvin; Albert N. Van Cleve, mustered out January 10, 1866.

COMPANY K.

Josiah Britton; George W. Coffeen, mustered out as Corporal; Cyril C. Jones, mustered out as Corporal; John A. Keener, William B. Sears, John S. Wilcoxon, Henry C. Wool.
John Kepley, record indefinite.
H. W. Little, transferred to Company F, May 9, 1864.
Edgar St. Cloud, record indefinite.

G. T. Ward, mustered out January 10, 1866, as bugler.
Edward Winters, record indefinite.
Joseph Wool, mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY L.

Edward W. Brady, mustered out April 10, 1865.
Carth J. Brady, mustered out January 10, 1866.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

Mavel Fletcher, mustered out November 6, 1865.
George W. Marshall (Company H), mustered out November 25, 1865, as Sergeant.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

Charles Kiser, mustered out September 7, 1864, as Sergeant.
George Roup, record indefinite.
Abdon Single (Company A), mustered out September 7, 1864, as Corporal.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

George Albin, Sr., died at Nashville, January 9, 1865.
Patrick Tookey (Company K), mustered out September 30, 1864.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

Mustered into service at Richmond, September 16, 1861; William Grose, Colonel.

STATISTICS.

Officers, 74; men, 949; recruits, 120; veterans, 21; unassigned recruits, 13; total, 1,177. Officers died, 13; men died, 221.

We give briefly an account of the actions, movements, losses, etc., of the regiment while in service. Mustered in at Richmond September 16, 1861; joined the Army of the Ohio soon after; reached Nashville in February, 1862; took part in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862; loss, 9 killed, 38 wounded and 1 missing; total, 48. Siege of Corinth, April 11 to May 30, 1862; moved on to Nashville, Louisville, and after Bragg with Buell to October 8, 1862. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. Loss, 24 killed, 90 wounded and 18 missing; total, 132.

From that time until May, 1863, the regiment was encamped near Murfreesboro; then on Cripple Creek, Tenn., until September, 1863. In the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19–20, 1863; loss, 14 killed, 110 wounded, 13 missing; total, 137. Went into camp at Blue Springs, Tenn., in March, 1864; moved forward with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, May, 1864; in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; of New Hope Church, in Georgia, May 25, and of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Then, as non-veterans, they went home, and, subsequently, as veterans, formed a residuary battalion of one company on the 13th of August, 1864; participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864; at Chattanooga, Tenn., until June, 1865, when it was transferred at Nashville to the Thirtieth Regiment as Company H; then went to New Orleans in June, 1865, and July 12, being still in the service, it moved to Texas, and was mustered out November 25, 1865.

The Thirty-Sixth Indiana was engaged in the important battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nashville, etc. Its movements were chiefly through Kentucky and Tennessee, but its work was stern and thorough, and its brave men fully justified the honors conferred upon them, and the trust confided to them by their officers and by the State. They went forth, happy that they could take part in the contest against oppression and secession, and for the integrity of the Union.

Companies were represented as stated below, and the survivors returned to their native homes, thanking God for life preserved and for the salvation of the land from treason's bloody threats. The companies represented were, A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and K.

COMPANY A.

George H. Byrd, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, mustered out February 4, 1866.
William Dowell, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, mustered out August 19, 1865.
Samuel Farmer, mustered out September 21, 1864.
David M. Minnick, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, mustered out March 24, 1865.
Francis M. Mohler, died in prison at Richmond February 28, 1863.
William P. Sherry, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, mustered out March 29, 1865.
Luther D. Van Matre, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, mustered out March 2, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Alfred Kilgore, resigned May 22, 1862.

First Lieutenant—Thomas H. Kirby, resigned February 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—Abram D. Shultz, promoted to First Lieutenant and to Captain; killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.

Sergeants—Hugh A. Stephens, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, to Captain; Lindley Thornburg, discharged February 21, 1863, for disability; Lewis P. Everett, discharged May 15, 1862, for disability; Richard Harris, discharged May 27, 1862, for disability; Edward W. Gilbert, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, Company I, mustered out with the regiment.

Corporals—Jonathan Thomas, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant; mustered out as Second Lieutenant; William R. Willard, mustered out September 21, 1864 as Sergeant; Ephraim Covolt, mustered out September 21, 1864 as Sergeant; James T. Broyles, discharged December 16, 1862, for disability; Thomas Y. Richey, discharged April 26, 1862; John W. Hazlebaker, mustered out April 27, 1865; Jared W. Hines, mustered out September 21, 1864 as First Sergeant; George O. Willard, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, died August 6, 1864, of wounds.

Musicians—John H. Stephens, mustered out September 21, 1864; Mile S. Smith, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Principal Musician.

Wagoner—William S. Driscoll, discharged November 21, 1862, for disability.

PRIVATES.

George Burcoy, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Nevil Fletcher, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
William Hatfield, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
James Heath, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Sanford Heath, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Joshua Jester, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
George W. Kilgore, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864, mustered out as Corporal.
George W. Marshall, mustered out as Sergeant.
Jacob Mumford, record indefinite.
Moses K. Adams, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.
John Alfred, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Harvey Berry, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, mustered out June 10, 1865.
Joseph Baney, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Benjamin Bartlett, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Corporal.
Peter Basinger, missing at Chickamauga September 12, 1863.
John Chandler, discharged March 25, 1862, for disability.
John M. Clevenger, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William H. Clevenger, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William Clevenger, discharged October 27, 1862, for disability.
Reason Craig, died at Danville, Ky., November 12, 1862.
Marquis D. Cree, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Lemphi Croy, mustered out September 21, 1864.
John F. Cornell, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, again transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John Conner, died November 7, 1862.
John Cook, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
John M. Driscoll, died February 26, 1862.
Simon Driscoll, died March 28, 1862.
William S. Driscoll, died December 23, 1862.
John W. Drennon, died at Nashville July 29, 1864, of wounds at Kenesaw.
Lemuel F. Eastes, record indefinite.
James Ennis, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Andrew Fisher, discharged April 5, 1863, for disability.
Benjamin L. Fletcher, died at Paducah, Ky.
Nevil Fletcher, discharged June 30, 1862, for disability.
John T. Fullhart, mustered out as Sergeant September 21, 1864.
John A. Gilbert, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864, mustered out May 15, 1865.
Michael Haines, died January 6, 1863.
David Harris, discharged May 27, 1863, for disability.
Christopher Hazlebaker, discharged July 16, 1863, for disability.
Tilberry Herbaugh, died February 17, 1862.
Walberry Herbaugh, died December 21, 1861.
Moses Hinton, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Jackson Hunt, died October 16, 1862.
Enos Hutson, mustered out September 21, 1864.
James Hutson, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William R. Hines, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864, mustered out November 25, 1865.
Robert V. Hurst, died in Andersonville Prison September 20, 1864.
John Y. Heath, killed at Chickamauga September 19, 1863.
John Johnson, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Robert Johnson, mustered out September 21, 1864.
George L. Janney, mustered out September 21, 1864.
John H. Janney, lost on Sultana on the Mississippi River.
William H. Jester, died June 21, 1864.
Philip A. B. Kennedy, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Charles Kiger, discharged for disability.
Crawford Kegeriss, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864, discharged October 2, 1864, from wounds.
James A. Lay, transferred to Fourth U. S. Cavalry May 5, 1862.
Marshall Leeky, discharged January 6, 1863, for disability.
John W. Little, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Lehu Love, discharged May 27, 1862, for disability.
George W. Lykins, mustered out as Corporal, September 21, 1864.
Robert D. Lake, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Joseph Lybarger, died near Atlanta October 26, 1864.
John W. Maddox, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William H. McKinney, died February 14, 1862.
William McLain, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Ephraim McLaughlin, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Thomas McGriff, discharged May 17, 1862, for disability.
James T. Mix, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William H. H. Morris, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Daniel Mumford, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Nathaniel Parshall, discharged November 21, 1863, for disability.

John H. Power, discharged January 24, 1864, wounded in action.
Alva C. Puckett, discharged April 17, 1863, for disability.
Charles L. Reynolds, mustered out September 21, 1864.
James G. Rainey, discharged June 30, 1863, for disability.
William F. Reynolds, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William H. H. Richey, discharged February 3, 1863, wounded in action.
Charles W. Riggs, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Corporal.
John P. Robison, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Christian H. Runkle, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Jacob H. Kisling, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Joseph M. Scott, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Abraham Shafer, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Alfred Smith, discharged July 16, 1863, for disability.
Henry Spilker, died April 28, 1862.
Joseph Stewert, died December 4, 1862.
Thomas R. Stephenson, died February 21, 1862.
George W. Stottler, mustered out September 21, 1864.
John D. Stradling, died September 5, 1863.
Joseph T. Sullivan, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Jacob Sechrist, died at Nashville.
Daniel E. Taylor, died February 25, 1862.
George W. Taylor, discharged May 27, 1862.
James C. Thorn, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Samuel A. Thorn, died June 5, 1862.
John A. Thornburg, discharged January 16, 1862, for disability.
John Thornburg, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Sergeant.
Curtis Thornburg, discharged February 4, 1863, for disability.
Isaac H. Thornburg, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Corporal,
William S. Thornburg, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Jonathan W. Thornburg, discharged February 21, 1862, for disability.
James G. Taylor, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
John W. Taylor, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
John M. Tampset, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
William K. Thomas, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864.
Winfield S. Van Matre, discharged February 21, 1863, for disability.
John B. Veal, discharged May 27, 1862, for disability.
Benjamin F. Vickroy, discharged February 13, 1863, for disability.
Benjamin F. Warrington, killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
Thomas M. Watkins, mustered out September 21, 1864.
George W. Worrel, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Henry Wasson, mustered out September 21, 1864.
John Yingling.

COMPANY C.

Francis M. Buckles, died January 10, 1863.
Moses Saunders, died March 18, 1863.

COMPANY E.

George F. Andrew, discharged January 31, 1863, for disability.
William L. Andrew, died April 23, 1862.
John R. Ervin, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Sergeant.
Samuel Fisher, mustered out September 21, 1864.
William R. Hughey, died May 6, 1862, in hospital.
Daniel R. Irvin, died June 2, 1864; wounded at Dalton, Ga.
Jacob Keeny, mustered out September 21, 1864, as Corporal.
Isaac D. Keeny, Corporal, discharged September 21, 1864; wounded.
Lorenzo B. Reed, died October 3, 1863, of wounds at Chickamauga, Tenn.
John W. Wills, discharged July 9, 1862.

COMPANY F.

William M. Goff, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 30, 1864
Aaron Hughes, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 30, 1864.
Christopher Gordon, died at Indianola, Tex., September 21, 1865.
George W. Kilgore, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment; mustered out November 25, 1865, as Corporal.
William Sprang, discharged August 19, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Daniel Burcoy, discharged May 9, 1862, for disability.
John Snyder, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864; mustered out March 2, 1865.
Barney Snyder, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864; mustered out March 2, 1865, as Sergeant.

COMPANY H.

Giles B. King, died at Huntsville, Ala., October 31, 1862.

COMPANY I.

John H. Cecil, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864; mustered out March 24, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Peter A. Helm, mustered out September 21, 1864.
Jacob R. Helm, died at Nashville April 27, 1862.
William J. Helm, discharged February 7, 1862, for disability.
Thomas J. Mitchell, discharged June 27, 1862, for disability.
Aaron Rintzer, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864; mustered out March 29, 1865.
John Sanders, transferred to Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, August 13, 1864; mustered out March 2, 1865, as Corporal.
Joseph M. Slonaker, discharged November 28, 1862, for disability.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT—(EIGHTH CAVALRY—THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Indianapolis August 29, 1861, with Thomas J. Harrison as Colonel.

Officers, 53; men, 1,155; recruits 776; re-enlisted veterans, 305; unassigned recruits, 126; total, 2,415. Officers died, 10; men died, 329; deserters, 56. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

ACCOUNT OF THE THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service at Indianapolis August 29, 1861, under command of Thomas J. Harrison as Colonel, and left for Kentucky early in September, marched with Buell's army to Nashville, and on the 7th of April, 1862, participated in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., with a loss of 2 killed, 34 wounded, total, 36; was in the siege of Corinth from the 11th of April to the 30th of May, 1862; passed through Northern Alabama to Nashville, to Louisville, and back through Kentucky again with Buell's army, after Bragg, covering the time from April to November of that year; afterward engaged in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, suffering a loss of 31 killed, 118 wounded, and 231 missing, in all, 380; then camped at Murfreesboro, till April following, when the men were mounted and served as mounted infantry, taking part in the fight with Wheeler's Cavalry, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 6th of June, 1863, and in the series of skirmishes at Middleton and Liberty Gap; in the battle of Winchester, Tenn., and of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

On the 15th of October of the same year, it was organized as the Eighth Cavalry, and, during the month of December succeeding, it was engaged in courier duty between Chattanooga and Ringgold, Ga. February 22, 1864, it was veteranized and furloughed home the following April; participated in the Rousseau raid, routed the enemy at Coosa River and Chehaw Bridge, and in McCook's raid around Atlanta, as well as in Kilpatrick's raid through Georgia. In the battle of Lovejoy's Station, it rode over Ross' rebel division, capturing all his artillery and four battle-flags; was engaged also in the battles of Jonesboro and Flint River, skirmishing in the vicinity of Atlanta; marched with Kilpatrick through Georgia to Goldsboro, N. C., and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Waynesburg, Buckhead Church, Brown's Cross Roads, Reynolds' Farm, Aiken, Bentonville, Averysboro and Raleigh. At Averysboro, it routed Rhett's rebel brigade of infantry, numbering ten times its own force, with a loss of 14 killed and 29 wounded; subsequently engaging with Forrest's command in the battle of Pulaski, Tenn.

On the 20th of February, 1865, the Third and Eighth Cavalry Regiments were consolidated as the Eighth Regiment, and on the 20th of July, having previously routed Hampton's forces at Morristown, N. C., it remained on duty in that State at the date given, at which time it was mustered out of service. Upon the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, on the 31st of July, 1865, a public reception was tendered, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by Lieut. Gov. Baker, and Gen. Hovey. It was finally discharged a few days after.

This regiment, from first to last, enrolled nearly 2,900 men, had 9 officers killed in battle, 300 of its men had been captured and detained as prisoners of war. In return, it had taken prisoners more than 1,500 of the enemy, captured 1,000 stands of arms, three railroad trains, 1,400 mules and horses, many wagons, 14 pieces of artillery, 4 battle-flags, and destroyed many miles of railroad track. Its field of operations was Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas, with Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee, with Thomas in Tennessee, with Sherman through Georgia to the sea, and through the Carolinas. The entire route presented a continued scene of daring and adventure. As mounted infantry and cavalry especially, there was scarcely an interval of inactivity. Raids, chases, captures, skirmishes and battles followed each other with fearful rapidity and terrible execution. In the beginning, its route lay across Kentucky and Tennessee to Nashville and Corinth, thence back again across Tennessee and Kentucky, pursuing Bragg to Nashville, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga.

From the time of its becoming mounted, its activity was still greater than before. Rousseau's, McCook's and Kilpatrick's raids, and Kilpatrick's march to the sea and to Goldsboro, were crowded with adventure, and the regiment was constantly on the alert, the exigencies of the time making heavy demands upon their endurance and skill to carry the command through the hardships encountered, and to outrival the shrewdness of the opposing foe. They were, however, usually crowned with success, notwithstanding the terrible pressure attending the movements. Portions of the regiment were captured, but, as a whole, it was never defeated. Taken all in all, the history of the gallant Thirty-ninth, both in the role of infantry and cavalry, is truly wild, exciting and adventurous, and the brave boys composing it may well be proud of the record they made.

COMPANY B.

James W. Jones, died in Indiana July 9, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Jefferson Durman, mustered out July 20, 1865; Robert Wilson, mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY G.

William H. Childs, John Curts, John F. Purdue.
John A. Shafer, died, date not stated.
Philip C. Adams, discharged June 5, 1865, for disability.
John R. Stewart, killed at Flint River, Ga., August 31, 1864.

COMPANY H.

James S. McLaughlin (Company C), missing in action November 28, 1864.
Charles E. Wilkins; record indefinite.

COMPANY I.

John B. Allen, James M. Combs, F. W. Coppersmith, Joseph D. Coppersmith, Thomas J. Danner, Cyrus C. Dragoo, Abel Humbert, James A. Jester, Jesse Miller, Alexander McKinley, Darlin M. Tuttle; Jasper Van Matre, as Corporal; Oliver H. P. Van Matre.
William Combs, mustered out June 16, 1865.
Marcellus Childs, mustered out August 9, 1865.
William P. Gilbert, mustered out July 9, 1865.
Asbury Newhouse, mustered out June 10, 1865.
John J. Jones, record indefinite.
Richard M. Rader, died in New York harbor April 25, 1865.
John L. Reynolds, mustered out July 20, 1865, as Commissary Sergeant
Simon P. Swearingen, died at Nashville, June 30, 1864.

COMPANY M.

J. Stewart, John M. Smith, George M. Tuttle.
John B. Arnold, record indefinite.
George W. Nelson, mustered out July 6, 1865.
John W. Campbell, died March 12, 1864, of disease.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—(SECOND CAVALRY—THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Indianapolis December 9, 1861, with John A. Bridgland as Colonel. Re-organized September 14, 1864. Mustered out July 22, 1865.

Officers, 51; men, 1,079; recruits, 340; veterans, 78; unassigned recruits, 176; total, 1,724. Officers died, 7; men died, 227; deserters, 105.

The Forty-first re-organized (four companies) September 14, 1864. Officers, 18; men, 197; recruits, 9; unassigned recruits, 9; total, 233. Men died, 22.

The Second was the first complete cavalry regiment made up in the State. It was organized at Indianapolis on the 3d of September, 1861, and Col. John A. Bridgland placed in command; mustered into service December 9, 1861; broke camp and started for Louisville, Ky., December 16, 1861. Subsequently, it went with Buell's army to Nashville, thence to Shiloh, after the battle, skirmishing near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862; made reconnoissance in force, April 22. and drove the enemy three miles; from April 11 until May 30, it participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss., skirmishing with the enemy at Tuscumbia., Ala., on the 31st, suffering a small loss; was in the battle of McMinnville, Tenn., August 9, 1862; in the battle at Gallatin, August 21, losing a considerable number in killed and wounded; went in the Buell campaign against Bragg; through Kentucky, in September and October, engaging in the battle of Vinegar Hill, Ky., on the 22d of September; of Perryville (Chaplin Hills), Ky., October 8, 1862. On the 30th of November, a detachment of this regiment re-captured a Government train, defeating the rebel cavalry, killing 20 and capturing 200 prisoners, for which action they were highly complimented by Gen. Rosecrans, in special field orders. In the winter of 1862, the regiment was on duty near Nashville. June 11, 1863, it was in the battle of Triune, coming out with some loss. During the fall of 1863, it was on duty along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. On the 29th of November, several of the men were drowned at Caney Fork, and on the 29th of December, it engaged the enemy in the battle of Talcott's Station. January 10, 1864, the men re-enlisted at Mossy Creek, Tenn., afterward engaging in numerous scouts and skirmishes with considerable loss. From May to September, 1864, it was on the march with Sherman, to Atlanta, participating in the fights at Varnell's Station, near Resaca, on the 9th of May; near Acworth, July 1; near Newnan, July 28 and 30; near Atlanta, on the 30th of August, 1864. After Atlanta was taken, the non-veterans were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits formed into a battalion, with four companies, September 14, 1864, under the command of Maj. Roswell S. Hill.

During the months of November and December, 1864, it was on duty in Kentucky, in January following moving to Eastport, Ala., and joining the army of Gen. Willson, it participated in the raid through that State, engaging the enemy in the fight near Scottsville, on the 2d of April, and at West Point, Ga., on the 16th. In this latter engagement, the regiment lost heavily, Maj. Hell having one of his legs shot off while leading a charge. The success of the raid being accomplished, the regiment returned to Nashville, where it was mustered out of service on the 22d of July, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis shortly after, it was finally discharged.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Edwin C. Anthony, resigned March 15, 1862.
Nathaniel B. Coulston, veteran; transferred to Second Cavalry, re-organized.
William M. Lister, First Sergeant.
Thomas Mahan, Corporal.
Jephthah Strawn, veteran; transferred to Second Cavalry, re-organized.
Landry Van Matre, veteran; transferred to Second Cavalry, re-organized.
George Abbott, mustered out October 4, 1864.
George W. Bates, mustered out October 4, 1864.
John E. Beemer, record indefinite.
David M. Bell, mustered out October 4, 1864, as Corporal.
James Barrett, mustered out October 4, 1864, as Corporal.
Isaac Bracken, discharged November, 1862, for disability.
Samuel Biers, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Job Combs, discharged March 8, 1865, for disability.
Thomas Carter, mustered out October 6, 1864.
Richard Cray, transferred to the marine service.
Isaiah Duddleston, Corporal; mustered out October 4, 1864.
William Downs, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Samuel Drennon, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.
Elijah Early, mustered out October 4, 1864.
James W. Ellis, mustered out October 4, 1864.
William J. Falkner, Corporal; mustered out October 4, 1864.
George B. Futrell, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Martin V. Fuller, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Stephen Flemming, Corporal; mustered out October 4, 1864.
Valentine Gibson, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Samuel M. Gregory, mustered out October 4, 1864.
D. M. Gregg, Corporal; mustered out October 4, 1864, as Sergeant.
Henry C. Godwin, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Ferdinand D. Goff, died at Louisville, May 7, 1864.
George W. Goodman, discharged June 13, 1862, for disability.
Uriah Harrold, mustered out October 4, 1864.
William Haymond, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Henry Hernly, discharged for disability.
Thomas Hartley, captured at Atlanta; mustered out June 2, 1865.
William Jones, mustered out October 4, 1864.
George Jones, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Turner Johnson, mustered out October 4, 1864.
John S. Krohn, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Daniel B. Kimball, Sergeant; mustered out October 1, 1864, as First Sergeant.
John W. Keenan, mustered out October 4, 1864.
John Kirk, mustered out May 15, 1865.
Martin Mann, mustered out October 4, 1864.
William J. Michener, Corporal, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Fred J. McConnell, Quartermaster Sergeant; discharged Aug. 1, 1862, for disability.
Wilson Martin, died at New Albany, 1862.
Lemuel O'Neil, mustered out October 4, 1864.
James D. Reynolds, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Robert Robe, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Andrew J. Reynolds, discharged October 29, 1862, for disability.
Joseph W. Slonaker, mustered out October 4, 1864, as Corporal.
Henry Stiffler, Corporal; mustered out October 4, 1864.
William H. Shrack, Sergeant; mustered out October 4, 1864.
Joel D. Starr, mustered out October 4, 1864.
William H. Sailors, mustered out October 4, 1864, as Corporal.
Horace H. Wade, mustered out October 4, 1864
Owen M. Wilson, discharged April 15, 1863.
William Wright, mustered out October 4, 1864.
Eli Younce, mustered out October 4, 1864.

NOTE.—The names on *roll* in the army stood "Wilson, Wade, Wright (into) Younce"—and the Sergeant would call the roll in that way, and Wilson would do *that very thing* as they went to quarters.

COMPANY E.

John W. Sherry, mustered out October 4, 1864, as Corporal.

COMPANY K.

Benjamin Sharp, discharged November 12, 1863, for disability.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

COMPANY G.

John Whitaker, veteran, mustered out October 23, 1866.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

This regiment was mustered into service at Richmond on the 18th of November, 1861, with J. W. T. McMullen as Colonel. Officers, 50;

men, 925; recruits, 449; veterans, 215; unassigned recruits, 15; total, 1,652. Mustered out with 23 officers and 138 men, under Col. John S. McGraw. Officers died, 7; men died, 260; deserters, 54. Veteranized January 1, 1864, and mustered out of service at Victoria, Texas, December 14, 1865.

ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment was kept mostly in Kentucky and Tennessee, passing over a very large portion of those States in executing the purposes of its mission in the beleaguered territory. It was at first assigned to the Sixth Division of the Army of the Ohio, afterward called the Army of the Cumberland, and, after the battle of Chickamauga, was placed in Sheridan's Division of the Fourth Army Corps, in which position it was almost constantly on duty, being engaged in nearly all the actions that took place in that region, enduring severe hardships and casualties. To give an idea of the soldier's life and of the perils to which he is subjected, it is enough to state that the deaths in the Fifty-seventh were 300, or about one to every eight of those engaged, while those discharged for disability were 243, making 543 in all, or, adding for the probable deaths among those recorded as missing, there will be found fully six hundred either dead or disabled in a single regiment, or about 36 per cent of the entire body. This is indeed a frightful loss, and tells a fearful tale of the calamities of war.

The brief sketch given in the State report of the war, as to the field of operations of this regiment, is substantially as follows: Tennessee and Kentucky, in 1862; the siege of Corinth, the pursuit of Bragg, the campaign of Rosecrans in Tennessee, all during the same year; the relief of Chattanooga, in 1863; the pursuit of Hood, in 1864; in East Tennessee in 1863–64; against Atlanta in 1864, and in Texas in 1865. The battles in which it was engaged, exclusively, or jointly with other forces, were the following: Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, May 11 to 30; Perryville, Ky., October, 1862; Stone River, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863; Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 23 and 25, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 9, 1864; Resaca, May 14 and 15, 1864; New Hope Church, May 27; Kenesaw Mountain, June 18, 23, 27; Peach Tree Creek, July 20; siege of Atlanta, July 21 to September 2, and Jonesboro, September 1, 1864, all in the State of Georgia; Spring Hill, November 29; Franklin, November 30, and Nashville, December 15, 16, 1864, in Tennessee.

If any one will scan that list he will find it to be a formidable one indeed—nearly all of them great and hotly contested engagements. The marching done, from point to point, was immense. Many regiments, whose movements were extensive, changed places mostly by rail or by steamers, or both. This regiment, on the contrary, had to take it the old way—on foot—and a tedious means of travel they found it to be. A member of the Fifty-seventh, describing these journeyings, says: "We crossed Kentucky three times, and traversed Tennessee six times, marching and countermarching, hither and thither, as though we would never have done. Our tramps altogether would amount to several thousand miles." It might be a profitable labor to trace its movements somewhat in detail. Indianapolis, Louisville, Lebanon, Mumfordsville, Shiloh, Corinth, North Alabama, across Kentucky and Tennessee, and into Mississippi and Alabama, Middle Tennessee, Tullahoma, Perryville, Nashville, traversing much of Tennessee and Kentucky again, and back through Kentucky and into Tennessee once more. Stone River, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and then back to Chattanooga, making hundreds of miles of actual marching, much of it in the winter. The campaign to Knoxville, after Longstreet, was fearful, without suitable food or clothing. One mess of seven had nothing to cook in but two canteens opened. Some of the time they had nothing but bran to make bread of. They lived "off the country," in fact, and a poor and scanty living they got in truth. Many soldiers had marched the shoes from their feet before they got back from that terrible trip among the mountains of Tennessee. They started at midnight, and by midnight again had marched forty miles. They took no rations, but took what they could as they went, which living, in truth, was little less than starvation. The army, however, bore it all like heroes, and returned to winter quarters in Georgia and Alabama, to be ready in the spring to take up their march through Georgia to the sea and across the Carolinas to Richmond. However, the Fifty-seventh remained behind, and helped to fight the great battles of Franklin and Nashville, chased Hood into Alabama, went again to Bull's Gap, Tenn., and thence to Nashville, till at length it was transferred, in July, 1865, to Levacca, Texas, in which State it remained until the final "muster out" of the regiment, December 14, 1865, at Victoria, with 23 officers and 168 men. The "Delaware boys," in the Fifty-seventh, were in Companies C, E, F, G, I and K—not many in each.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Robert B. Heuchan, commissioned January 1, 1865; resigned July 7, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Joseph A. Bowen, discharged February 12, 1863, for disability.

Lystra Baughn, died at Corinth, Miss., May 26, 1862.

Elias E. Cree, Corporal; veteran; transferred to the United States Engineers August 24, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1865.

Isaiah Cry, discharged July 22, 1862, for disability.

John N. Hatfield, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 23, 1864.

Elmer L. Johns, veteran; died of wounds at Chattanooga July 1, 1864.

James H. Jones, mustered out April 4, 1865.

Lewis Jones, died at Tuscumbia, Ala., July 2, 1862,

Eli B. Kline, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

Abram McConnell, veteran, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 17, 1865.

Bethuel McConnell, veteran, mustered out as Corporal December 14, 1865.

Archibald S. H. Neff, discharged June 21, 1862, for disability.

Noel Russell, died at Nashville, Tenn.

Levi H. Shaffer, died at Hamburg, Tenn., July 4, 1862.

William Truitt, Brigade Wagonmaster, mustered out—time expired.

Thomas J. Updyke, discharged for disability November 18, 1862.

COMPANY F.

George C. Baker, veteran, mustered out as Corporal December 14, 1865.

Milton Carmichael, died at Louisville, Ky., November 27, 1862.

William H. Hiatt, veteran, mustered out as Corporal December 14, 1865.

Joseph Hiatt, veteran, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.

William Hiatt, veteran, mustered out December 14, 1865.

James D. Hiatt, discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.

Enoch Hiatt, discharged April 13, 1863, for disability.

John Kenny, killed at Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863.

Asbury L. Kerwood, First Sergeant, mustered out February 5, 1865.

Alonzo McLaughlin, lost an arm at Stone River; discharged 1863.

Martin McGeath, discharged June 21, 1862, for disability.

James F. Pettay, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Hiram H. Roberts, mustered out December 14, 1865, as Corporal.

Samuel Younce, mustered out March 14, 1865.

Philip T. Younce, died at Levacca, Texas, November 24, 1865.

COMPANY H.

George Baney, discharged May 13, 1863.

John F. Chenoweth, lost on the Sultana, in Mississippi River, in the spring of 1865.

Nathan Clements, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Henry C. Clements, mustered out December 14, 1865.

David L. Cline, died at Lebanon, Ky., February 2, 1862.

George Fulton, discharged July 13, 1862.

George W. Gibson, mustered out December 14, 1865.

John W. Jackson, discharged July 3, 1862.

Goldsmith G. Norris, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant December 14, 1865.

Ezra Searles, veteran, mustered out as Corporal December 14, 1865.

Parker Truitt, Corporal, died at Chattanooga December, 1863, of wounds.

Charles N. Thornburg, Corporal, discharged May 4, 1863, for wounds received at Stone River.

Asahel F. Thornburg, died at home June 28, 1862.

John W. White, veteran, commissioned Second Lieutenant June 1, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865, as First Sergeant.

Hercules Wilcoxon, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 25, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Lewis S. Horn, Second Lieutenant, promoted to First Lieutenant; resigned November 13, 1862, for disability.

John W. Horn.

COMPANY K.

First Lieutenant—Horace E. Williams, from Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Private—Nathan W. Dean, mustered out December 14, 1865.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Mustered into service at Richmond, Ind., August 19, 1862, with William A. Bickle, Colonel in command. Mustered out July 5, 1866. Officers, 42; men, 962; recruits, 98. Total, 1,102. Officers died, 6; men died, 320; deserted, 61.

Although it was the lot of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to take part in fewer important battles than some other of the regiments did, the work accomplished by it was none the less honorable and useful, and, it may be added, none the less venturous. It was mustered in, as we have seen, on the 19th of August, 1862, Col. William A. Bickle in command, and the next day left for the front. Seven days afterward it took part and did valuable execution in the battle of Richmond, Ky., the enemy being under the leadership of Gen. Kirby Smith. Though without previous training, the casualties of that day sufficiently attested its courage and fighting qualities. The losses of the regiment were 218 killed and wounded. The regiment was captured, paroled forthwith, and sent to Indianapolis. After some weeks, the captured soldiers were freed from parole by exchange. Leaving Indianapolis on the 27th of November, 1862, they were sent without delay to join the army at Vicksburg. They went down the Mississippi with Sheldon's Brigade, Morgan's Division, forming a part of Sherman's wing of Grant's army. The Sixty-ninth took part in the disastrous attack at Chickasaw Bluffs, losing only a few men. This action took place December 27–31, 1862. Sherman went thence to Arkansas Post, capturing the fortress, though defended by a large force, January 11, 1863. They were then stationed at Young's Point, La., the climate of which locality proved to the hapless soldiers more fatal than a great battle. More than one hundred men of that regiment were laid quietly but mournfully away in that far-distant and melancholy spot.

In the latter part of February, 1863, the regiment moved to Milliken's Bend. On the 30th of March of the same year, it took the advance in the movement against Vicksburg. Near Round-a-way Bayou, opposite Richmond, La., a rebel force was dislodged. Here, two thousand feet or more of bridging was constructed, and a military road built across the peninsula west of Vicksburg, and over this road the army moved, crossing the Mississippi River at "Hard Times" Landing, on the east bank, and marching directly to Port Gibson. On the 1st of May, 1863, the battle of Thomson's Hill (near Port Gibson), was fought, in which the Sixty-ninth lost seventy-one killed and wounded. Fifteen days afterward (the 16th), the regiment was engaged at Champion Hill, and the day following at Black River Bridge. They then moved to the rear of Vicksburg, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg, as also in the assault on the town, up to May 23, at which time they moved to Black River Bridge, and remained there, holding Johnson in check. All this time, the regiment composed a part of Osterhaus' Division. On the 5th of July, they marched to Jackson and were engaged for six days in the siege of that place. Returning to Vicksburg, August 3, they were sent thence to Port Hudson and afterward to New Orleans. The regiment was with the Teche expedition, and, upon returning, was sent to Algiers, from which point it was ordered to Texas, arriving at Matagorda Bay December 1, 1863. On the 13th of February, 1864, it sailed for Indianola; thence to Matagorda Island. About that time, two officers and twenty men were drowned by the swamping of a boat. In April following, it returned to New Orleans, whence it was ordered to Alexandria, and took part in the fight there, retreating thence with Banks' army to the Mississippi River, and encamping at Morganza till December, 1864. On the 7th of that month, it was sent to Dauphin Island, in Mobile Bay, and, on the 14th, joined Gen. Granger's Pascagoula expedition, moving to Grand Bay, within twenty-two miles of Mobile.

The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under the command of Lieut. Col. Oran Perry. On the 31st, the battalion embarked for Fort Barancas, Fla., and, on the 14th of March, for Pensacola. March 20, it went with Steele's expedition through Florida and Southern Alabama to Blakely, near Mobile, arriving there on the 1st of April. Afterward, the regiment went to Selma, Ala., and, on the 3d of May, to Mobile, where it remained till it was mustered out, July 5, leaving for home on the 7th, by the way of New Orleans, with 16 officers and 284 men. The members of the regiment took part in a public reception at Indianapolis, July 18, 1865, addressed by Gov. Morton. This regiment has left its dead in eleven States. It took part in the following battles, and engagements of less consequence: Richmond, Kentucky, August 29, 30, 1862; Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi, December, 27–31, 1862; Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863; Thomson's Hill, Mississippi, May 1, 1863; Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863; Black River Bridge, May 17; siege and assault of Vicksburg, May 18–23; siege of Jackson, Mississippi, July 9–16, 1863; capture of Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865; siege of Mobile, March 27 to April 11, 1865. Although the battle record of the Sixty-ninth seems less full than some others, its course of travel extended through eight States: Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama.

SOLDIERS FROM DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Major—Thomas S. Walterhouse, resigned February 16, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Thomas S. Walterhouse, promoted to Major, August 19, 1862; David Nation, resigned February 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant—David K. Williams, resigned January 26, 1863.

Sergeants—Alvin M. Cowing, promoted to Second Lieutenant. killed at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862; John G. Ridge, promoted to Second Lieutenant, resigned February 5, 1863; John Linville, promoted to First Lieutenant, to Captain, mustered out January 25, 1865; Abel Gibson, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, resigned January 7, 1864, re-entered as Second Lieutenant of One Hundred Forty-seventh, mustered out with regiment; William P. Stewart, died January 18, 1864.

Corporals—Cyrus M. Newcomb, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Benjamin R. Dragoo, discharged April 20, 1863, as Sergeant; James E. Reeves, discharged November 24, 1862; Jacob H. Wierman, discharged June 5, 1865; John A. Propps, died at Memphis, Tennessee, January 1, 1863; Thomas N. McDonald, died at Cairo, Illinois, June 27, 1862; Sidney A. Jewett, mustered out July 5, 1865.

Musicians—Isaac Reeder, mustered out June 4, 1865.

Wagoner—George W. Huston, discharged April 20, 1863.

Privates—Zur. Acord, John F. Carnagua, Elijah Carman, Charles F. Eberstein, Daniel Fletcher, Erasmus Gum, Samuel H. Helvie, Charles B. Johnson, John Kiger, George Lutz, John S. Moore, John H. Nottingham, Mark Priest, Joseph Prutzman, William Reynolds, William C. Skinner, John Shroyer, C. A. Simon, as Corporal; Jacob Turner, William A. Turner, John H. Tom, John R. Tuthill, James M. Vanduzen, Henry Wells.

Emanuel Aldrich, discharged April 20, 1863.

William F. Byers, discharged March 20, 1863, for disability.

William Bryan, discharged May 20, 1863.

John Brown, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

James H. Clark, died at St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1863.

James H. Cray, discharged June 10, 1863.

William Carey, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Jonathan Clements, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Andrew Carmichael, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., February 8, 1863.

Nathan R. Dow, discharged November 6, 1862.

Moses Eby, discharged June 20, 1863.

John H. Emmett, discharged November 16, 1863, at Mound City, Ill.

W. H. Eby, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 31, 1863.

John P. Fulton, died at New Orleans, La., December 28, 1863.

Theodore Fuqua, discharged April 20, 1863.

David N. Foorman, died at Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Garret Gibson, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 27, 1863.

Benjamin C. Goff, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 1, 1863.

Borter Gibson, killed at Thomson's Hill May 1, 1863.

Samuel Gayman, discharged April 29, 1863.

Isaac Gibson, died at Young's Point, La., Feb. 7, 1863.

William H. Hobson, died at Rogersville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Robert Harter, mustered out May 27, 1865.

George Hale, discharged April 20, 1863.

William Hines, promoted to Second Lieutenant, resigned October 2, 1863.

Luther Helvie, died at New Orleans December 16, 1863.

Joseph P. Hipes, discharged February 15, 1863.

David Jetmore, discharged April 20, 1863.

David Kinsey, discharged November 6, 1862.

John Lacey, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., February 27, 1863.

Morris Lykins, discharged July 18, 1863.

James C. Lacey, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Stephen Losh, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 24, 1863.

George W. Losh, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 12, 1863.

Willson P. Lacey, died at Young's Point, La., February 10, 1863.

James Mumford, died at Carrollton, La., August 25, 1863.

A. H. McClanahan, died at Muncie, Ind., September 14, 1863.

John W. Moody, discharged October 17, 1863.

William H. Martin, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 24, 1863.

Joseph W. Nottingham, drowned March 13, 1864, at Matagorda Island, Tex.

Elijah Noftsker, record indefinite.

David Nation, promoted Captain, resigned February 18, 1863.

Valentine Ogle, died at Yazoo River January 1, 1863.

Isaac M. Parsons, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1863.

Edward Petty, died at Young's Point, La., February 3, 1863.

William H. Propps, discharged November 24, 1862.

James Quinn, drowned November 29, 1862.

Levi Reeves, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Thomas Ruble, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 9, 1863.

Simon Rector, died at Indianapolis June 24, 1863.

Henry Reynolds, died at Milliken's Bend, La., August 4, 1863.

James L. Richman, discharged April 20, 1863.

James Shockley, discharged February 15, 1863.

David Shockley, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 7, 1863.

George W. Shroyer, discharged August 1, 1863.

Christian Slack, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1863.

Isaac Shaw, drowned March 13, 1864.

John W. Saunders, discharged May 4, 1863.

W. H. Stradling, died at East Pascagoula, Miss., January 5, 1865.

William Turner, died at Young's Point, La., March 3, 1863.

John R. Thompson, died at Milliken's Bend, La., March 29, 1863.

Larkins Turner, transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment June 15, 1865, as Corporal; mustered out November 15, 1865.

Martin Van Buskirk, discharged 1864.

Anthony Worley, died at Young's Point, La., February 11, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Jacob B. Trout, mustered out July 5, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Adam H. Cline, Obediah Stottler, John M. Shoemaker.

Reese Carter, discharged April 4, 1863, for disability.

Thomas J. Graves, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.
Abraham Mitchem, discharged March 5, 1863, for disability.
Charles T. Rainer, discharged October 2, 1863, for disability.
Augustus L. Sayford, killed at Thomson's Hill May 1, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Nathaniel Brown, discharged April 20, 1863, for disability.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

COMPANY M.

James W. Curtis, mustered out September 15, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS).

Mustered in at Richmond, Ind., September 3, 1862; Nelson Trusler, Colonel.

Mustered out June 14, 1865.

STATISTICS.

Officers, 43; men, 906; recruits, 78; total, 1,027.

Officers died, 7; men died, 200; deserters, 53.

ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT.

It was mustered into service at Richmond on the 3d of September, 1862, with Col. Nelson Trusler in command, and left for Covington, Ky., five days later, and was immediately assigned to the defense of Cincinnati, then threatened by Gen. Kirby Smith. On the 1st of October, 1862, it left by rail for Point Pleasant, in Western Virginia. Again it broke camp and set out for Guyandotte, Va., October 13, and remained there doing scout duty until some time in November, then leaving for Catlettsburg and Cassville, Ky. At the latter place, it was stationed until February 7, 1863. Ten days later, it went to Louisville, and was subsequently assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Army of Kentucky, proceeding thence to Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until the 5th of March. Leaving Nashville, it remained in camp at Franklin, in the same State, until June 3, when it moved to Triune, and was further assigned to duty in the First Brigade, First Division of the Reserve Corps, under Gen. Granger, on the 8th of June, 1863. Three days after the new assignment, the battle of Triune was fought, in which the enemy was repulsed. In this engagement the Eighty-fourth took an active part. The after-part of this action was the pursuit of the rebel Gen. Bragg. On the 23d of June, the regiment marched to Middleton, Shelbyville and Wartrace, camping at the latter point until August 12, 1863. Upon leaving this place, the march was continued to Estell Springs, Tenn., on the 20th of August; thence to Tullahoma, Tenn., Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., and finally to Chattanooga, arriving at the latter place on the 13th of September, 1863. Camping at Rossville till the 18th of September, it again marched to the front and took position on the left of the Army of the Cumberland. After participating in the battle of Chickamauga, and suffering a loss of one hundred and twenty-five in killed and wounded, it returned to Rossville, crossed the Tennessee River, and stationed for picket duty opposite to Lookout Mountain, during the succeeding nine days. Then it moved to Moccasin Point, and remained there until the 11th of November, whence it marched to Shell Mound, and remained there till January 26, 1864. At that date, it was assigned to the Second Brigade (Whittaker's), First Division (Stanley's), Fourth Army Corps, under the command of Gen. Granger, and left for Blue Springs, Tenn., the same day, reaching Cleveland, in the same State, on the 6th of February. On the 17th, it marched to Buzzard Roost, engaged the enemy at that point on the 25th, and then returned to Cleveland, where it remained until the 3d of May, moving thence with Sherman toward Atlanta.

On the route to that objective point, they took active part in the following battles: At Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 7, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 9; Resaca, May 15; Kingston, in June; at Pumpkin Vine Church and Pine Mountain, during the first half of June, 1864; at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22; at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27; in front of Atlanta from July to September, 1864; and, incidental to the operations before Atlanta, at Shoal's Creek, in June; at Peach Tree Creek, July 20; at Dalton, August 15; at Jonesboro, in September; at Lovejoy's Station, September 2, and the surrender of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, occupying the city on the 2d in force. After a short respite from the labors of the campaign, the Eighty-fourth was transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division (Grose's), and left Atlanta on the 3d of October, arriving at Chattanooga on the 30th. From there it moved by rail to Athens, Ala., and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving at the latter place on the 4th of November, 1864. Leaving Pulaski, it moved forward toward Columbia, Tenn., on the 23d, reaching Franklin on the 30th, where it engaged the enemy in battle the same day. Immediately afterward, the regiment took up the line of march to Nashville, arriving there on the 1st of December. On the 15th, it attacked Hood's army, and in the two days' action suffered a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded. Having crossed the Tennessee in pursuit of Hood, it was subsequently ordered to Huntsville, Ala., and reached that point on the 3d of January, 1865. Here the regiment remained on duty until the 13th of March, and then went to Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Bull's Gap and Shields' Mills, remaining there till the 18th of April. Moving thence to Nashville on the 23d, it was mustered out of service at that place on the 14th of June following. The recruits belonging to this regiment were then assigned to duty in the Fifty-seventh, serving in that regiment, in Texas, till the 14th of December, 1865, when it also was mustered out. On the 15th of June, the Eighty-fourth left Nashville, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 17th, where a public reception was given on the 26th, at which congratulatory speeches were made by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey, Gen. Wilder and others.

The regiment at first numbered 949; at last it numbered only 349, showing a loss from the casualties incident to war, of 600 men.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Lieutenant Colonel—Samuel Orr, resigned December 9, 1863.

Major—John C. Taylor, September 1, 1864, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel; resigned March 12, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—Tecumseh Kilgore, August 5, 1863, transferred as Assistant Surgeon to the Thirteenth Cavalry; promoted to Surgeon, and mustered out with the regiment June 14, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon—Henry Kirby, November 22, 1862, promoted to Surgeon; mustered out June 14, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Captain—John H. Ellis, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant—George C. Hatfield, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Spence, resigned October 8, 1863.

Sergeants—Frank Ellis, promoted Captain, mustered out June 14, 1865; Ralph S. Gregory, discharged December 4, 1863, for disability; Edward H. Hows, mustered out June 14, 1865; Daniel Burket, transferred to United States Engineer Corps July 25, 1864, mustered out as Corporal September 26, 1865; James M. Winsett, promoted to Second Lieutenant, mustered out June 26, 1865, as First Sergeant.

Corporals—Alfred A. Riggs, mustered out June 14, 1865; Amos W. Kirkwood, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Samuel B. Smith, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Emanuel J. McDermitt, mustered out June 14, 1865; Joseph Stiffler, mustered out June 14, 1865; William Needham, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 29, 1863; John M. Conner, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; John M. Thomson, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant.

Musicians—Aaron Reading, died at Nashville April 16, 1863; Mowry H. Thompson, died at Cincinnati February 20, 1863.

Wagoner—William Switzer, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Privates—John Browning, Ethan R. Brown, William Bost, Henry Cline, William Crow, Abraham Cemer, John C. Dunn, William Foorman, Thomas R. Gregory (as Sergeant), Anson Greenman (as Corporal), Samuel Gerrard, John H. Green, Thomas Klugh (as Corporal), William Lamb, Wilson A. Martin, John D. Morris, Donaldson Martin, John H. Null, Azariah Reading, Jehu Reynolds, Noah H. Reasoner, Henry Reasoner, David W. Reynolds (as Corporal), John Richey. Benjamin F. Ralston, Nathan N. Spence, David W. Slonaker, Andrew J. Shellabarger, Gen. George W. Smith (as Corporal), Elisha Wright, Sampson H. Williams (as Corporal).

Isaac B. Babb, died at Stevenson, Ala., September 26, 1863, of wounds.

John Brandt, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 24, 1864, of wounds.

David H. Babb, transferred to Marine Brigade.

George W. Clark, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., December 4. 1862.

Harvey G. Childs, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.. October 13, 1863.

Lewis Bantz, died at Covington, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Newton Cochran, mustered out June 10, 1865.

William Case, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863, of wounds.

John W. Coulson, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., December 20, 1864.

John Carmichael, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Benjamin R. Dunn, died at Chattanooga November 20, 1863, of wounds.

Alexander B. Dillon, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Aaron Edwards, killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 24, 1864.

William Farmer, died at Cassville January 26, 1863.

George W. Gregory, discharged July 8, 1864.

Thomas H. Green, discharged September 10, 1863.

Henry H. Green, died at Nashville April 9, 1863.

Andrew Gustin, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 16, 1864.

Francis B. Gregory, promoted to First Lieutenant; mustered out June 14, 1865.

Eli Gandy, discharged April 15, 1865.

James Hoosack, killed at Lovejoy's Station September 2, 1864.

George W. Harris, died at home November 5, 1864, of wounds.

Elijah Huston, died at Indianapolis February 17, 1864.

Nathaniel Jackson, killed at Atlanta August 14, 1864.

John W. Jackson, died at Ashland, Ky., February 26, 1863.

Oscar Keenan, transferred to the Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Tecumseh Kilgore, discharged November 15, 1863, as Hospital Steward.

David Lenox, died at home July 1, 1864.

William H. Long, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Isaac Lewis, discharged January 16, 1863.

George W. Lamar, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Meredith Lockhart, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

James L. Martin, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps January 10, 1865.

Edward C. Mitchell, discharged October 14, 1863.

Henry McCoy, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

George W. Newhouse, died at Nashville October 8, 1863.

George W. Nixon, mustered out June 30, 1865.

Simeon W. Rader, discharged May 26, 1864.

Joseph P. Reynolds, died at New Albany, Ind., May 30, 1863.

Jonathan Redpath, died at Chattanooga June 30, 1865.

John H. Rubart, died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1863.

J. J. Richey, transferred to the Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Isaac Sharp, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 2, 1864.

John Sanders, mustered out May 29, 1865.

William R. Smith, discharged in September, 1863.

John W. Smith, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

George W. Slonaker, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 11, 1863.

James C. Secrist, died at Louisville, Ky., September 29, 1863.

William M. Shrack, mustered out June 8, 1865, as Corporal.

Hiram B. Shideler, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Jacob M. V. Slonaker, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

James W. Snider, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Jeremiah Thomas, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865, Corporal; mustered out December 14, 1865, as Sergeant.

Jacob Taylor, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out December 14, 1865, as Sergeant.

John W. Thorne, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Hugh W. Vincent, mustered out June 3, 1865.

John W. Wooster, transferred to United States Engineer Corps July 16, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1865.

Robert A. Williams, died at Nashville June 1, 1863.

Simon Windsor, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 29, 1863.

John F. Wright, transferred to Engineer Corps July 18, 1864; mustered out June 30, 1865.

John W. Wilson, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., August 25, 1863.

John H. Willson, killed at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., February 26, 1864.

Caleb Winget, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.

Philip Younce, died at Indianapolis February 17, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Robert B. Heuchan, January 1, 1865; resigned March 17, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Captain—John C. Taylor, promoted to Major, to Lieutenant Colonel; resigned March 12, 1865.

First Lieutenant—James H. Orr, promoted to Captain of Company K; mustered out with the regiment.

Second Lieutenant—William A. McClellan, promoted to First Lieutenant, to Captain; mustered out with regiment.

Sergeants—Horace E. Williams, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, to Captain of Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment; Orlando H. Swain, promoted to First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, mustered out June 14, 1865, as First Sergeant; John Fifer, mustered out June 14, 1865; Thomas J. Applegate, discharged May 9, 1863; Robert M. Snodgrass, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Corporals—George W. Campbell, transferred to Engineer Corps July 27, 1864, mustered out June 26, 1865; Wesley T White, mustered out June 28, 1864, for wounds; George C. Nixon, died June 3, 1864, of wounds; John W. Winset, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; Andrew J. Collins, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863; John Pittenger, mustered out June 14, 1865; Bradley Landry, discharged July 2, 1863; James C. Stephenson, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant.

Musicians—Warren C. Gallahue, mustered out June 14, 1865; Isaac Randall, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Principal Musician.

Wagoner—Rufus W. Taylor, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Privates—George D. Applegate, as Corporal; Miles Conrad, Erastus H. Dowell, Henry H. Eppard, John Ginsber, William Goings, Jacob D. Hawks, Wilson Hutchings; Edward Harrold, as Corporal; Thomas Hunt; George Knight, as Corporal; Samuel A. Kelly; Amos R. Keen, as Corporal; Henry H. Langdon, Samuel Lamar, George W. Langdon, John Motes, Samuel McNairy, William H. Moore, Samuel Myers, Nicholas Finnegan, Smith R. Perdieu; William R. Pittenger, as Corporal; Stephen Price, Robert S. Ratcliff, Moses Ratcliff, David R. Reed, Benton Skinner, Elsey Stephenson, James L. Truitt, Jesse Thomas, William Welch, Granville Walden; Henry C. Wallace, as Corporal; Francis M. Winset.

William Applegate, discharged February 20, 1863.

Joseph Albin, died March, 1864.

Elza Bartlett, died August 3, 1864.

James Benadum, died September 28, 1862.

Alexander Brown, died October 9, 1863.

Henry Baney, died May 31, 1862, in Andersonville Prison.

William Barrett, discharged.

Alexander Bolton, discharged September 12, 1863.

Lorenzo D. Bates, died October 8, 1863.

William H. Berry, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out December 14, 1865, as Sergeant.

Hezekiah Campbell, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Benjamin Campbell, died December 25, 1862.

Peter Crum, died September 23, 1863.

Zachariah Cecil, discharged May 20, 1865.

James H. Davis, died at Nashville July 3, 1863.

David Dick, died March 8, 1863.

James R. Ducket, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.

Ephraim Emmons, died December 30, 1863.

Allen Eppard, died January 13, 1865.

William Foracre, discharged December 9, 1863.

William Groenendyke, discharged July 20, 1863.

William Gerrard, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Lewis Huston, died July 12, 1864, of wounds.

Calvin Hitchcock, discharged.

John H. Harlan, promoted to Captain, Commissary Sergeant.

John J. Hays, discharged December 14, 1863.

William Hays, died March 15, 1863.

James Iseley, mustered out May 29, 1865.

John Justice, mustered out May 29, 1865.

Elijah W. Johnson, mustered out May 29, 1865.

Ev C. Kennedy, promoted to Lieutenant One Hundred and Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in Regular Army; mustered out February 10, 1866.

Benjamin Luce, died October 4, 1863.

W. L. Lenon, died November 28, 1863.

Jacob A. Myers, discharged May 9, 1863.

Henry L. Miller, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out June 30, 1865.

William McKinley, died July 10, 1864, of wounds.

James R. Moore, died May 9, 1863.

Levi A. Miller, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.

Adam Madill, transferred to Engineer Corps July 25, 1864; mustered out June 30, 1865.

David Mohler, transferred to Engineer Corps July 25, 1864; mustered out June 30, 1865.

John Patty, discharged February 14, 1865.

Reuben Pittenger, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

Isaac Reid, died July 28, 1863.

Albert Reed, died July 21, 1863.

James R. Reed, died October 25, 1865.

Jacob Shroyer, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

William Stephenson, mustered out May 16, 1865.

John W. Shroyer, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.

James M. Sparr, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.

Humphrey Triplett, died July 1, 1864, of wounds, as Sergeant.

Ezra Woodring, discharged April 5, 1864.

Nathan Ward, died.

Merit D. Willson, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 1, 1863.

Horace B. Waters, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Michael Young, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Jesse Jackson, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 31, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Josiah Hodson, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John W. White, commissioned June 1, 1865, mustered out December 14, 1865, as First Sergeant.

COMPANY K.

Captains—Henry Kirby, promoted to Assistant Surgeon, to Surgeon; mustered out with regiment June 14, 1865. James H. Orr, commissioned January 6, 1863; mustered out with regiment June 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Noble B. Gregory, killed at Nashville December 16, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—George S. Iams, resigned November 28, 1863.

Sergeants—Felix G. Cross, promoted to First Lieutenant; mustered out with regiment June 14, 1865. Amos L. Wilson, lost leg in battle of Nashville December 16, 1864; discharged June 7, 1865. Jacob Stahl, died January 23, 1865, of wounds. John H. Helm, promoted to Second Lieutenant; mustered out June 14, 1865, as First Sergeant. Reuben Patrick, discharged November 5, 1862.

Corporals—Isaac Battreall, died October 12, 1862; John K. Carlyle, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Corporal; James McGinnis, record indefinite; George W. Evans, died October 25, 1863; George W. Brandt, died May 4, 1863; George H. Maddox, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1864; Isaac McDermitt, mustered out June 14, 1865, as Sergeant; James Racer, mustered out May 1, 1865.

Musicians—William Pickett, mustered out June 14, 1865; Lewis T. Willson, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Wagoner—Benoni R. Thomas, discharged March 19, 1865.

Privates—W. T. Allen, William A. Boyd; Isatus Boyd, as Corporal; Martin Bolimer, Alexander H. Clift, Robert B. Craw; Ebenezer T. Chaffee, promoted to Adjutant; Jacob Creck, Luther Hamilton, Clark Haywood, James Hamilton, George W. Holdren, David Little, John McMullen, Archibald S. H. Neff, William H. Phillabaum, William T. Ross, as Corporal; Daniel H. Sullivan; Edward Shideler, as Corporal; Ezra Stahl,as Sergeant Major; Peter Shideler; John W. Thornburg, as Sergeant; Laban Williams; A. H. Wasson, as Corporal; Joseph Wasson.

John R. Adsit, discharged October 28, 1864.

John W. Battreall, discharged August 20, 1863.

Thomas Barrett, died March 26, 1864.

George Brock, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out December 14, 1864.

James Buchanan, record indefinite.

Arthur M. Boyd, discharged March 7, 1865.

William Boliner, died at home March 1, 1863.

George W. Brady, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps January 10, 1865.

Patrick Carmichael, died December 13, 1863, of wounds.

John N. Culbertson, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment; mustered out May 25, 1865, for disability.

John M. W. Culbertson, discharged May 18, 1863.

Freeborn Culbertson, discharged November 4, 1863.

Joseph A. Cross, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

Charles H. Clore, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

Soloman A. Dean, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Henry C. Davidson, promoted to Assistant Surgeon of Fifty-fourth Regiment; resigned March 23, 1863.

Nathan W. Dean, transferred to Fify-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

William Everett, discharged August 5, 1863.

Moses Gunnion, died April 24, 1863.

Albert Gerrard, discharged December 6, 1862.

William H. Hightower, died October 16, 1863.

George W. Holdren, mustered out at the close of the war.

Benjamin F. Holdren, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

David L. Jones, discharged August 20, 1863.

John Jenkins, discharged October 23, 1862.

Benjamin Kitsmiller, died December 11, 1864.

Joseph Love, died January 1, 1863.

James J. Lucky, died December 7, 1862.

James W. Landon, died August 18, 1863.

Lewis C. Landon, record indefinite.

David Little, record indefinite.

Solomon McCormick, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out.

W. F. McInturf, discharged April 9, 1864.

William Minton, discharged November 9, 1863.

George Neff, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Thomas M. O'Neal, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps September 20, 1863.

Fantley H. Naylor, lost on the Sultana.

Thomas Pacey, missing at Chickamauga.

Daniel Phillabaum, died May 2, 1863.

David W. Roberts, killed at Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 9, 1864.

David C. Rowden, discharged October 19, 1863.

Henry C. Russey, discharged January 10, 1865.

David Sailors, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 15, 1862.

John C. Turner, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 15, 1864.

Jacob Van Gordon, died August 15, 1864, of wounds.

William W. Wade, died July 1, 1864.

James Wilson, discharged August 20, 1863.

Francis Williams, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1865.

Benoni G. Wilson, transferred to Fifty-seventh Regiment June 9, 1865; mustered out December 14, 1865.

Isaac Wright transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 23, 1864.

NINETIETH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS—FIFTH CAVALRY).

Mustered into service at Indianapolis, Ind., September 9, 1862, with Felix W. Graham, Colonel in command. It was mustered out June 16, 1865.

Officers, 51; men, 1,191; recruits, 522. Total, 1,764. Officers died, 1; men died, 216; deserters, 125.

FIELDS OF OPERATION.

Indiana border, in 1862–63; in Kentucky, in 1863; pursuit of Morgan in 1863; East Tennessee, in 1863–64; against Atlanta, in 1864; Stoneman's raid in Georgia in 1864; in Tennessee, in 1864; Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1865.

The Fifth Cavalry was engaged in twenty-two battles and skirmishes. It marched 2,400 miles, and was transported 1,000 miles by water. Took 640 prisoners; the total of casualties being 829, as follows: Killed in action, 34; died from wounds, 13; died in rebel prisons, 115; died in hospitals, 74; wounded in action, 72; captured in action, 497; officers wounded, 6; officers killed, 1; officers captured, 17. Total, 829. Only three from Delaware County are set down to the Ninetieth Regiment.

COMPANY C.

Henry McDermitt, mustered out June 15, 1865.

Samuel Mann, mustered out June 15, 1865.

William Nation, discharged November 12, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

This regiment was mustered into service at Wabash, Ind., on the 17th of September, 1862, under command of William Garver, Colonel. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th of June, 1865. At the mustering in of the regiment, there were 44 officers, 904 men, 124 recruits—in all, 1,072. Upon being mustered out, it was found that the casualties of the regiment had been 4 officers and 246 men killed; 41 deserters.

FIELDS OF OPERATION.

Against Kirby Smith, in Kentucky; in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1862–63; Rosecrans' campaign in those States during the year 1863; against Atlanta, in 1864; the pursuit of Hood during the same year, and Sherman's march to the sea, concluding in the march through the Carolinas in 1865. The regiment was engaged in 12 battles and other actions; marched 3,507 miles; went by rail 759 miles and by steamer 650 miles, making in all 4,916 miles. Its route traversed Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. The battles in which it participated were the following: Milton, Tennessee, March 18, 1863, in which 43 were killed and wounded; McMinnville, Tennessee, April 20, 1863; Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863—loss 3 killed, 85 wounded and 16 missing, in all 114; Mission Ridge, Georgia, November 25, 1863—loss 34 killed and wounded; Adairsville, Georgia, May, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Cassville, Georgia, May 19, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Kenesaw, Georgia, June 27, 1864; the siege of Atlanta, from July 21 to September 2, 1864, including Jonesboro, on the 1st of September.

COMPANY E.

Isaac Bales, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 21, 1863.

Samuel Bales, discharged March 16, 1863.

Ephraim Howell, discharged February 14, 1865.

Rolla F. Howell, mustered out June 24, 1865.

William E. McDaniel, mustered out June 24, 1865.

John Yost, missing in action at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

MORGAN'S RAID REGIMENTS—(MINUTE MEN).

July 8, 1863.—Late at night, word was brought to Indianapolis that about six thousand cavalry, with four pieces of cannon, had crossed the Ohio River and were moving on Corydon. Gov. Morton at once called for troops, and, within forty-eight hours, 65,000 men had tendered their services. Thirteen regiments and one battalion were organized immediately for the emergency. One regiment was formed July 9; six regiments were mustered in July 10; five regiments July 12, and one July 13. The regiments were numbered from the One Hundred and Second to the One Hundred and Fourteenth, inclusive. The statistics of these regiments are exhibited in the following: One Hundred and Second, organized July 10, 1863, contained 623 men, under command of Col. Benjamin M. Gregory; mustered in the same day; mustered out July 17, 1863. One Hundred and Third, organized July 10, 1863, containing 681 men, under command of Col. Lawrence S. Shuler; was mustered into service the same day; mustered out July 16, 1863. One Hundred and Fourth, organized July 10, 1863, with 719 men, under command of Col. James Gavin; mustered into service the same day; mustered out July 18, 1863. One Hundred and Fifth, organized July 12, 1863, with 713 men, Col. Kline G. Shryock in command; mustered into service the same day; mustered out July 18, 1863. One Hundred and Sixth, organized July 12, 1863, with 792 men, commanded by Col. Isaac P. Gray; was mustered into service the same day; mustered out July 18, 1863. One Hundred and Seventh, organized July 12, 1863, with Dewitt C. Rugg, Colonel in command; was mustered into service July 12, 1863; mustered out July 18, 1863. One Hundred and Eighth, organized July 12, 1863, with 710 men, commanded by Col. William C. Wilson; mustered into service the same day; mustered out July 18, 1863. One Hundred and Ninth, organized July 10, 1863, and mustered into service the same day, with 709 men, under command of Col. John R. Mahan; was mustered out July 17, 1863. One Hundred and Tenth, organized July 12, 1863, and mustered into service the same day, with 836 men, under the comman of Col. Graham N. Fitch; mustered out July 15, 1863. One Hundred and Eleventh, organized July 15, 1863, with 733 men, and mustered into service the same day, Col. Robert Conover in command; mustered out July 15, 1863. One Hundred and Twelfth, organized and mustered into service July 10, 1863, with 703 men, in command of Col. Hiram F. Braxton; was mustered out July 17, 1863. One Hundred and Thirteenth, organized and mustered into service July 10, 1863, with 526 men, commanded by Col. George W. Burge; was mustered out July 16, 1863. One Hundred and Fourteenth, organized July 9, 1863, and mustered into service the same day, with 383 men, under the command of Col. Samuel Lambertson.

The One Hundred and Tenth Regiment contained two companies from Delaware County—Companies E, of 92 men, and F, 65 men. The One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment contained four companies from Delaware County—Companies A, 88 men, D, 58 men, F, 47 men, and I, 68 men. For the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, Delaware County furnished no regimental officers. Company officers and men were furnished that regiment, as follows:

COMPANY E.

Captain—Albert L. Zimmerman.

First Lieutenant—Joseph H. Kirk.

Second Lieutenant—W. B. Williams.

Sergeants—John M. Russey, William L. Little, Samuel C. Spalding, William H. Current and John B. Pence.

Corporals—Sell L. Davis, William H. Scudder, John Kirby, Webster Smith.

Privates—James T. Austin, Robert Adams, Jacob Aughe, Henry Adams, Edward W. Brady, Samuel Brady, Thomas S. Benham, Spencer H. Benadum, Marion Baldwin, Franklin Benadum, Robert Beuoy, William Crouch, George Coffeen, Edward H. Cowan, Joseph Clark, James M. Catterline, John A. Deal; John A. Douglass, David Duffenbaugh, Lewis Ethell, Joseph Fox, Andrew J. George, George S. Howland, Samuel R. Hutchinson, Mornay Helm, Daniel Huffer, Samuel V. Huffer, George Hazzard, Adelbert Haines, Cyril Jones, George Kirby, Hall Little, David Lynn, John A. Lovett, James McPherson, John Messick, Henry Matthews, Squire Miller, James Mack, Frederick McClellan, Frank McClellan, John R. Mason, Elder M. Mitchener, Cyrus Neely, Joseph Newman, George W. Nixon, Thomas Parker, William H. Powell, Samuel Parker, Thomas Q. Parker, Samuel Rodman, Richard L. Richardson, Francis M. Richardson, Patrick Ryan, Frederick E. Retz, George W. Reasoner, Henry Rodman, Levin W. Shaffer, Stephen Streeter, John W. Scudder, Charles Sweeney, Joseph Steele, Timothy Shannon, James Thomas, Leonidas S. Turne, Henry Vice, George W. Watson, Henry Worrell, Ambrose Willson, Levi Wilcoxon, John Wilcoxon, William B. Waldo, Albert Wright, William Winslow, John Youky.

COMPANY F.

Captain—James R. Nation.
First Lieutenant—William Wright.
Second Lieutenant—William Nation.

Sergeants—J. W. Thornburg, Noah Harrold, Isaac Sowerwine, William Graves, N. E. Conn.

Corporals—John Needham, George Miller, Benjamin Brown, James J. Crouch.

Privates—Peter Asher, Isaac Arnold, Shem Bowers, George Bowers, Samuel Brown, William Brown, David Brown, Charles Brown, George Besser, Michael Bowers, Charles W. Clevenger, Jonathan Clevenger, John Clevenger, Albert Culbertson, John Carmichael, Milton Davis, Isaac Downing, Taylor Gibson, William Gibson, George Gibson, Walter Gibson, Richard Gibson, Ephraim Harrold, Milo Harrold, Valentine Harrold, Aaron Hill; George Heath, James T. Harrison, Lewis Johnson, Charles Johnson, James T. Johnson, J. M. McKinney, Abram Micham, Thomas Madden, William Needham, Isaac Needham, James Powers, Isaac Rinker, John Simpson, John Sherman, Thomas Shaw, George W. Stephenson, John W. Tuttle, Darlin Tuttle, W. S. Thornburg, Thomas Thornburg, Reuben Thompson, Sherrod B. West, Charles H. Weaver, Harvey White, William Windson, Christian Williams, James Wright.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT—(MINUTE MEN.)

COMPANY A.

Captain—J. H. Koontz.
First Lieutenant—Alexander Miller.
Second Lieutenant—John J. Jones.

Sergeants—John T. Runolds, George W. Kilgore, William F. Coppersmith, William Applegate, Gilbert S. Taudrey.

Corporals—Samuel Jones, James W. Reynolds, Henry C. Parkison, Isaac Neely.

Privates—James R. Applegate, David Antim, Elliott Allen, William Combs, James W. Curtis, Roark Cole, William Cock, Theophilus Davis, Cyrus Dragoo, Conrad Dippell, Daniel Dragoo, Isaac Eppard, Jacob Erther, C. E. Gilbert, Andrew Gray, William Gilbert, Sylvanus Hawk, William Harmon, William Horn, William W. Hensley, John W. Howell, Isham Humphrey, James A. Jester, Charles E. Jones, Alfred F. Jones, John W. Jones, William H. Jones, Vachel Kendall, William R. Landry, George Liable, Stewart H. Literal, William Marker, Richard N. Miller, George McKinley, William J. Morgan, Benjamin F. Neely, Matthias Pitser, Michael Pitser, William Pitser, Samuel Parkison, William S. Pitser, John Paty, George W. Parkison, William J. Patterson, Richard M. Rader, William Rader, Jesse M. Rollins, William H. Reynolds, George W. Reed, John Shields, Joseph Stewart, John A. Swift, John Swift, Jacob Staley, William N. Stewart, Jesse Swift, Jacob Shimer, James Taylor, John W. Taylor, John B. Turner, Darlin M. Tuttle, Jerry Van Note, S. S. Van Note, David Van Buskirk, Hugh Walker, Jesse H. Williamson, Matthew S. Walker, William N. White, Philip R. Weicle, James Williamson, Joseph T. White, F. E. White, Nathaniel Yingling, Hamilton Yingling.

COMPANY D.

Captain—Christopher C. Ruggles.
First Lieutenant—Levi Clark.
Second Lieutenant—William H. Props.

Sergeants—Charles Carter, Owen M. Wilson, George Reynolds, Isaac Lewis, Matthew McCormack.

Corporals—Joseph M. Reynolds, George F. Black, Jacob Stiffler, John Mendwall.

Privates—James V. Abbott, Hiram Adams, Robert Brant, Allen T. Brandt, Lucas Brandt, William D. Barley, John Cohorn, Dennis Cabinall, Dillard Drake, Charles Ellis, Daniel Green, Jeremiah Gerrard, Benjamin Holdren, Daniel Haines, John Haines, Frederick Haines, Daniel Jackson, Peter B. Kennedy, Nelson Kirkpatrick, Calvin Keenan, Uriah Low, James Mitchell, William McCormack, John R Mansfield, Robert Mansfield, James Northcut, Edward Purdue, David Pixley, Thomas Retherford, George Stafford, James R. Stafford, John Stafford, John Shideler, Joseph K. Shideler, John Sebring, William Smith, B. F. Slonaker, Frederick Stiffler, Jacob M. Slonaker, Jerry Thomas, Hiram Vincent, Lewis Vincent, William Walburn, Goldsberry Wilson, James Williams, Abijah A. Younce.

COMPANY F.

Captain—James P. Snodgrass.
First Lieutenant—Hiram H Harter.
Second Lieutenant—Peter Trimble.

Sergeants—David Reed, James Moore, William Tinker, Jefferson Snodgrass, Samuel Finner.

Corporals—James Childs, James McLaughlin, James Smith, Lewis McLaughlin.

Privates—Thomas Antrim, William C. Antrim, Jefferson Antrim, David Antrim, Robert Baley, James Curts, Thomas J. Danner, Richard A. Danner, Sylvester George, Levi Hawk, Jacob Isley, Samuel Isley, George McLaughlin, John R. Miller, William McLaughlin, Jefferson McLaughlin, Samuel Noble, William F. Null, Green P. Reeder, James Reed, James M. Reed, George W. Resoes, Amos Ratliff, Samuel Reed, Samuel Stout, Barnet B. Stephenson, John Stout, David Shepherd, George W. Secrist, Matthew S. Swift, William G. Snodgrass, Joseph Thomas, Francis Van Buskirk, Samuel Welch, Samuel A. White.

COMPANY I.

Captain—Jacob H. Wysor.
First Lieutenant—Daniel W. Place.
Second Lieutenant—Joseph Edmonds.

Sergeants—Ozias L. Elliott, Frank Addington, Thomas Jones, Benjamin Place, Moses Butts.

Corporals—Henry Snyder, John Heffner, Peter Fagle, James Carpenter.

Privates—James Adams, James Andrews, Watson Adams, William Berry, John Berry, William J. Berk, John D. Bunch, William H. Brown, John W. Branson, Job M. Crabtree, George Coffeen, James Campbell, Wellington Cunningham, Patrick Dure, Jacob Dodson, John Dungan, Ezra Dick, Henry Dick, Levi Dick, John Decamp, Walter Everett, Michael Frewner, John M. Flinn, Squire Freeman, George Feathers, George Gordon, Ervin Graves, William Gordon, Robert Hines, Henry Hankins, George Huff, James Kinney, Henry Klein, Charles King, David Lee, Jerry Muncey, Squire Miller, Samuel Muncey, Thomas Moore, Laf McCormick, Samuel McCormick, James Cline, Reuben Prichard, George Parker, Samuel Parsons, George Robinson, Samuel Rodman, William Rich, Francis Shell, Jasper Snyder, Samuel Swear, Joseph Turner, Cole Wingate, Charles C. Willson, George Willson, Joseph Walling.

The regiments numbered 110 and 111 were not called into the field, and were mustered out July 15, 1863, two or three days after they were mustered into the service.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT (SIX MONTHS).

Mustered into service at La Fayette, Ind., September 17, 1863, and mustered out in February, 1864.

STATISTICS

Officers, 39; men, 958; recruits, 15; died, 95; deserters 13.

Colonel—Thomas J. Brady; mustered out, time expired. Re-entered service as Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment; breveted Brigadier General March 13, 1865.

The field of operations occupied by the One Hundred and Seventeenth during the period of its service, was chiefly in East Tennessee, among the mountains, and for the most part in midwinter. As a consequence, the ordeal was a severe one, and the officers and men suffered accordingly. Their work, nevertheless, was well done, and deserving the commendations of the people.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT (SIX MONTHS).

Mustered into service at Wabash, Ind., on the 16th of September, 1863, with 38 officers and 949 men; subsequently 30 recruits were enlisted and incorporated with the regiment. Col. George W. Jackson was placed in command. The casualties of the campaign made the following showing: died, 81; deserted, 26.

COMPANY C.

Captain—Albert L. Zimmerman, mustered out—term expired.
First Lieutenant—Samuel C. Spalding, mustered out—time expired.

Sergeants—William J. Current, Robert H. Clift, William A. Crouch, Abner Saunders, Henry Lyon.

Corporals—George Reese, George W. Watson, William Nixon, George Reasoner, Alexander McKinley, Josiah Saucer, Morris Michener, Daniel Huffer.

Musicians—Charles Warner, John Brennan.

Wagoner—John Dickersort.

Privates—William Brown, Milton Burnett, Zachariah Blake, William Burke, Job Crabtree, James M. Clark, Jasper Culbertson, Elisha Conner, James Campbell, Reedy Cowgill, Andrew J. Driscoll, Dillard Drake, John W. Dewitt, John P. Dunning, Caley T. Ellis, Henry Evans, William Emerson, Joseph Foreacre, Joseph Fox, Michael Fanner, Jefferson Fusan, Michael Friedline, Isaac Gibson, Charles Gibson, John Gibson, George W. Gibson, Peter Hester, Mornay Helm, Frederick Huber, George S. Huston, James Jarnigan, Eli Jarnigan, Silas Jenkins, Robert J. Jones, Thomas Karnes, Jacob S. Keller, Philip Larkins, William Lastutter, William J. Lee, Andrew J. Lyon, William McCormick, John Messick, Elias Miller, Adam Michener, Dennis Martin, William T. Merrill, William R. Newhouse, Joseph Newhouse, Joseph Noble, Patrick Owens, James Parker, George Parker, Oscar Parker, William H. Painter, Orson Potter, William Rich, William H. Richer, John Shuman, James Summerville, Martin Smiley, William H. Scudder, William H. Steel, John W. Scudder, John Tuttle, John M. Thornburg, Theophilus Thornburg, Philip Woodward, William P. Waldo, Henry C. Worl, Samuel L. Warner, Noah Wirt, Joseph Ward, Simon Young.

ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT.

It left Indianapolis for Nicholasville, Ky., on the 19th of September, 1863, reaching Cumberland Gap, in Wilcox's command, on the 3d of October. From there, it marched to Morristown, Greenville, Clinch River; engaged in the battle of Walker's Ford, Tenn., December 2, with a loss of one killed and fourteen wounded, subsequently covering the retreat of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, though strongly pressed by a full rebel brigade on both flanks. After moving to Tazewell, in the mountains, and to other points in that rough and difficult region, it marched to Maynardsville, Tenn., in the month of January, 1864. Thence it moved again to Cumberland Gap, Camp Nelson, and to Indianapolis about the middle of February, 1864. A few days later, the men were mustered out of service and returned once more to their homes.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT—(SEVENTH CAVALRY).

This regiment was mustered into service for three years or during the war, on the 1st day of October, 1863. It was mustered out February 18, 1866, Col. John P. C. Shanks in command. The make-up of the regiment was as follows: Officers, 51; men, 1,151; recruits, 127; total, 1,329. During its term of service, 5 officers died, with 238 men, and 169 deserted.

ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT.

From the time the regiment was mustered into service, on the 1st of October, until the 6th of December, 1863, it was under drill at Camp Shanks, and otherwise instructed in the arts of war. At the latter date, it left Indianapolis for Louisville, Ky., going thence to Union City, Tenn., into camp, and was there assigned to duty in the First Brigade, Sixth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson commanding the cavalry. Afterward, it took up the line of march, under Gen. A. J. Smith, into Northern Mississippi. On the 24th of December, it moved forward to cut off the retreat of Gen. Forrest from Jackson, Tenn. The march was a dreadfully severe one, the thermometer not infrequently ranging below zero—a very low temperature for that latitude. Repulsing the enemy at Paris, Tenn., a sharp fight took place at Egypt Station, Miss., and afterward, on the 22d of February, 1864, the battle of Okalona, Miss., was fought, lasting all day. The loss of the regiment was eighty-four in killed, wounded and missing. The result was a defeat of the Unionists at that point, who returned, afterward, to Memphis. On the 10th of June following, the battle of Guntown was fought, resulting in a disastrous defeat to the Union cause. In this engagement, the loss of the regiment was forty. From the scene of this action, the regiment moved to Vicksburg, and took part in the engagement on the 4th of July, 1864, and that at Fort Gibson on the 13th; and again, in the fight at La Mavoo, Miss., on the 18th August, 1864. In the vicinity of Memphis, on the 4th of October, 1864, seven members of the regiment were killed by guerrillas. Soon after this, the regiment pursued Gen. Price through Arkansas and Missouri, subsequently returning to Memphis by the way of St. Louis. From December 21, 1864, to January 5, 1865, this branch of the army was with Gen. Grierson in his raid through Mississippi, capturing Forrest's camp, at Vernon, December 25, and destroying great quantities of rebel stores, sixteen railroad cars laden with pontoons for Gen. Hood, and 4,000 new English carbines. On the 28th of December, at Egypt, the rebels were attacked and dispersed, and fourteen cars destroyed. The expedition reached Vicksburg on the 5th of January, 1865, and, soon after, another one was formed, penetrating Louisiana, January 26, routing the enemy's forces stationed near Bayou Bartholomew, and then returning to Memphis, whence it proceeded to Alexandria, La., early in June. Here, on the 21st of July, 1865, the regiment was consolidated into six companies, and afterward proceeded to Hempstead, Tex. About this time, the spring of 1865, while the steamer Sultana was ascending the Mississippi River, overcrowded with soldiers and other members of the regiment returning from rebel prisons, several of them were lost. On the 10th of October, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Brown was promoted to Colonel, and assumed command of the regiment. At Austin, Tex., on the 18th of February, 1866, the regiment was mustered out, and, on the 13th of March, the residue of the regiment, consisting of 20 officers and 378 men, arrived at Indianapolis, where they were finally discharged, two days later.

MEMBERS FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

COMPANY F.

Leander Downing, mustered out February 18, 1866.

COMPANY G.

Albert Culbertson, mustered out May 18, 1865.
Daniel G. Downing, mustered out November 17, 1865.
Samuel Downing, mustered out February 18, 1866.
William T. Downing, mustered out February 18, 1866.
John Hurley, honorably discharged February 4, 1865.
Silas M. Shoemaker, mustered out February 18, 1866.
Sanford Shoemaker, mustered out February 18, 1866.
Henry Stewart, record indefinite.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—(NINTH CAVALRY).

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, under command of Col. George W. Jackson, was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 1st of March, 1864, at that time consisting of forty-eight officers and 1,219 men. Subsequently, sixty-seven recruits were included, making the number 1,334. On the 28th of August, 1865, it was mustered out, four officers and two hundred and two men having died in the meantime, and one hundred and twenty-six having deserted.

ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT.

It was recruited during the fall of 1863 and the winter of 1863–64, and organized on the 1st day of March, 1864. George W. Jackson was appointed Colonel, William S. McClure, having declined to accept. The regiment remained in the State under drill until May 3, 1864, when it left the State, partly unmounted, armed with Enfield rifles. It proceeded first to Nashville by rail, and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., remaining at Pulaski till November 23, 1864. In the meantime, it had entered the Forrest and Wheeler campaigns, and participated in the engagement at Sulphur Branch Trestle, in Alabama, on the 25th of September, suffering a loss of one hundred and twenty killed, wounded, missing and prisoners. At the opening of Hood's campaign, the regiment was fully mounted and sent to the front, engaging with Forrest's Cavalry, December 17, 1864, in which it lost twenty-six of its number. After this engagement, the regiment was encamped at Gravelly Springs, Ala., from January 16 to February 6, 1865, being afterward sent to New Orleans on transports, arriving at that place on the 25th of March. At New Orleans they turned over their horses, and went by steamer to Vicksburg, arriving there March 25, doing post duty at that point until the 3d of May following, when, being remounted, it was stationed at various places in Mississippi, moving, on the 22d of May, to Vicksburg, to be mustered out. The regiment was mustered out accordingly, on the 28th of August, 1865, and reached Indianapolis, September 5, where, with other regiments, a public reception was given the following day. A few days later it was finally discharged, and the men sent to their respective homes. At first the regiment was 1,267 strong. On returning, it numbered 386 officers and men. Fifty-seven were lost on the steamer Sultana, in the Mississippi River, by the explosion of a boiler.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Major—James R. Nation; June 5, 1864, mustered out as Captain of Company G.

COMPANY C.

Solomon Bantz, discharged June 16, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Captain—James R. Nathan, promoted Major; mustered out as Captain.

First Lieutenant—Elihu H. Swain, mustered out and honorably discharged May 15, 1865, for disability.

Second Lieutenant—John W. Watts, resigned March 4, 1865.

Privates—John H. Black, Spencer H. Benadum, John Barrett, Jacob Barrett, Jesse Chalfant, Gardner F. Collins; Clarkson Cate, as bugler; Samuel Disbennett, Robert Fadely, William Fertich, as Sergeant; Eli Gaudy; Samuel W. Huffer, promoted to Commissary Sergeant, to Second Lieutenant, mustered out as Commissary Sergeant; Nelson Kirkpatrick, Jacob Keesling; George W. Keesling, as Corporal; Uriah Lowe, David Lee, John M. McCreary; David R. McKinney, as Quartermaster Sergeant; Francis M. Moore, promoted to Second Lieutenant, to First Lieutenant, mustered out as Second Lieutenant; Edward McKeever, Abner Myers; John F. McClellan, as Corporal; David Nihart, as Corporal; Aaron J. Oard, as Sergeant; Thomas Parker; Reuben Pence, as wagoner; Jacob H. Reese, Jacob G. Spradling, William G. Thornburg, Edwin Underwood, Samuel C. Williams, Richard Watts, John H. Will, William B. Wright, as Sergeant; Hiram Allison, mustered out June 17, 1865, as Corporal.

Peter Acker, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Samuel Brown, died at Vicksburg April 15, 1865.
Slias W. Black, mustered out September 27, 1865.
George W. Bowers, died in rebel prison.
Absalom Brown, mustered out July 21, 1865.
Charles W. Clevenger, lost on steamer Sultana April 27, 1865.
Peter Cogshall, mustered out January 10, 1866.
John Cochran, died at Indianapolis April 24, 1864.
John C. Dragoo, died at Indianapolis January 11, 1865.
Jonathan R. Downing, mustered out July 8, 1865.
George Downing, mustered out July 8, 1865.
William H. Graves, lost on steamer Sultana April 27, 1865.
Daniel Gunnion, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Henry C. Hiatt, died in rebel prison.
Horton H. Hanna, mustered out June 17, 1865.
William C. Hooker, lost on the Sultana April 27, 1865.
Lewis Jones, died in rebel prison.
Philip Kessler, mustered out July 20, 1865.
Charles W. King, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Francis M. King, mustered out July 31, 1865.
Peter H. Kline, died at Pulaski, Tenn., September 8, 1864.
Henry J. Kline, mustered out June 17, 1865.
Thomas Maynard, died at New Orleans April 8, 1865.
John M. Maynard, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
John C. McCoy, mustered out June 23, 1865.
James S. Moore, mustered out August 18, 1865.
Samuel McCormick, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Isaac McConnell, mustered out June 10, 1865.
James C. Ollum, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Robert Poland, mustered out July 24, 1865.
Reuben Prichard, mustered out June 2, 1865.

Eben Porter, mustered out July 24, 1865.
William H. Peacock, mustered out June 17, 1865, as Corporal.
Wallace Rogers, mustered out May 3, 1864.
John R. Reasoner, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Martin V. Rodepouch, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
John Reynolds, mustered out July 21, 1865.
Robert M. Smith, discharged July 21, 1865, by order of the War Department.
Elijah Signor, died at Pulaski, Tenn. July 1, 1864.
Jacob Smith, returned to One Hundred and First Regiment.
Frederick Stiffler, mustered out August 15, 1865.
Asbury Shockley, died at Jefferson Barracks May 10, 1865.
Martin Shoup, died at Eastport, Miss., February 7, 1865.
Jacob Shockley, mustered out July 1, 1865.
John W. Skiff, mustered out June 15, 1865.
John Tibbett, mustered out June 16, 1865.
Reuben Thompson, discharged May 15, 1865, as Sergeant.
Nathan Thornburg, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Phillip D. Woodring, died at Cairo, Ill., April 8, 1865.
Thomas Williams, mustered out June 24, 1865, as Corporal.
Samuel Wilcoxon, mustered out August 19, 1865, as Corporal.
Andrew J. Wasson, died at Selma, Ind., July 1, 1865.
John H. Wasson, mustered out July 15, 1865, as Bugler.

COMPANY L.

Henry W. Larowe; George Linsacum, as Corporal; Henry O. Matthews, John H. Miller; John B. Reasoner, as Sergeant; Harrison Turner.

Burton Craw, died at Indianapolis February 29, 1864.
Henry Geer, mustered out September 11, 1865.
William P. Glaze, supposed lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.
Samuel Gresh, discharged May 30, 1865.
Samuel S. Reed, mustered out June 26, 1865.
James W. Turner, mustered out July 28, 1864.
W. H. Windsor, mustered out September 9, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—(THREE YEARS.)

Mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 10th of March, 1864, under command of Col. James Burgess. Mustered out August 31, 1865.

FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Against Atlanta, in 1864; in pursuit of Hood, 1864, and in North Carolina, in 1865.

STATISTICS.

Officers, 41; men, 917; recruits, 79; total, 1,037. Officers died, 3; men died, 146; deserted, 37.

BATTLES OF THE REGIMENT.

Buzzard Roost, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 5, 1864; Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 17, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Decatur, Georgia, July 19, 1864; siege of Atlanta, July 21 to September 2, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864; Wise Forks, North Carolina, May 10, 1865.

THE ROUTE OF THE REGIMENT WAS AS FOLLOWS:

It moved from Indianapolis to Louisville, March 17, 1864; from Louisville to Nashville, March 24, 1864; from Nashville through Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Stevenson, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, Cleveland, Charleston and Athens, Tenn., during April, 1864; Athens to Red Clay, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Calhoun, Kingston, Cassville, Etowah River, Altoona, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Decatur, Lovejoy, Jonesboro and Atlanta, May to September, 1864; from Atlanta to Marietta, Altoona, Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca, Summerville, Gaylesville, Cedar Bluffs and Dalton, Georgia, and Nashville, Tenn., from September to December, 1864; Nashville to Johnson's Station, Pulaski, Lynnville, Columbia, Franklin, Clifton, Cincinnati, Washington, Morehead City, Newbern, Wise's Forks, Kingston to Goldsboro, making a junction with Sherman; Greensboro and Charlotte, back to Greesboro, from January to August, 1865. It was mustered out at Greensboro, North Carolina, on the 31st of August, 1865, and reached Indianapolis, September 10, numbering 33 officers and 532 men, in command of Col. John M. Orr.

COMPANY B.

Michael Carver, as Sergeant; Thomas T. Clevenger, as Corporal; F. M. Dick, as Corporal; Elijah Knight, Daniel Linder, Jonathan Rigdon.

COMPANY H.

Benjamin F. Bush, as Sergeant; James S. Hutchings, Corporal—mustered out as Sergeant; John S. King, Andrew H. McVees, as Corporal; Lemuel Daugherty, mustered out August 31, 1865; Richard Karns, mustered out July 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

COMPANY H.

Alvah Johnson, mustered out December 2, 1865, as Corporal.

COMPANY K.

Samuel A. Fleener, died in Georgia July 4, 1864.
Albert Newhouse, mustered out December 2, 1865, as Corporal.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT (THREE YEARS).

Colonel—Gilbert M. L. Johnson, brevetted Brigadier General September 25, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Major—Hugh A. Stephens, declined.

Assistant Surgeon—Tecumseh Kilgore, promoted Surgeon; mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY I.

John J. Berry, mustered out August 17, 1865.
Samuel Cowgill, record indefinite.
John H. Case, record indefinite.
John W. Cather, mustered out November 18, 1865.
O. L. Daugherty, mustered out November 18, 1865.
Albert C. Nelson, mustered out November 18, 1865, as Corporal.
Michael J. Owens, Sergeant, mustered out July 25, 1865.
James C. Swain, mustered out August 19, 1865.

ACCOUNT OF REGIMENT.

Mustered in at Indianapolis, April 29, 1864, for three years, with Gilbert M. L. Johnson, Colonel in command. It was mustered out November 28, 1865.

STATISTICS.

Officers, 50; men, 1,107; recruits, 236; total, 1,393. Officers died, 3; men died, 133; deserted, 67.

The regiment left Indianapolis for the seat of war the day following that upon which it was mustered into service, the objective point being Huntsville, Ala., as a garrison, reaching that point May 31, 1864. At that point, during the summer and fall of that year, in the meantime skirmishing with prowling bands of rebel cavalry in the vicinity. On the 1st of October, 1864, it held the place against the entire force of the rebel Col. Buford. Companies A, C, D, F, H and I, on the 16th of October, 1864, were ordered to Louisville for cavalry equipment for the regiment. Having executed the order to report to Paducah, forthwith, to repel the force under Gen. Forrest, they returned to Louisville November 1. Subsequently, they completed their equipment and marched to Nashville, joining other companies there. The six companies of the One Hundred and Thirty-first, before named, being fully mounted and equipped, with Col. Johnson in command, proceeded to Lavergne to watch the movements of Gen. Hood, at that time advancing on Nashville. They retired upon Murfreesboro, and reported to Gen. Rosecrans, taking part in the battles of Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike, and twelve other skirmishes, with a loss of sixty-five killed and wounded, and two missing.

Companies B, E, G, K, L and M, dismounted, took part in the battle of Nashville. Immediately afterward, the regiment was reformed, newly armed and wholly re-mounted, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Seventh Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, Col. Johnson commanding the brigade. On the 11th of February, 1865, it embarked for New Orleans, disembarking, however, at Vicksburg, by order of Gen. Canby, for a raid on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, but the order was countermanded, and the regiment left Vicksburg for New Orleans, in pursuance of the original order, on the 6th of March, 1865. It soon after left New Orleans for Navy Cove, Mobile Bay, assisting in the operations around the city of Mobile. After the capture of the city, the regiment marched with Gen. Grierson 800 miles, through Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, arriving at Columbus, Miss., May 22, 1865. Thence, they proceeded to Macon, Miss., garrisoning that post and taking charge of sixty miles of railroad, and possession of immense quantities of captured commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores and ordnance. On the 6th of June the regiment returned to Columbus. Remaining awhile at this point, the regiment went to Vicksburg, and was mustered out on the 18th of November, 1865. It arrived in Indianapolis on the 25th of November, 1865, with 23 officers and 633 men. Having partaken of a sumptuous dinner at the Soldier's Home, it marched to the State House grounds for a public welcome, where addresses were delivered by Gov. Baker, Gen. Bennett, and responses by Gen. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Moore and Capt. Wells.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—(ONE-HUNDRED-DAYS MEN).

This regiment was mustered into service for one hundred days, at Indianapolis, on the 25th of May, 1864, with 41 officers and 908 men, Col. James Gavin in command. It was mustered out in August following, 19 men having died during the campaign.

ACCOUNT OF THE REGIMENT.

Its field of operations embraced Tennessee and North Alabama. The movements of this, with the other one-hundred-days regiments, was designed to relieve veterans from garrison and guard duty, and allow them to join their companions in the important campaign of that year. Eight such regiments were formed in Indiana, and numbered from 132 to 139, inclusive; and, as fast as they were organized, they were sent forward to Tennessee and Alabama, by the way of Nashville, and assigned to duty along the various railroads, guarding the lines of communication for the supply of Sherman's army, then engaged in the Atlanta campaign. They did good service for more than one hundred days, and were then regularly mustered out at Indianapolis.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment perfomed its full share of the duty above designated, and returned with honor to their homes. Two companies of this regiment were chiefly recruited from Delaware County. Owing to the fact that many of the members of the later regiments had already seen service, having originally enlisted in the earlier regiments and remained with those regiments for a considerable time, subsequently re-enlisted; hence, it will be noticed that many of the names of persons found in the later regiments have been previously given in the account of those earlier regiments.

COMPANY A.

Captain—William H. Current, promoted to Major; mustered out as Captain.

First Lieutenant—George D. S. Reese, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—William M. Winslow, promoted to First Lieutenant; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant—Cyrus G. Neely; mustered out with regiment.

Privates—John Abshire, Theodore M. Bernett, Robert C. Bell, Thomas H. Browne, John W. Booher, Johnson Branson, Daniel Brooks, John C. Bird, Alexander M. Current, John Clapper, Francis M. Campbell, William M. Carter, John W. Dewitt, George Daracott, Thomas F. Ditson, Lewis W. Davis. Henry J. Dicks, John T. Elliott, Lewis Ethell, Michael Fuedline, David Frame, William Ford, Albert Gates, Perry Gunckle, James Gray, Clark Gibson, Richard Gibson, Jehiel R. Hull, Oliver Heath, Mornay Helm, George Hazzard, William A. Harlan, Thomas M. Hurt, Robert Hines, Nelson Jones, John W. Jones, Silas Johnson, George Kirby, Lewis H. Keener, Albert Ketchum, James S. Lane, Nathan Long, William Lynn, Joseph M. Lacey, William A. Lucas, William McAllister, John B. Maddy, David Munsey, Elias E. Matthews, John Messick, Lewis Moore, George McKinney, Daniel Mason, Nelson Myers, Cyrus G. Neely, promoted to Second Lieutenant; John W. Needham, Solon B. Parsons, James W. Pittinger, William Pittinger, Mark Powers, William Phillips, John Q. Reese, Zachariah Rozell, James Rich, William W. Ross, Webster F. Smith, John Stanley, Albert Study, John P. Shoemaker, Joseph R. Shoemaker, John Stonebreaker, John Shuman, Stephen B. Streeter, John W. Scudder, James H. Shaffer, William H. Stewart, William F. Seitz, George Sullivan, Jonathan Thornburg, Samandrous Thornburg, Robert Turner, Jacob Turner, Joseph Turner, John Turner, John Veneman, James J. Warfel, Dennis W. Worth, William P. Waldo, Charles L. Waldo, Edward Wilson, Joseph Walling, Albert L. Wright, Joseph Wilcoxon, Joseph Younce, George W. Wright, recruit.

COMPANY G.

Captain—Philip Cochren; mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant—James T. Broyles; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant—Levi W. Shafer; mustered out with regiment.

Privates—Hiram Adams, Robert Adams, Rankin H. Andrews, Benjamin Addison, William H. Broyles, John W. Broyles, Joseph W. Broyles, Asahel Brown, Jarrett Beal, William R. Bortzfield, Lewis Clark, Dennis Cavanaugh, Runy Carmin, Michael Crow, William R. Clift, John F. Chipman, Charles Carmichael, Andrew C. Clevenger, Francis R. Culbertson, Jonathan Clevenger, Jesse Drake, David Deffenbaugh, John Dynes, John Dickson, Francis Fox, Levi D. Fuller, Jefferson Fusan, Asahel Gibson, Minus Gibson, William H. Green, James Glaze, William Guinip, Martin Hinton, Valentine Harrold, Ephraim Harrold, Jonathan L. Harrold, Matthias House, Peter Hazelbaker, Charles Hamilton, Calvin Hitchcock, William Johnson. Joseph F. Janney, John W. E. Jones, Anderson Lee, James Levre, Samuel Manor, David J. Manor, James Q. Mitchell, John R. Miller, George McLaughlin, James K. Moore, Charles Mansfield, Joseph A. McCormick, John D. McCoy, John W. McKinley, William F. Null, Samuel Noble, Elijah Ogle, William W. Orr, James D. Orr, William H. Powell, Enos C. Powell, James Pixley, Joseph Reasoner, William L. Reasoner, James W. Roberts, Thomas J. Richardson, John W. Shockley, Eli W. Stanley, Solomon Shroyer, Joseph Shroyer, Joseph Snyder, David R. P. Slonaker, William H. Sherry, William O. Sherry, Samuel Spear, John H. Stafford, William H. Spence. John W. Shafer, William S. Shideler, John S. Shideler, Daniel Sweany, Henry Sweany, John Skinner, John Simpson, John Thompson, Darlin M. Tuttle, Hiram S. Vinson, Philip Vinson, Manaen Vinson, Isaac B. Wood, James W. Williams, Owen M. Wilson (First Sergeant), Chatless Weaver.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT (ONE YEAR).

This regiment was mustered into service at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 24th of October, 1864, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. Mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., on the 11th of July, 1865. There were mustered in 39 officers and 968 men, and subsequently 48 recruits. Of these, 102 died and 50 deserted.

ACCOUNT OF REGIMENT.

Having been mustered into service on the 24th of October, 1864, it left Indianapolis for Nashville November 15, reaching Murfreesboro, Tenn., November 23, 1864. It was afterward on duty at Fort Rosecrans during Hood's campaign, near Nashville, skirmishing south of Murfreesboro, December 7, 1864. Subsequently, it was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, First Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, leaving Murfreesboro December 24, 1864, for Columbia, arriving at the latter place on the 28th, where it was transferred to the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and marched across the country to the Tennessee River, from January 2 to 6, 1865, going thence by steamer to Cincinnati, January 16; then by rail, during the latter part of the month, to Washington City. On the 5th of February, it moved to Alexandria, and thence proceeded with the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C., arriving there on the 7th. On the 8th it landed and attempted to cross the bayou; going up Cape Fear River, it crossed at Smithville February 16, and started for Wilmington on the 17th. Attacking Fort Anderson, Company A captured the garrison flag, and, on the 20th, routed the rebels at Town Creek Bridge. The next day it arrived in front of Wilmington, and, marching through the place, it encamped there on the 23d. Then on the 6th of March, it marched for Kingston, N. C., making eighty-six miles through the swamps in five days, and started for Goldsboro on the 19th of March, and camped near the town till the 2d of April, remaining there on duty as commissary train-guard between Morehead City and Goldsboro till the 10th, afterward moving to Raleigh on the 14th, where it remained until May 6. From Raleigh it marched to Greensboro and remained on duty there up to the 11th of July, when it was regularly mustered out of service. July 21, it arrived at Indianapolis, where it was tendered a grand reception for soldiers, at the capitol grounds, on the 25th, and addresses made by Gov. Morton and Gen. Sherman. It was paid off and finally discharged July 28, 1865, when the men severally filed off and departed for their homes.

OFFICERS FROM DELAWARE COUNTY.

Colonel—Thomas J. Brady, mustered out with regiment.

Quartermaster—John B. Routh, mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY C.

Captain—David Kilgore, resigned March 4, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Hiram H. Darter, promoted Captain; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant—Jefferson K. Snodgrass, resigned January 8, 1865.

Sergeants—Alexander McKinley, promoted to Second Lieutenant, mustered out with regiment; George W. Runyon, discharged May 29, 1865.

Corporals—Matthew Swift, mustered out June 22, 1865; Joseph Saunders, mustered out June 22, 1865; Lewis McLaughlin, mustered out July 11, 1865, as Sergeant.

Privates—Parkison Cales, mustered out July 11, 1865; George M. Dale, mustered out July 11, 1865; Philip Ebright, mustered out July 11, 1865, as Corporal.

Daniel Dragoo, died at Murfreesboro January 9, 1865.
Michael Former, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Burdon Fuqua, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Presley W. George, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Abel Gibson, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Charles Gibson, transferred to —— Regiment November 24, 1864.
William Grice, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Nathaniel Hayden, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Christopher Hazelbaker, mustered out July 11, 1865.
John Jackson, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Philip Lykins, mustered out June 8, 1865.
George W. Lykins, mustered out June 8, 1865.
George W. McLaughlin, mustered out June 8, 1865, as Corporal.
Daniel Miller, mustered out June 8, 1865.
John Marony, mustered out June 28, 1865.
Presley Montgomery, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Jacob H. Myers, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Charles Payne, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Thomas Reynolds, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Tandy Reynolds, killed on railroad at Yorktown, Ind., November 9, 1864.
Winfield S. Reed, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Jackson Rhoads, died at Columbia, Tenn., January 26, 1865.
Jonathan Rhoads, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Henry Sanders, mustered out July 11, 1865.
David Shepperd, died at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1865.
George W. Secrist, mustered out May 29, 1865.
William Sullivan, mustered out July 11, 1865.
John H. Trego, mustered out July 11, 1865.
John W. Tuttle, mustered out July 11, 1865.
Jeremiah Vance, mustered out July 11, 1865.
William H. Venaman, mustered out July 11, 1865.

Recruits—Charles A. Hazzard, mustered out July 11, 1865; Robert Wills, mustered out August 9, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—(FOR ONE YEAR).

Mustered in at Indianapolis March 13, 1865. Col. Milton Peden. Mustered out in Maryland, August 4, 1865. Officers, 39; men, 1,012; recruits, 27. Died, 44; deserted, 63.

ACCOUNT OF REGIMENT.

On the 13th of March, 1865, the regiment was mustered into service at Indianapolis, under the command of Col. Milton Peden, and, three days later, left the capital for Harper's Ferry, and, marching thence to Charlestown, Va., it was assigned to duty in the army of the Shenandoah, subsequently engaging in guard and garrison duty at Stevenson Station, Summit Point, Barryville, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, and was mustered out on the 4th of August, 1865. The regiment arrived at Indianapolis August 11, 1865, with 32 officers and 743 men for final discharge. On the same day, a public reception was given at the State House grounds, and speeches made appropriate to the occasion, by Lieut. Gov. Baker, Gen. Benjamin Harrison and others.

COMPANY B.

Captain—Taylor Gibson, discharged June 19, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Matthew Jones, promoted to Captain, mustered out with regiment as First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant—Abel Gibson, mustered out with regiment.

Sergeants—Jonathan W. Thornburg, mustered out May 25, 1865, as Sergeant; William Saunders, promoted to Second Lieutenant, mustered out August 9, 1865, as First Sergeant; William Gibson, mustered out August 9, 1865; Silas Johnson, mustered out August 9, 1865; Milo Harrold, mustered out August 9, 1865.

Corporals—Asahel Brown; Joseph Fox, mustered out as Sergeant; William H. Sherry, mustered out as Sergeant: Isaac M. Jones, John W. Thornburg, Robert Goodwin, John Boblett, George W. Smeltzer.

Wagoner—Elijah Ledbetter.

Privates—Hiram Adams, Charles E. Bloom, Thomas H. Brown, Robert W. Bloom, Michael I. Boland, Peter A. Barley, Isaac Barker, as Corporal, William Bergdoll, William D. Barley, Isaac Brown, Charles Carmichael, Francis Campbell, James M. Cray, Dennis Cavanaugh, Luther B. Collins, Charles F. Corn, as Corporal; Freeborn Culberson, Alexander Darter, Charles Duddleston, William Driscoll, William Fox, Jefferson Fusan, Add. Givens, Richard Gibson, David Gennett, Joshua G. Hayes, Jonathan L. Harrold, Perry Heffner, Greenberry Jones, mustered out Corporal; Calvin Jackson, Quincy A. Johnson, Caldwell C. Johnson, Charles L. Korp, Edward F. Lovett, John J. Losh, Levi James, James McCormick, Joseph A. McCormick, William H. Needham, John M. Neff, Elijah Ogle, Edward Perdiue, Moses Richey, William Reeves, Henry Shaffer, as Corporal; Oscar L. Sweetman, Daniel Slonaker, James Shockley, Jacob J. Spears, John Simpson, William Triplett, Philip Turner, William P. Taylor, John S. Wilson, Michael S. Wigart.

Recruits—James M. Cochran, Joseph G. Cooper, Minus Gibson, James Howell, Wesley Jordan, Isaac R. Lotze, Valentine Perkins, John Allen, mustered out May 10, 1865.

Thomas M. Alderson, mustered out July 20, 1865.

Aaron Adamson, mustered out July 20, 1865.

William Abbott, mustered out June 28, 1865.

Hiram Branson, mustered out May 10, 1865.

Jonathan P. Bergdoll, died at Berryville, Va., June 23, 1865.

George Dick, mustered out May 10, 1865.

Absalom Edwards, died at Indianapolis March 8, 1865.

Franklin Ginnup, died at Indianapolis March 2, 1865.

Charles Grocner, record indefinite.

Jonathan Harrold, mustered out July 17, 1865.

William Hitchcock, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Reason P. Harris, mustered out August 11, 1865.

Pharaoh Jordan, mustered out May 10, 1865.

Morris Linkins, mustered out May 30, 1865.

William Losh, died at home May 25, 1865.

David McConnell died at Berryville, Va., June 16, 1865.

William Pittinger, died at home, March 12, 1865.

John Russell, mustered out May 19, 1865.

John Ruble, mustered out May 10, 1865.

Green P. Reeder, mustered out June 19, 1865.

Robert P. Suber, mustered out May 29, 1865.

John Spence, mustered out July 20, 1865.

William Watson, died at home March 25, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captain—James D. Hiatt, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant—George W. Shroyer, discharged June 23, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—Milton N. Goff, promoted to First Lieutenant; mustered out with regiment.

Sergeants—Enoch Hiatt, Silas Stonebraker, Ephraim Heller, Joseph Barry, John Dewitt.

Corporals—George Barry, Amos Bortsfield, George W. Fulton, Lewis C. Reese, Cyrus Seldomridge, James Foster, Isaac W. Reese, Abram B. Combs.

Musician—Nelson Calkins.

Wagoner—Lewis Gunst.

Privates—Tobias Bickle, Luther R. Black, Leander Bloom, Jordan Clark, Luther Current, Alexander Current, Oliver Conrad, Samuel Collins, promoted to Socond Lieutenant; William W. Cunningham, Henry J. H. Dick, Andrew J. Dixson, Thomas Durbin, Jasper Daugherty, Samuel Evens, David Evens, Samuel Hutchings, as Corporal; Levi Holloway, Silas R. Hiatt, Hickson Hunt, George L. Hale, William Jeffers, Robert A. Johnson, Levi Johnson, Henderson Knapp, Isaiah Lamb, John Landis, David M. Lewellen, William L. Loy, Joshua Leech, Richard Miller, as Corporal; Samuel Noble, Mark Powers, Solomon Reese, Albert C. Swain, Amos B. Spangler, as Corporal; Joseph Shaw, Martin V. Shoemaker, John R. Stonebraker, William Sudworth, James P. Shaffer, Theodore F. Turnbolt, Eli H. Thornburg, as Corpora .

Jonathan Brooks, died at Indianapolis March 13, 1865.

John Cline, mustered out June, 1865.

John Cortral, mustered out May 19, 1865.

Alexander Chalfant, mustered out May 7, 1865.

Zadoc Harwich, mustered out May 7, 1865.

Isaac McAlister, died at Indianapolis March 15, 1865.

George W. Vicroy, mustered out July 20, 1865.

COMPANY F.

First Lieutenant—Joseph Collins, discharged May 22, 1865.

Sergeant—Andrew J. Collins, record indefinate.

Corporals—Robert Johnson, Rhura Counine.

Musician—George W. Johnson, record indefinite.

Privates—Luther Burt, Robert Bartlett, Archibald Gothop, Henry Hamilton, Wallace Johnson, Samuel D. Kirkwood, Henry W. Foster, William Mahony, Absalom McCurdy, Daniel Swaney, William Templin.

Joseph Mahony, mustered out June 10, 1865.

John R. Miller, died at home March 10, 1865.

COMPANY I.

William Bechdolt, John F. Dishart, David A. Fisher, as Corporal; Hiram D. Harter, Henry C. Huffman, Martin Jones, mustered out June 13, 1865; Henry L. Rider, William B. Scott, Oliver P. White, Thomas Wright, Casper Zeph, as Corporal.

SECOND BATTERY.

Francis M. Haines, mustered out June 3, 1865.

THIRD BATTERY.

John O. Cottrell, mustered out August 23, 1865.

Daniel Cottrell, discharged August 21, 1865.

James P. Skinner, artificer; discharged December 5, 1863.

FOURTH BATTERY.

James P. Helvie, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; mustered out June 30, 1865.

John B. Campbell, mustered out July 20, 1865.

SIXTEENTH BATTERY.

Robert P. Hines, discharged May 20, 1862.

John Kelly, veteran; mustered out July 5 1865.

Rufus Shideler, veteran; mustered out July 5, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY.

Wellington Cunningham, discharged May 29, 1865.

INDIANA LEGION.

(Delaware County Regiment).

Colonel—Jacob H. Koontz. Lieutenant Colonel, Lewis S. Horne.

SPECIAL COMPANIES.

SCOTT RIFLES.

Captain—William B. Kline. First Lieutenant, Richard Berger. Second Lieutenant, David Nation, resigned August 30, 1861.

LIBERTY RANGERS.

Captain—Michael Dunkin. First Lieutenant, Robert White. Second Lieutenant, John Truitt.

DELAWARE RANGERS.

Captains—Edwin C. Anthony, entered United States service as Captain of Second Cavalry; David Jesse. First Lieutenant, Archibald Hamilton. Second Lieutenant, John W. Dungan.

UNION RANGERS.

Captain—Henry Kirby, entered United States service as Captain in Eighty-fourth Regiment. First Lieutenant, George Black. Second Lieutenant, James V. Abbott.

INDIANA GUARD.

Captain—James J. Stewart. First Lieutenants, William H. Shrack, entered United States service; George F. Andrew. Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Reynolds.

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Captain—C. C. Ruggles. First Lieutenant, Noble B. Gregory, entered United States service in Eighty-fourth Regiment. Second Lieutenant, George S. Iams, entered United States service in Eighty fourth Regiment.

INDIANA STATE GUARDS.

Captain—James Orr. First Lieutenant, John R. Williams. Second Lieutenant, William Franklin.

NOBLE GUARDS.

Captains—James R. Nation, entered United States service as Captain of Ninth Cavalry; Calvin Skinner. First Lieutenants, William Wright, entered United States Service; Jacob Bowers. Second Lieutenants, William Nation, removed from the county; Jonathan Thornburg, entered United States service; Taylor Gibson

UNION GUARDS.

Captain—Martin Brandt. First Lieutenant, David Foorman. Secound Lieutenant, William Props.

PERRY LEGION.

Captain—John B. Erwin, entered United States service. First Lieutenants, James D. Hiatt, promoted to Captain; George D. Reese.

MUNCIE SHARP-SHOOTERS.

Captain—Jacob H. Wysor. First Lieutenant, Daniel W. Place. Second Lieutenant, Joseph W. Edmonds.

BETHEL HOME GUARDS.

Captain—John Jones, entered United States service. First Lieutenants, Hiram H. Darter, promoted to Captain, entered United States service as First Lieutenant of One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment; Joseph Thomas. Second Lieutenants, Peter Trimble, removed from the county; William R. Tinker.

YORKTOWN GUARDS.

Captain—Jacob H. Koonts, promoted to Colonel. First Lieutenant, Collier M. Reed. Second Lieutenants, David Kilgore, promoted to Captain, entered service of United States as Captain in One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment; James Reed, entered United States service; William Applegate.

DELAWARE COUNTY RANGERS.

Captain—David Nation. First Lieutenant, William H. Props. Second Lieutenant, Isaac Lewis.

UNION BLUES.

Captain—Lewis S. Horne, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. First Lieutenant, James T. Broyles, promoted to Captain. Second Lieutenants, John S. D. Lewis, promoted to First Lieutenant; Daniel Hazelbaker.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP GUARDS.

Captain—Philip Cochran. First Lieutenant, John W. E. Jones. Second Lieutenant, William Shideler.

ROSTER OF CAPTAIN KEASBY'S COMPANY (THIRTY DAYS).

Mustered in July 17, 1862; mustered out August 26, 1862:

Captain—Edward G. Keasby.
First Lieutenant—Lewis P. Everett.
Second Lieutenant—Christopher C. Ruggles.
Sergeants—Isaac W. Ellis, Samuel B. Taylor, James D. Orr, William Berry, Albert L. Zimmerman.
Corporals—Samuel Hutchins, Henry C. Klein, William Current, John H. Helm.
Wagoner—Levin W. Shaffer.
Privates—James F. Armstrong, Aaron V. Armitage, James Andrews, Isaac D. Battreall, John W. Battreall, William Bortsfield, John Boyce, William A. Boyd, Thomson M. Bracken, Charles Calvert, James J. Crouch, John C. Crouch, George Coffeen, Absalom Clark, John Clark, Job Crabtree, Samuel G. Campbell, John V. H. Cassady, George Darracott, Joseph Dunn, Benjamin Dragoo, Walter Everett, Thomas H. Ewell, John Farmer, Thos. Graves, Samuel Gibson, Barton S. Harter, Samuel U. Huffer, Adelbert Haines, John Haines, William Hines, Robert Hines, John N. Hines, William Hatfield, Jesse C. Housekeeper, Horton H. Hanna, Thomas Jones, Lewis Jones, John Jenkins, ~~William Kiger,~~ William L. Little, Philip W. Luellen, John B. Maddy, John McClellan, Wesley McCuen, Isaac McConnell, Samuel McCormick, John McKinney, James A. Moore, James L. Moore, Cyrus Neely, Thaddeus A. Neely, George Nelson, James H. Orr, Isaac Pingrey, Thomas Parker, George W. Robison, Thomas J. Richardson, Mozart Randall, Henry Rodman, William Ross, Samuel M. Sullivan, James L. Streeter, John W. Shroyer, Jacob Shroyer, Solomon Shroyer, Andrew Smith, William Smith, William C. Smith, Patrick Sweeney, William Stradling, Henry Scudder, Monroe Spake, Jeremiah Thomas, Leonidas L. Turner, James L. Truitt, Joseph Vickroy, William Winslow, James Willson, S. A. Wilson, Amos L. Wilson, Solomon Warthamer, Henry Wachtel, Levi Wilcoxen, Hosea Williams, Laban Williams, Andrew Wein, George W. Watson, Wesley T. White, Jacob J. Warfel, John Walling, William Waldo, John L. Wood.

HANCOCK'S CORPS (EIGHTH CORPS.)

General—W. Kilgore, mustered out April 14, 1865.

FIRST U. S. VETERAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

COMPANY B.

Corporal—George W. Campbell, from Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana; mustered out June 26, 1865.

Artificer—Francis Williams, from Company K, Eighty-fourth Indiana, mustered out September 26, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant—Daniel Burket, from Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana; mustered out September 26, 1865.

Artificers—Adam Madill, from Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana; mustered out June 30, 1865. David Mohler, from Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana; mustered out June 30, 1865.

Private—John W. Wooster, from Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana; mustered out September 26, 1865.

Men who received bounty from Delaware County as three years' men, but whose company and regiment are unknown:

Watson Ammon, George W. Brock, William Barton, John C. Clark, John A. Clevenger, Richard T. Owins, John C. Fuson, Albert Gerrard, William Gray, Samuel Gandy, Lemuel C. Neal, James Reese, Samuel Sasser, William Stevens, Henry J. Shepherd, James E. Trout, Abraham C. Williams, Henry Wolf, Isaac Wingate.

BOUNTIES, RELIEF, ETC.

(From the Records.)

It became painfully apparent very soon after the war began, that pecuniary aid for the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers would be needed. The wages of the volunteers were not enough for the needs of the case, and, moreover, much of the time those wages were greatly in arrears, and often it was difficult or impossible to send the money home when obtained. An act was passed by the Legislature, May 11, 1861, allowing the authorities of counties, cities and towns to appropriate funds for relief as might be needed, and empowering them, at their discretion, to levy a tax to obtain money for such purposes. Under this act, great sums were raised and expended during the war, both for bounty and relief. In many cases, bonds were issued and employed in raising funds, or in payment, for the time, of bounties and otherwise. Townships, also, acted in the matter, and large sums were raised by them and applied in the same way. Doubts existing as to the legality of the bonds thus issued, the Legislature, by an act passed March 3, 1865, legalized what counties, cities and towns had done, as also the action which the townships had taken, with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners, in issuing the bonds, etc., for bounty, relief and other like purposes named, and directed a tax to be levied for their payment. Another act was passed March 4, 1865, levying a tax of three mills on the dollar, and one dollar on each poll, during the years 1865 and 1866, for sick soldiers, soldiers' families, etc.

Various other laws were enacted by the Legislature, showing a liberal and generous spirit, and an earnest and steadfast desire to fulfill the whole duty of the State to the heroic defenders of our imperiled country, and their suffering families.

NATIONAL ACTION.

Probably in no war since the world began has the soldier been dealt by so liberally as in our civil war of 1861–65.

1. His wages were unusually large.
2. His supplies were abundant and generous.
3. Large bounties were given both by the nation, by counties, cities, towns and townships and by individuals.
4. Great sums of money were raised by taxation and by voluntary contribution, for the relief and support of soldiers' families.
5. Immense sums were expended by sanitary commissions, national, State and voluntary.
6. In many other ways, labor and money were applied to the comfort of the soldiers, as by hospitals, nurses, soldiers' homes, etc. Thus the nation showed, and the soldiers were made to feel, that her constant care was over them, to supply their wants, relieve their necessities, and support their loved ones. Much want and suffering existed, nevertheless; still, great and noble efforts were put forth throughout the whole war to do all that could be done for help and comfort and for relief. The following is an account of the bounties given by the nation:

NATIONAL BOUNTIES.

Am't.	Authority.	To Whom.	Time.
$100	Act of July 22, 1861	All Volunteers	To July 18, 1864.
400	Gen. Order No. 101, July 25, '63.	Re-enlisted volunteers.	June 25, 1863, to April 1, 1864.
300	Circular Oct. 24, 1863	Recruits in old regiments	Oct. 21, 1863, to April 1, 1864.
300	Telegram, Dec. 24, 1863	Recruits in any 3-years organization	Dec. 21, 1863, to April 1, 1864.
100	Act July, 1864, and Circular 27.	Volunteers, 1 year	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
200	Act July, 1864, and Circular 27.	Volunteers, 2 years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
300	Act July, 1864, and Circular 27.	Volunteers, 3 years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
300	Gen. Order 287, Nov. 28, 1864	1st Army Veteran Corps	Nov. 28, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
10	Letters Nov. 29, and Dec. 22, '63	Colored recruits	April, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1863.
100	Act of Congress	All colored volunteers	April, 1861, to Oct. 24, 1863.
100	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, new regts	Oct. 24, 1863, to Dec. 24, 1863.
100	Act of Congress	All colored volunteers	April 1, 1864, to June 1, 1864.
300	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, old regts	Oct. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
100	Act of Congress	Col'd volunteers liable to draft	Oct. 17, to Oct. 24, 1863.
300	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, new regts	Dec. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
300	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, old regiments, liable to draft	Oct. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
300	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, new regiments, liable to draft	Dec. 25, 1863, to March 31, 1864.
100	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, 1 year	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
200	Act of Congress	Colored volunteers, 2 years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.
300	Act of Congress.	Colored volunteers, 8 years	July 19, 1864, to July 1, 1865.

COUNTY ACTION.

In the general movement for bounty and relief, the people of Delaware County, by the Commissioners, Township Trustees, City Councils, etc, took a full and abundant share.

In 1861, no bounties were needed.

In 1862, $25 were given to each volunteer then enlisting for three years, or during the war.

In 1863 and 1864, $100 were paid to each person so enlisting.

In 1873, the Commissioners provided for an equalization of bounty to all three-years men. Thus, under this action, every three-years man from Delaware County has received, or is entitled to receive, from the county as bounty, a sum equal to $100. Under the provisions made in 1872, the men enlisted in 1862 received $75, and the men volunteering in 1861, got $100, and so they all got their equal bounty of $100 each.

RELIEF.

Relief was given in a generous and liberal spirit both by the county and by townships, citizens and towns, in addition to that supplied by the people at large. A detailed account will be made out at this distance of time, but the amounts, so far as can be obtained, both for bounty and relief, are as follows:

Bounty paid by county		$181,900 00
Relief paid by the county	$129,768 75	
Relief paid by townships	51,137 00	
Total relief		$180,905 75
Aggregate		$362,805 75

a princely sum—showing, while citizens offered themselves willingly in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the nation, how nobly the authorities at home, and the people at large, assumed burdens, and contributed money, etc., for relief and support to the families of those who were absent in the service of the country, or who had died in her defense.

It may be proper to state that, up to 1869, the total amount expended throughout the State for bounty and relief, is computed to have been $20,250,640.68. That sum has probably been largely increased since that date. Delaware County, for instance, has expended about $80,000 for bounty money since 1872, under the action for equalization.

Such struggles put forth, such expenditures incurred, such sacrifices undergone on behalf of the unity and permanence of our government, indicate clearly that the noble utterance of Gen. Jackson in the days of nullification—"The National Union, it must and shall be preserved"—remains the steadfast and unalterable conviction of the American people; and in that grand, that sublime sentiment, the hearts of the patriotic citizens of Delaware County are settled and grounded with a firm and steadfast determination that can never be shaken. So may it ever be.

THE BATTLE-LIST.

In the following exhibit we present a list of the battles and other engagements, in which regiments containing Delaware County soldiers took part.

1861.

Philippi, Western Virginia, June 3—Seventh Regiment.
Rich Mountain, July 11—Eighth Regiment.
Carrick's Ford, Virginia, July 12—Seventh Regiment.
Lewinsville, Virginia, September 11—Nineteenth Regiment.
Cheat Mountain, Virginia, September 12 and 13—Thirteenth Regiment.
Elk Water, Virginia, September 12 and 13—Thirteenth Regiment.
Green Briar, Virginia, October 3—Thirteenth Regiment.
Chickamacomico, North Carolina, October 4—Twentieth Regiment.
Alleghany, Virginia, December 13—Thirteenth Regiment.
Rowlett's Station, Kentucky, December 17—Thirty-second Regiment.

1862.

Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 6–8—Eighth Regiment.
Winchester, Virginia, March 22, 23—Seventh and Thirteenth Regiments.
Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 7—Thirty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Regiments.
Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, April 11 to May 30—Thirty-sixth, Forty-first, Fifty-seventh Regiments.
Pea Ridge, Tennessee, April 15—Forty-first Regiment.
Summerville, Virginia, May 7—Thirteenth Regiment.
Tuscumbia, Alabama, May 31—Forty-first Regiment.
Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31 and June 1—Twentieth Regiment.
Port Republic, Virginia, June 9—Seventh Regiment.
Front Royal, Virginia, June 12—Seventh Regiment.
Orchards, Virginia, June 25—Twentieth Regiment.
Gaines' Mill, Virginia, June 27—Twentieth Regiment,
Glendale, Virginia, June 28—Twentieth Regiment.
Savage's Station, Virginia, June 29—Twentieth Regiment.
White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 30—Twentieth Regiment.
Malvern Hills, Virginia, July 1—Twentieth Regiment.
Cotton Plant, Arkansas, July 7—Eighth Regiment.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5—Twenty-first Regiment.
Cedar Mountain, August 9—Seventh Regiment.
Austin, Mississippi, August J—Eighth Regiment.
McMinnville, Tennessee, August 9—Forty-first Regiment.
Gainesville, Virginia, August 27—Nineteenth Regiment.
Bull Run (second), Virginia, August 28—Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Richmond, Kentucky, August 30—Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Chantilly, Virginia, September 1—Twentieth Regiment.
Des Allemands, Louisiana, September 8—Twenty-first Regiment.
South Mountain, Maryland, September 14—Nineteenth Regiment.
Antietam, Maryland, September 17—Nineteenth Regiment.
Vinegar Hill, Kentucky, September 22—Forty-first Regiment.
Perryville, Kentucky, October 8—Thirty-fifth and Forty-first Regiments.
Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11–13—Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Cornet's Bridge, Louisiana, December L. —Twenty-first Regiment.
Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi—December 28–31—Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, January 2, 1863—Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-seventh Regiments.

1863.

Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11—Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Deserted Farm, Virginia, January 30—Thirteenth Regiment.
Milton, Tennessee, March — —One Hundred and First Regiment.
Fitzhugh's Crossing, Virginia, April 29—Nineteenth Regiment.
Port Gibson (Magnolia Hill), Mississippi, May 1—Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments.
Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 2, 3—Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Varnall's Station, Georgia, May 9—Forty-first Regiment.
Jackson, Mississippi, May 14—Eighth Regiment.
Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16—Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments.
Black River Bridge, Mississippi, May 17—Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments.
Vicksburg (siege), Mississippi, May 18 to July 4—Eighth and Sixty-ninth Regiments.
Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 21 to July 8—Twenty-first Regiment.
Triune, Tennessee, June 1—Forty-first and Eighty-fourth Regiments.
La Fourche Crossing, Louisiana, June 21—Forty-first Regiment.
Hoover's Gap, Tennessee, June 24—One Hundred and First Regiment.
Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 26—Thirty-ninth Regiment.
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1–3—Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth Regiments.
Jackson, Mississippi, July 9–16—Eighth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth Regiments.
Buffington Island, Ohio River, July 19—Ninetieth Regiment.
Manassas Gap, Virginia, July 23—Twentieth Regiment.
Fort Wagner, South Carolina, September 7—Thirteenth Regiment.
Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, 20—Thirty-second, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and First Regiments.
Zollicoffer, Tennessee, September 20—Ninetieth Regiment.
Blountsville, Tennessee, September 22—Ninetieth Regiment.
Henderson's Mill, Tennessee, October 11—Ninetieth Regiment.
Mustang Island, Texas, November 17—Eighth Regiment.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25—Twelfth, Thirty-second, Fifty-seventh, One Hundred and First Regiments.
Pursuit of Longstreet, Tennessee, November and December—Fifty-seventh and Ninetieth Regiments.
Ashby's Gap, Virginia, November 27—Seventh Regiment.
Mine Run, Virginia, November 30—Seventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth Regiments.
Walker's Ford, Tennessee, December 2—Ninetieth Regiment.
Bean's Station, Tennessee, December 14—Ninetieth Regiment.
Talbott's Station, Tennessee, December 29—Forty-first Regiment.

1864.

Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, January 10—Ninetieth Regiment.
Mossy Creek, Tennessee, January 12—Ninetieth Regiment.
Dandridge, Tennessee, January 17—Ninetieth Regiment.
Egypt Station, Mississippi, February —,—One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.
Paris, Tennessee, February —, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.
Okolona, Mississippi, February 22—One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.
Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana, April 1—Twenty-first Regiment.
Suffolk (defense), Virginia, April 10 and May 3—Thirteenth Regiment.
Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 6 and 7—Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 6 and 7—Eighty-fourth Regiment.
Wathel Junction, Virginia, May 7—Thirteenth Regiment.
Laurel Hill, Virginia, May 8—Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments.
Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 8–10—Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 9—Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.
Chester Station, Virginia, May 10—Thirteenth Regiment.
Po River, Virginia, May 10 and 12—Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Yellow Tavern, Virginia, May 11—Seventh, Nineteenth Regiment.
Resaca, Georgia, May 14 and 15—Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Twenty-forth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.
Adairsville, Georgia, May, —One Hundred and First Regiment.
Cassville, Georgia, May 19—One Hundred and First.
Foster's Farm, Virginia, May 20—Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
North Anna, Virginia, May 25—Seventh, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
New Hope Church, Georgia, May 25—Twelfth, Thirty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Regiments.
Dallas, Georgia, May 27—Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and First Regiment.
Bethesda Church, May 30—Seventh Regiment.
Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3—Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Guntown, Mississippi, June 10—One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.
Petersburg, Virginia, June, 1864, to April, 1865—Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments.
Kingston, Georgia, June—Eighty-fourth Regiment.
Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 17—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27—Twelfth, Thirty-second, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.
Decatur, Georgia, July 19—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.
Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20—Thirty-second, Fifty-seventh and Eighty-Fourth Regiments.
Atlanta (siege), Georgia, July 21 to September 2—Twelfth, Thirty-second, Fifty-Seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.
Atchafalaya, Louisiana, July 28—Eighth Regiment.
Newnan, Georgia, July 31—Forty-first Regiment.
Hillsboro, Georgia, July 31—Ninetieth Regiment.
Fort Gaines, Alabama, August 5–8—Twenty-first Regiment.
Fort Morgan, Alabama, August 5–12—Twenty-first Regiment.
La Mavoo, Mississippi, August 18—One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.
Yellow House, Virginia, August 19–21—Nineteenth Regiment.

Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1—Twelfth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.

Lovejoy, Georgia, September 2—Thirty-ninth and Eighty-fourth Regiments.

Atlanta (capture), Georgia, September 2—see above.

Strawberry Plains, Virginia, September 15—Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments.

Deep Bottom, Virginia, September 18—Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments.

Opequon, Virginia, September 19—Eighth Regiment.

Chapin's Bluff, Virginia, September 19—Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments.

Fort Gilmore, Virginia, September 20—Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments.

Fisher's Hill, Virginia, September 22—Eighth Regiment.

New Market, Virginia, September 23—Eighth Regiment.

Sulphur Branch Trestle, Alabama, September 25—One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment.

Huntsville, Alabama, October 1—One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment.

Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19—Eighth Regiment.

Griswoldville, Georgia, November 23—Twelfth Regiment.

Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29.

Franklin, Tennessee, November 30—Thirty-ninth, Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Twenty-First Regiments.

Murfreesboro, Tennessee (defense), December 7—One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.

Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16—Fifty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments.

Vernon, Mississippi, December 28—One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment.

Wilkinson's Pike, Tennessee, December,—One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment.

Overall's Creek, Tennessee, December—One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment.

1865.

Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 14, 15—Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments.

Fort Anderson, North Carolina, February 19—Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments.

Fair Garden, Tennessee, February 19—Forty-first Regiment.

Town Creek Bridge, North Carolina, February 20—Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fortieth Regiments.

Wise's Forks, North Carolina, March 10—One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiments.

Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16—Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19—Twelfth and Thirty-ninth Regiments.

Mobile (siege), Alabama, March 27 to April 11—Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments.

Spanish Fort, Alabama, March 27 to April 19—Twenty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments.

Scottsville, Alabama, April 2—Forty-first Regiment.

Morrisville, North Carolina, April —— Thirty-ninth Regiment.

Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9—Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiments.

Slover Hill, Virginia, April 9—Twentieth Regiment.

West Point, Georgia, April 16—Forty-first Regiment.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is the number of men in the different regiments set down to Delaware County:

Regiment.	Men.
Eighth Regiment (three months)	73
Seventh Regiment (three years)	2
Eighth Regiment (three years)	161
Twelfth Regiment (three years)	3
Thirteenth Regiment (three years)	5
Sixteenth Regiment (three years)	1
Nineteenth Regiment (three years)	291
Twenty-first Regiment (three years), First Heavy Artillery	51
Twenty-seventh Regiment (three years)	1
Thirtieth Regiment (three years)	2
Thirty-second Regiment (three years)	3
Thirty-fifth Regiment (three years)	2
Thirty-sixth Regiment (three years)	174
Thirty-ninth Regiment (three years), Eighth Cavalry	38
Forty-first Regiment (three years), Second Cavalry	41
Forth-seventh Regiment (three years)	1
Fifty-seventh Regiment (three years)	48
Sixty-ninth Regiment (three years)	118
Seventy-first Regiment (three years)	1
Eighty-fourth Regiment (three years)	330
Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry)	3
One Hundred and First Regiment (three years)	6
One Hundred and Tenth Regiment (Morgan's raid)	153
One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment (Morgan's raid)	264
One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment (six months)	1
One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment (six months)	91
One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry), three years.	9
One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry), three years.	109
One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment (three years)	12
One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment (three years)	1
One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment (three years)	3
One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment (Thirteenth Cavalry), three years	8
One Hundred and Thirty-fiourth Regiment (100 days)	195
One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment (one year)	47
One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment (one year)	171
Second Battery (three years)	1
Third Battery (three years)	3
Fourth Battery (three years)	2
Sixteenth Battery (three years)	3
Twenty-second Battery (three years)	1
Keasby's Company (thirty days)	107
Hancock's Corps	1
Veteran Engineers	6
Received bounty from Delaware County, but to what company or regiment they belonged is not named	19
Total	2,563

Thus a total number of 2,563 names appear, of men enlisted as volunteers from Delaware County. A considerable number will be found to have been repeated. The whole number will, at least, reach 2,000, probably much more.

RE-ORGANIZATION—ASSIGNMENT OF RECRUITS, ETC.

Seventh Regiment (for three years).—The non-veterans of the Seventh Regiment were mustered out September 3, 1864, and the veterans were transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment. On the 18th of October, 1864, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Regiments were consolidated as the Twentieth. The new Twentieth was mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twelfth Regiment.—This regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of June, 1865, and the recruits were transferred to the Forty-eight and Fifty-ninth Regiments.

Thirteenth Regiment (for three years).—The Thirteenth Regiment was consolidated into a battalion of six companies, by Order 384, dated December 2, 1864. Five companies were added in the spring of 1865. The regiment was finally mustered out September 5, 1865.

Nineteenth Regiment (for three years).—The Seventh and Nineteenth Regiments were consolidated in September, 1864. The new Nineteenth and the Twentieth (re-organized) were united as the Twentieth October 18, 1864. The Twentieth was finally mustered out July 12, 1865.

Twenty-first Regiment (for three years).—The Twenty-first Regiment was changed to a heavy artillery organization in February, 1863. Two companies were then added, and the regiment recruited to the full number. It was mustered out January 13, 1866.

Thirtieth Regiment (for three years).—Veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battery of seven companies December 3, 1864. Residuary company of the Thirty-sixth Regiment was transferred to this battalion, July 12, 1865, as Company H. The battalion was mustered out November 25, 1865.

Thirty-Sixth Regiment (for three years).—[For details concerning the changes made in this regiment, see "Review of the Thirty-Second Regiment" in another place.]

Thirty-ninth Regiment (for three years).—This regiment was changed to mounted infantry in April, 1863, and re-organized as cavalry (Eighth Cavalry) in October, 1863. The Third Cavalry Battalion was united with it February 20, 1865. It was mustered out of service July 20, 1865.

Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry, for three years).—The Forty-first Regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies September 14, 1864, and was mustered out of service on the 22d of July, 1865.

Sixty-ninth Regiment (for three years).—Was consolidated into a battalion of four companies under order dated January 4, 1865, and the battalion was mustered out July 5, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment, and that regiment was mustered out November 15, 1865.

Eighty-fourth Regiment (for three years).—The recruits of the Eighty-fourth were transferred to the Fifty-seventh Regiment, as Company K, June 14, 1865. The Fifty-seventh was mustered out December 14, 1865.

Ninetieth Regiment (Fifth Cavalry, for three years).—Recruits, together with Companies G, L and M, of this regiment were transferred to the Sixth Cavalry June 23, 1865, and mustered out September 15, 1865.

One Hundred and First Regiment.—The recruits in this regiment were transferred to the Fifty-eighth June 24, 1865, and the later regiment was mustered out July 16, 1865.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment (Seventh Cavalry).—The One Hundred and Nineteenth was consolidated into a battalion of six companies on the 21st of July, 1865, and the battalion mustered out February 18, 1866.

HOME WORK.

While the volunteer soldiers had gone to the front or on garrison duty, the people at home were active in every practicable way. The spirit of the whole loyal people was on fire. Hopes rose and fell, anxiety grew almost into agony, but, over and through it all, the purpose lived and triumphed—"The Nation shall be saved."

Such was the startled ardor of the citizens of Delaware, that in forty-eight hours from the time of the Governor's call, April 19, 1861, a company of eager volunteers from this county were in camp at Indianapolis, the second company there, raised by Thomas J. Brady, since a Brigadier General by brevet, and for years holding distinguished positions under the national administration.

Their adventures were amusing. Once arrived, they were stowed away in the old State Fair Grounds, called afterward "Camp Morton." They had some sheds and stalls and buildings for shelter; but the beds and bed clothing! oh, where were they? And echo answered, "where?" The volunteers were flocking in by hundreds, from all directions; and in one more day 2,400 men were in camp. And at the end of seven days, more than 12,000 men were tendered. The company from Muncie telegraphed home that they had no beds, and that night and the next day an abundant supply was collected and sent on; enough, in fact, not merely for them, but leaving a large surplus for others who still had none.

Six regiments were mustered into service on the same day, six days after the call, April 25, 1861, the company from Delaware County being Company A in the Eighth Regiment, the first one formed being called the Sixth, because there had been five regiments from Indiana in the Mexican war. In six days (April 20–25), seventy companies were organized and mustered into service. Six three-months regiments (6–11) were formed April 25, taking sixty companies, and the other ten companies were formed into the Sixteenth Regiment (one year) May 11. These seventy companies were mustered into the service as follows: April 20, one company from Marion County, Company K, of the Tenth Regiment; April 21, five companies, viz., from Dearborn County, one; from Wayne County, two; from Delaware County, one; from Vigo County, one. April 22, nineteen companies; April 23, twenty companies; April 24, fourteen companies; April 25, eleven companies.

The people awakened rapidly to the stern realities of the fearful struggle. Full soon the families of the volunteers began to need aid, and the ladies at home took the matter in hand, and set on foot measures to raise means for the relief of the needy. On the 14th of July, 1861, the Fourteenth Regiment, the first three-years regiment organized, left Indianapolis for the seat of war in Western Virginia. Word came to Muncie that the regiment would pass on the cars about noon. Quick as thought, the citizens gathered impromptu, with baskets of bread and pies and cakes and fruit and coffee, and when that heavily laden train came thundering along the track to the Muncie depot, as the eager soldiers gazed forth their astonished eyes beheld that grand supply, and thorough justice did the hungry crowd execute upon the mass of provisions before them, and with glad hearts they passed on in their appointed way. Col. Kimball, their gallant leader, was greatly pleased at this touching token of respect and regard manifested by our citizens toward the men under his command, and made a fitting speech in acknowledgment at the time, and also in a neat and well-written letter subsequently published in the Indianapolis papers, expressed his cordial thanks to the citizens of Muncie for their munificent generosity. From that time onward, to feed the soldiers as they passed to and fro became a constant practice by our loyal citizens. Hasty notice had only to be passed along the streets, and, as it were by magic, the "basket brigade" would muster with neither Colonel nor Captain in command, but every man (and woman, too), at his own sweet will, and the depot was the place of rendezvous; and the locomotive had to stand and wait till that hungry crowd of soldiers had obtained their fill. And many a hardy volunteer looks back to the hour in which his rolling train passed our goodly town, as a pleasant grateful memory in the history of his past life, a bright spot in the darkness that sometimes obscured his vision.

In the early part of the war, before organization had done its work, everything depended upon private, voluntary action, and right nobly did the citizens, male and female, take hold of the work. Supplies of food and clothing and money were raised and distributed. A "Ladies' Aid Society" was formed, and its operations were continued through most of the war. By "socials" and sewing circles and fairs, by private collections, and by every other method which sharp-witted ladies could invent, the hearts and the pockets of the people, citizens and strangers as well, were attacked, and right splendidly did they respond to the earnest appeals thus persistently made. At one time, by a single effort, $500 were collected and sent to Mr. Hannaman, at Indianapolis, President of the Indiana Sanitary Commission. At one fair, held by the "Ladies' Aid Society," and continued through two or three days, the net avails were more than $700.

Supplies of all sorts, of necessities and delicacies were gathered from the citizens of the town and from the county at large, and sent forward to the State Commission or otherwise. The people seemed never to grow weary in this course of well-doing, but continued even to the end of the war, in this grand work of mercy and love.

Among the very many ladies prominently active in the work thus carried on in Muncie, a few, selected from the masses operating in this field, might with propriety be mentioned, though the whole people seemed to be moved as by a common impulse, to excel in forwarding the noble enterprise. We mention—not aiming in the least to underestimate the services of others—the names of Mrs. John W. Burson, Mrs. Judge March, Mrs. William B. Kline, Mrs. Carlton E. Shipley, Mrs. James A. Maddy, Mrs. John Marsh, Mrs. G. W. Spilker and numerous others entitled to equal credit for their share in the work. The presentation of these names, therefore, is not for the purpose of excluding others no doubt as prominently associated with the movement, but merely as instances now remembered, of the activity which everywhere prevailed.

DRAFT.

No draft was ever called for in Delaware County, except that in 1862, four townships seemed to have a deficiency of 24 men. Jay, at the time was short 103; Randolph, 49; Henry, 160; Wayne, 64; Allen, 597; Grant, 128; Madison, 177, etc. The people of Muncie, supposing their township was liable to the draft, raised by voluntary subscriptions, $8,000 or more, which was expended in hiring persons to enlist so as to avoid the draft. Perhaps twenty-five persons were thus hired to enlist. More careful examination showed that no quota was lacking from Muncie, even before these men had been hired. By this action, and by subsequent volunteers, no future draft was needed.

So ardent and patriotic was the spirit that prevailed, several gentlemen who were too old for the service, and some ladies also, hired persons to go as soldiers. One man sent two in that way, paying them $500 each. Indeed, we are astonished in looking back to those eventful days, at the vigorous and ceaseless enthusiasm which fired the public mind. Love for the cause, and overwhelming anxiety for its triumphant success, made labor easy and carried the people forward in an activity of enterprise and sacrifice without a parallel in our history, or equaled only, if at all, by that of the Revolutionary struggle.

PRISON LIFE.

This historical sketch of military affairs in connection with Delaware County could hardly be considered complete without reference being made to the subject of prison life.

Doubtless, many of the soldiers from Delaware County were, during the progress of the war, captured by the foe and condemned to pass weary weeks and months inside those fearful prison inclosures. Volumes might well be written upon that phase of soldier life, and is a subject, it may with propriety be said, that should by no means be forgotten nor ignored, but a clear, definite and accurate knowledge of the methods of prison treatment, as practiced by the emissaries of the late rebellion and experienced by our soldier boys, maintained among our people, that generations to come may know what their fathers endured in this regard to uphold the integrity of the nation, and to what extremes even those in rebellion against the Government permitted themselves to be led in the spirit of revenge, to accomplish by inhuman cruelty what the resort to arms had failed to secure. But to write such a history of prison life and its experiences is not at this time our intention. The purpose at present is simply to show Delaware County soldiers bore the hardships of confinement, how they fared and languished and pined away in melancholly sadness at the long delay of the wished-for time when an exchange could be effected and they could reach again the Union lines.

The subject could hardly be better presented than by giving in part the experiences of one citizen of this county, who spent about twenty months in Southern prisons. Reference is here made to George W. Greene, Esq., formerly Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delaware County, and for a time during the war, Captain of Company E, in the Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Additional interest will be given to the recital by furnishing a statement as if from his lips, which we do accordingly:

"I enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered in July 29, 1861, as First Lieutenant in Company E of that regiment. Hard service had been our lot during the progress of the conflict. The regiment had taken part in the engagements of Lewinsville, Gainesville, Manassas Junction, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing and perhaps others. The Nineteenth Regiment was, during the morning of July 1, 1863, on the field, near the old town of Gettysburg, Penn., awaiting orders to lead the attack upon the rebel hosts that had presumed to invade the North, in what has since become the world-renowned battle of Gettysburg. The regiment belonged to what was called the Iron Brigade, being a part of the First Army Corps under command of Gen. Reynolds. The brigade was composed of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and the Nineteenth Indiana, all of which, like the Nineteenth Indiana, had seen much severe service.

"Gen. Reynolds was understood to have received orders to begin the attack upon the rebel lines, in the meantime engaging their attention until the rest of the army could come up. We were on picket duty, and Gen. Reynolds was examining the ground to learn how to conduct the movement assigned him, when he was killed by a shot from the enemy's sharp-shooters. Gen. Doubleday succeeded to the command of the corps.

"The infantry battle was begun about 9 o'clock, A. M., by the 'Iron Brigade.' We marched to the attack and succeeded in capturing a rebel brigade, Gen. Archey commanding, and, sending them to the rear. We were directed to form a line along a certain ravine, and there await orders. We did so, and stood in full view of the rebel lines, but not fighting. After some hours, our lines were attacked by a rebel force, and we were compelled to fall back. Five times our line was re-formed, to be broken as often; and, at length, we gave way in disorder and retreated to Gettysburg. Meanwhile, the enemy were taking possession of the town, and, as we came in, they speedily took possession of us, and we were—in short—we were prisoners. Sending us to the rear, disarmed and under guard, as we had done by their men in the morning—the great battle went furiously on. For two more days continued the dreadful contest and the carnage, while we were compelled to lie idle and helpless witnesses of the fight, taking no part therein. A considerable portion, though not all, of the regiments were captured. As the result of the long and fearful fight, the rebel forces were obliged to retrace their weary way back to Virginia, whence they came—and the prisoners were taken to Richmond and elsewhere.

"July 4, having been without food for two days and three nights, we set for Richmond and 'Libby.' Fourteen days were spent on the road, slow progress being made, especially at first, since much time was taken in repelling the attacks of the Union forces harassing them on the way. The prisoners went on foot to Staunton, and, from that point, were taken by rail to Richmond. No rations were given us until, perhaps, the second day, so that we were without food for full four days, and you may well believe we were a ravenous horde. But what use? We might as well have been quiet, for 'clamoring' did no good. We were a hungry multitude marching on to 'Libby' and weary months of imprisonment and semi-starvation.

"We entered that detestable old prison July 18, 1863, were searched, stripped of money, blankets, etc., and compelled to settle down to live in earnest in that unwelcome domicile, to us both new and strange. Luckily for myself, I had only $10 when captured, and that I had spent on the way to Richmond, so the 'Johnnies' were none the richer for me, and my wages remained safe in the friendly hands of 'Uncle Sam,' to be paid me after my release. I had a shawl and a watch, neither of which was taken away. So our company was turned into 'Libby,' to live or die as the case might happen to turn out.

"The prison was a large building, running across a whole block from street to street, having three stories on one street and four stories on the other, the lower one being a half-cellar, unoccupied and partly filled with rubbish. There were three rooms on each floor, thirty by one hundred and twenty feet. Into these rooms the prisoners were ushered, and here we were to 'board' and lodge for an indefinite length of time. These rebels undertook to be at the trouble and expense of our 'keeping,' for which we were not grateful to them in the least. It was for them a perfectly needless labor of which they might have been relieved any day. But they would persist. Attempts were made, one after another, to get loose from their clutches. Some few succeeded, but, for the most part, it was 'no go.' They sent us hither and yon over their wretched confederacy, still keeping us 'in limbo,' and, for twenty long and weary and despairing months, did those psuedo-friends and cruel keepers retain their grasp upon our unwilling persons, and insist on furnishing us with 'grub,' and with a floor to sleep on, 'free gratis for nothing,' and, I may add, 'without any thanks,' for surely they got no thanks from us. As for clothing, they let us retain what we had on, and that suit was all I had for the whole time, except one pair of drawers and one pair of socks. I made my clothes go through, though they were long past decent wearing apparel. The shoes still hung in shreds, the shirt had been washed away clear above the elbows, and the coat and pants—well, why should I speak evil of those dear, faithful old friends, for surely, they did their very best.

"Friends at home, sanitary commissions, and what not, tried to reach us, but mostly in vain. Hundreds of boxes which had been sent from the North, containing articles for the use of the prisoners, lay at times in immense heaps near the prison walls, but not much of their contents were ever suffered to gladden our longing sight. As for rations in 'Libby,' we had corn bread, in loaves about the size of a brick, and one loaf was a day's rations for two men. The meal was coarse, and the bread wretchedly cooked.

"We had also soup, made of rice and bacon or beef, for awhile. The soup we could not bear, and we protested against it so vigorously that, after two or three weeks, the rice and the meat were furnished raw, and stoves were put into the room on the ground floor, when the prisoners divided themselves into messes of fifteen or twenty each, each mess providing for and superintending its own cooking. The rice was about two spoonfuls per man, and the meat was equal to a slice for each about as large as two fingers. The rice and the meat were boiled into soup.

"After awhile the mess system was dropped, and each man cooked his own 'grub.' Twenty tins might be seen on the same stove at one time, and, when his rice and meat were boiled, each fellow took his dish and stood near, sipping his soup and gnawing his 'chunk' of bread, or would squat or lie upon the floor, and take his ease any way he pleased.

"For lodging at night, the men lay on the floor in tiers. A row of large posts stood through the center of each room for the support of the floor above. On either side of each row of posts in every room, two layers of sleeping men were arranged foot to foot, with a kind of alley between the rows of feet wide enough to walk up and down the room. For beds, each man had part of a blanket and nothing else. This was considerate on the part of the rebels, and convenient (not to say comfortable) for us, since all parties were thereby relieved from the trouble and vexation of caring for, washing, etc., such a vast amount of bed-clothing as would have been required to furnish each man, or every couple, with beds after the modern style for people—out of jail. So it was vastly better for us that we had none (if you choose to think so). As to personal appearance, we washed hands and faces as often as we pleased to take the trouble—washed shirts and drawers and pants every now and then, keeping drawers on when pants were in the wash, and vice versa.

"There was in each room a hydrant pipe, which furnished a plentiful supply of water from James River, above the town. The water ran into a trough, say six feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep. In this trough ablutions of all kinds were effected at the pleasure of the performers. We had kettles of a somewhat large size, in which the soup had been made in the days of the 'mess' system, and in these kettles water was heated for washing or any other needful purpose. Washing clothes, etc., was done mostly in buckets. There was some soap, not enough, however, but what we had was better than none. A negro came in every day and swept the floor of the rooms, which kept them reasonably clean. No scrubbing was ever done. But, so little dirt was brought in from outside, that scrubbing was not badly needed.

"On the cold New Year's (January, 1864), the hydrants froze up, and, for a day or two, the prisoners were allowed to go down to the basin (outside the prison and not far off), under guard, to get their supply of water. We had only water furnished us to drink, though sometimes some coffee came 'through the lines,' and sometimes money would be sent to different prisoners, and coffee, etc., would be bought. Whenever money (gold or greenbacks), was sent to the prisoners through the rebel authorities, or, if they found any in boxes, etc., sent us, the 'rebs' would keep the good money and give us Confederate bills—four to one. Once in a great while, some man would get some money tucked away in some odd place to keep the 'rebs' from finding it. In such cases, a better bargain could be made with the 'Northern money.' A man who had money could get what he wished by paying pretty high for it.

"As to news, an old negro brought us 'Southern' papers every morning, and some would buy them, and, of course, the news would be read aloud for the benefit of all. Whether that news did any good might be a question. It was on the rebel side, of course, and how much might be true it was impossible to tell. But the reading of the papers from time to time gave us something to talk about at any rate, and that did us good, because it kept us busy for the time.

"There were at first, after our arrival, seven or eight hundred prisoners; and, after Chickamauga, more than a thousand. At first, one of the lower rooms was used for a hospital; but, afterward, the sick were taken somewhere outside, I don't know where. I had the good fortune to keep in sound health, and, of course, saw nothing of the hospital, For a time, each prisoner had to stay in his own particular room; but, afterward, one could go anywhere in the building. At first, they kept account of the men by standing them in line, two by two, and counting the pairs—every room by itself. But that would not do, and then they would send the men all to one room at one side of the building, and pass them through one door back to the other rooms, counting as they went through that door. This was an improvement for them, doubtless, as nothing was required, only to know how to count, and most people can do that, you know. For the prisoners, it worked well also. Prisoners escaped once in awhile by some means or other. Some door panels had been loosened so that they could be taken out when desirable; and when anybody had got out, or when any persons were engaged in working in the 'tunnel,' as was sometimes the case, we could manage to pass men enough through these panels so as to have them come round and be recounted, to keep the number all right. It is said some actually did get out of Libby. How the thing was done it is not easy to tell. Several escaped in some way through the windows, and the guards were accused of having been *bribed* to allow the outgoing 'Yank' to get safe away. By and by the windows were fastened up with strong bars on the *inside*, so as to make it impossible to get through them at all. It is a curious fact, also, that one day, while this work was going on, one of our men took up a bar of iron upon his shoulder, walked boldly out of Libby, passed the guards, into the streets, and away into the city, and two or three days elapsed before he was discovered and brought back to his old quarters. Many plans were conceived for getting out of Libby, but, mostly, they were failures The guard would, somehow, discover the scheme, and our game would be blocked, or something else would happen to break it up.

"Several times the plan was to capture the 'squad' that came in the morning to do the counting, rush out into the town and risk getting away. The plan was a foolhardy one, and could not have succeeded, of course, and it is well enough, doubtless, that it never was actually tried. The only extensive scheme that ever did succeed in any considerable degree, was the 'tunnel,' of which so much has been said. That 'tunnel' was made in this way: There was an unoccupied basement, mostly empty, containing only some rubbish of boards and what not, and dark as midnight. Somebody conceived the idea of getting down into that, and then digging out through the wall and the ground outside the wall. Several joined in the plot and undertook its execution. The bricks in one of the hearths on the ground floor were lifted, and a hole was made, diagonally, through the wall into the room of the basement, which was next the outside wall, through which access was gained to the basement. Then, a big bowlder in the outer wall was loosened, and then a tunnel was commenced. Work in the tunnel was continued mostly by night (though, sometimes, I think it was done in the daytime) for six or eight weeks, by those concerned in the scheme. Of course, only one could actually dig at a time, though several would co-operate, by taking the dirt from the digger, disposing of it and letting him go back to his work—or, by taking his place, since one could work only a short time in the tunnel. The dirt had all to be brought out, and something had to be done with it. Part of it was thrown among the rubbish of the basement, and part was handed up in blankets, etc., through the hearth, and washed away in the privy by the water works connected with the place. The length of the tunnel was about seventy-five feet, and the size perhaps two feet across. As I understood the matter, Col. Rose had more or less to do with the engineering of the tunnel as to the direction, length, etc. He was allowed, for some reason, to go outside the prison at different times, and it was stated that he took those opportunities to plan for the tunnel. Rumor had it that he purchased the privilege of passing out. If he did, however, it was nobody's business but his own. The tunnel must have been not much below the surface of the ground. At one point, the earth began to fall in from above. It was said that the man at work in the tunnel put his head out of the hole and saw the guard walking his beat. He was alarmed, but continued to prop the roof with stove-wood in such away as to prevent its caving and yet allow opportunity of egress, and thus the catastrophe was averted. During the progress of the work, the scheme was known only to its projectors, say fifteen or twenty persons. But, when the tunnel had reached the surface and was ready for the outward passage, the matter became known somehow to very many, and some hundred made their way into the basement, and, during the night, one hundred and nine succeeding in making sure their exit into the outer air in the silence of a starlit evening. Why they were not discovered, is a mystery, for the guard could not have been far away, and the escaped men went two and two as they left the vicinity of the place of exit, one waiting till the next one had come out. The evening was so light that the men inside the prison could see the others as they walked away. Many more were ready and anxious to 'thread the tunnel,' but daylight drew near, and they crawled back to the upper rooms, hoping, though, against hope, that another 'jail delivery' might be made the next night. But no! it was not to be.

"In the morning at the 'counting,' heroic efforts were made to use the repeaters, and with large success; but, alas! one hundred and nine was a fatal number. Though many got through the 'panels' and were *re-counted*, the count fell badly short. The 'Johnnies' were puzzled and mystified a long time, and counted and re-counted five or six times. But, though they made a different count every time, the proper number would not come. They could not find 'Yanks' enough. It was a long time before the idea that any were gone dawned upon their stupid minds, but, at last, they seemed to 'see the point,' and went out and told that 'a lot of Yanks had got out.' They could not tell how many, for the count was never twice alike; but a 'big lot' were surely gone, and no mistake. They seemed to think escape impossible, but yet, the count of the day before could not be found. And then there was a hub-bub! We could see them running and mounting, and then riding hither and thither. We knew well enough what it meant, and of course enjoyed the fun. For some hours, they could not imagine how such a crowd of 'Yanks' could get away. About 10 o'clock, however, somebody spied the 'hole,' and a little negro was sent in and he went through the tunnel into the basement, and then turned and went back again, and lo! the secret was out—'the blasted Yanks had crawled through the ground.'

"The prisoners were out and trying to get to the Union lines. But, that, in a hostile town and an enemy's country, was no easy task. Some (about fifty), did succeed in escaping to the Federal camps; how, I do not know, as I was not among them. In a few days, some sixty of the escaped ones were re-captured and brought back to their old domicile. These were condemned, in punishment for their escape, to be confined, perhaps, thirty days in the basement—a horrid place and utterly unfit for the abode of human beings. They were to be fed upon bread and water, but their comrades above contrived, by making a hole through the floor and putting the neck of an old bottle into the aperture, to turn down soup—and coffee, if they had it, as they sometimes did—so that the 'convicts' below really fared better than the men above. The rebels thought better of the matter and revoked the sentence before long, and, in two or three weeks, they were brought up into the rooms with the rest of us again.

"I stayed about ten months in 'Libby,' and, May 5, 1864, the whole company left its 'precious precincts,' and passed forth never to behold it more. After tarrying four days at Danville, Va. (having unusually good rations there, by the way), our company passed on to Macon, Ga.,—Camp Oglethorpe—remaining there from May 19 to July 21. From Macon, 600 out of 1,500 present, were removed to Charleston, S. C., and, after enjoying for three months, such measures of hospitality as the generous denizens of that famous old town chose to bestow, another move was made. This time, it was to Columbia, S. C. At first, we were quartered at some distance from the town, and afterward, on the grounds of what was the Insane Asylum. In February, 1865, our band was taken to Charlotte, to Goldsboro, and so to the Federal lines, twelve miles above Wilmington, N. C., on Cape Fear River. We reached that blessed place March 1, 1865, exactly twenty months after the 'Johnnies' had taken us to 'board.' At Macon, several tunnels were begun, and one was near completion—but none succeeded. While there, we dug holes in the ground for huts, and covered them over with dirt.

"The tunnel at 'Libby' passed under a street and came to the surface, inside the fence, in an inclosure containing a warehouse, that had in it many hundreds of boxes and barrels sent from the North, containing articles for the use of the prisoners, the contents of which, however, had never found their way inside the walls of 'Libby.' While at Charleston, S. C., the body of prisoners were put into the old 'jail yard,' and, afterward, into the 'Roper Hospital,' both under fire of the Federal batteries. I suppose notice was given to the Union officers, as the movement seemed intended as a protection to the city of Charleston. It had no effect, however, for the Federal guns boomed away just as before. They shot beyond us, and no shells ever harmed a single man, except one, by a fragment. That hospital had been struck by a ball, that had gone through two walls and the floor, into the basement. But none came near it while we were there. The prisoners got some things from the North, though not a tenth part of what was sent. Before a box was brought into the prison, a man would take an ax and knock the box in, to see that nothing contraband was inside. Sugar, coffee, butter, canned fruits, would all be 'smashed' together into one confused mass. One may ask, What did the prisoners do? Many things. They cooked and ate, performed their daily ablutions, washed their clothes, went on the "skirmish line" (hunted for graybacks), and, when all these were done, they went from room to room, chatted, played cards, or checkers, or chess; made rings out of bones, or chairs out of barrels, etc., etc.

"At one time 'debates' were established, but they did not continue. Richardson, Parson, McCabe and others were there a part of the time, and they spoke. Gen. Neal Dow was there also; and he lectured on temperance. A paper was edited and read at stated periods. And so, in many ways, men tried to make the time seem pleasant and cheerful. As has been stated, the rebel authorities put the prisoners under the fire of the Federal batteries. Instead, however, of receiving any harm therefrom, they thoroughly enjoyed the situation. It was an agreeable relief from the tedious monotony of ignorance which for so many months had been suffered. Before this time, we had been wholly cut off from the world, and especially from our friends, and from the operations of the Union army. Now we were in sight and hearing of our fort and guns. Night after night we stood and watched the shells as they sped their way from the batteries, flying in their shining arch of light above our heads, to carry new terrors to the hearts of the forlorn dwellers in the wretched city so long under siege. And the new situation was decidedly one of comparative pleasure and satisfaction. The prisoners were, considering all things, an orderly and well-behaved set of men, fully as much so as could reasonably be expected."

As Capt. Green was an officer, his treatment, though bad enough, was not nearly so severe as that of prisoners who were privates. Many of the scenes in Pemberton, on Belle Isle, Danville, and, above all, Andersonville, were beyond conception. Andersonville was, in fact, the crowning horror of the time. Thirty-five thousand men were shut up in an open stockade, in the broiling sun, and the damps of night, starving from insufficient and unsuitable food, with water utterly abominable, and amid untold horrors of exposure, sickness, suffering and death! At one time, from seventy to eighty would die in a single night. When Gen. Sherman was marching through Georgia to the sea, it is stated upon apparently good authority, that the guns upon the walls of the Andersonville stockade were trained upon the mass of wretched prisoners within the inclosure, with orders to open fire upon them if the Union army were found to be approaching that vicinity.

PRISON LIFE—CONTINUED.

NARRATIVE OF JOSEPH A. BROWN.

Besides the account given by Capt. Green, presented in the foregoing sketch, the statements of several others are added, throwing considerable light upon the painful subject. One of these, Joseph A. Brown, of Company L of the Ninth Cavalry, is as follows:

"I enlisted in Company L of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry), Capt. Albert Morehouse, December 16, 1863. Was captured September 25, 1864, at Sulphur Trestle, Ala., by Gen. Forrest, with eight hundred others, and imprisoned at Cahawba, Ala., from the time of capture till March 25, 1865, when we were paroled and sent home. I was a walking skeleton. It took me three years to recover from the effects of prison life. The prison was a large cotton house. The fixtures were peculiar. Bunks were built around the walls, like an old-fashioned canal boat, four or five tiers high, so that one had to climb to the upper tiers. Many had to sleep on the floor. Our rations were a pint of corn meal per man daily, and a small piece of fat pork every other day. Water was furnished by a stream from an artesian well, flowing through the prison. The water was healthy and reasonably clean. We had also the privilege of a yard outside, in which, by the way, the cooking was done. They had a "dead line," about six feet from the wall of the yard. There were about three thousand in the prison, and many died. Frequently eight or ten would die in one night. We lay on the bare floor or in the empty bunks.

The next is the narrative of William J. Carson.

He joined the army September 2, 1861, entering Company E, First Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. He was captured September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga. The regiment belonged to the Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, Gen. Thomas commanding.

On the second day of the fight, the soldiers threw up works of earth and rocks, for defense, early in the morning, and fought till noon. At that time, the army was evidently defeated, and was obliged to retreat. The division to which the Fifteenth United States Regiment belonged was ordered to hold their position as long as possible, to give the main body a means of escape. They did so, and all who obeyed the order were either killed, wounded or captured—made a sacrifice, as it were—to enable the army, as a whole, to take a new position.

This body of heroic men, thus consecrating themselves for the salvation of the rest, held their ground till night, when the Confederates massed in solid phalanx, charging, captured all that were left alive. Through the afternoon, that body of Union troops had fired 110 shots, each man, during the time from 2 o'clock till dark. About six thousand were captured. After the battle, they were taken to Richmond by rail, marching for some days, and embarking at Dalton, Ga. Three large freight trains were filled, and they reached Richmond ten days after the capture. No rations were issued to the prisoners until the second night, at Tunnel Hill, when the rebels gave out half a pint of corn meal to every two men. There were no utensils for cooking, except as some melted their canteens apart and baked the meal upon them. From there to Richmond, all the prisoners had given them was five crackers, hard, tough, nearly uneatable, made of pea (or bean) meal. (Some that had money were able to buy). Twenty-one hundred men were put into the Pemberton building, opposite "Libby," and the rest were taken elsewhere. There were three stories and a garret besides the basement, with two rooms upon each floor 90x100 feet. The prisoners occupied three stories and the garret (attic).

The lower basement rooms were used for storage. One had sugar and molasses and the other had salt. The "boys" made holes through the floor into each room below, large enough to admit the body of a man. Out of one room they would get sugar and out of the other salt, and then they would exchange these articles through holes made in the partitions, by putting spoons through. But the men soon got enough salt, and they would not exchange any longer.

For rations, the prisoners had a small piece of bread (three ounces) daily, with a little meat every other day, and, at night, three gills of soup made of peas, with black bugs swimming on the top of the soup. One day the boys observed some rats outside the windows (they were allowed to look out then). One said, "If I had a fish-hook, I could fish up some of these rats." Mr. Carson had a hook, and the man put down the hook (baited with something), and caught several. They dressed and cooked the rats into soup, and it was nice eating. They would have caught more, but a big rat cut the line with his foot and the hook was lost and the rat-catching was done.

There were fire-places but no fuel, only as the guard would hand in a piece of board or something, which would be whittled up inside the prison, like splinters, and a fire made in that way. Sometimes the boys would split the bones (left from the meat) up fine, and make broth from *that*.

The men were nearly starved. No one had one-fourth enough. Each would cram down, *at once*, the whole that he got for all day, and then wait till the next morning for more. They slept on the damp and slimy floor, with no covering at all, lying as closely together as they could well be stowed. The floors were never swept nor cleaned in any way, and they came to be wretchedly filthy. Mr. C. became sick and was taken to the hospital. The accommodations were some better there. They had bunks with straw, and the rations were not so scant. Very little care, however, was taken of the sick. The nurses, indeed, were mostly Federal soldiers, but, if the truth be told, it must be said that they were careless, too. The prisoners were searched, and their money, if discovered, was taken away, yet many contrived to secrete their money so that the rebels never did find it. Mr. Carson kept his by scratching the dirt from a crack in the floor, cramming the roll of bills into the crack, and then filling it with dirt again. They never even suspected the hiding-place. The rebels would give the prisoners seven Confederate dollars for one greenback dollar.

A day or two after they were put into "Pemberton," the rebel officers passed through among the prisoners and got most of the money which the soldiers had, promising to return it when paroled, and telling them, also, that if the money was not given up willingly search would be made, the money taken and not a dollar ever returned. Most gave up all they had. One man gave them $500. There was a pile of bills eight inches thick that had been collected in this way. None of it was ever returned that he ever heard of. Those who had money could send for what they wished by the hospital steward, who would take a negro with a basket into the city and bring the articles the next morning, if they were to be had.

Mr. Carson was taken to the hospital not far from New Year's. He was out of his head for some time while there, and was released about the last of January, 1864, at City Point. Three hundred and fifty prisoners were exchanged at the same time. He says he weighed only sixty-four pounds. He could walk, but he was truly a "walking skeleton." He weighed only seventy-five pounds when he came to Muncie, in June, 1864. He was taken at first, after exchange, to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., and stayed there four weeks. He was then furloughed home, his furlough being renewed from month to month till the last of July, 1864, at which time he was directed to report to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, whence he was sent to Fort Adams, R. I. At this place, he was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, September 2, 1864. At one time, the prisoners in the hospital had access to a vacant lot or yard back of the prison, 60x80 feet. Three hundred and fifty other prisoners from Belle Isle were brought there and kept a short time Those men were in a condition that words cannot describe. They were filthy beyond conception. Many had no clothing but rags of blankets wrapped around their bodies, or pieces of pants, or the like. Their hair hung tangled upon their shoulders and their beards rough and unshaven; they looked more like wild animals than human beings. The bodies of many of them had scars of sores, or the sores themselves, made by lice eating into the flesh. Most of them could walk, but they were merely skin and bone, and the stench from that crowd of men was worse than carrion. A large hogshead of swill stood in the corner of the yard, where the offal of the hospital food was thrown, and those men quarreled, and swore and fought to get to that hogshead for the scraps of bread, etc., that were in it. You never saw such a struggle as they made among a horde of hungry swine trying to get at the swill poured into the trough.

Before they could be distributed to the hospitals, thirteen had died right there in the yard. Fourteen were left in the ward in which Mr. Carson was, and the next morning eight of them were dead. The human mind cannot believe the terrible condition of those wretched men. Yet, they were fathers, and brothers, and sons, and Union soldiers, who, when they went into the fight in which they were captured, were hardy and strong, bold and brave, and by exposure and starvation, and by overcrowding and neglect, had those poor victims of cruelty become such hideous specters of humanity. The soul shudders at the recital, and the historian drops the curtain over the sight lest we lose our faith in human kindness, and lest we come to look upon men as monsters. Says Mr. Carson:

"As we were on the boats, passing down to City Point, after we had anchored and when daylight came, the men caught sight of the stars and stripes. They were starved and weak and many of them sick, but at the sight, such a shout arose as human ears had never heard. Poor fellows who lay there too sick and feeble to speak aloud, raised their skinny hands and tried to shout with the rest. The rebels in charge were enraged and tried to make them hush, threatening to take them back to prison if they did not keep quiet; but they might as well have tried to still the whirlwind. The men shouted till they were weary, which in fact was not long.

"As the boats on which the Union soldiers were conveyed came alongside the old steamer New York, they saw the 'Johnny Rebs' on her decks waiting to be exchanged. But what a contrast! They stood there, fresh and full fed, healthy and strong, well and warmly clothed, with good hats and shoes, supplied to them by the Government and the people they were trying to destroy. The Union soldiers coming from rebel prisons as from very charnel-houses of death, were ragged and filthy and sore and sick and woe-begone—many of them the very pictures of living death." How many weeks and months had these poor faithful men waited, in growing despair, for this welcome day. With many it had been, as in the words of the couplet of the old hymn:

> "Prophets and kings desired it long,
> And died without the sight."

But to those poor remnants of humanity, the hour of deliverance at last had come, and they were in the Union lines once again. And they were stripped of their rags and bathed and washed and rubbed by friendly, gentle hands, and clad anew with the glorious loyal blue; and refreshing food was furnished their hungry, starving mouths, gently and slightly at first, lest repletion should accomplish what rebels had essayed to do in vain. And hardly could they believe their eyes and their ears. Not like a blessed reality, but like the vision of a dream did these things appear, till they almost dreaded to waken from the blissful delusion, and find themselves back once more in old Libby or Pemberton, or on the horrid, misnamed Belle Isle. But it was no dream and they were free. Long did the effects of their tedious and dreadful confinement linger upon them. Many never did recover their health and strength, but sank away in death even after their release, under the burden of privation and disease which they had brought from those dens of corruption, misnamed prisons. Human language has no form of speech adequate to express their horrors."

It had been the intention to give several other instances besides, as exponents of prison life. But let these suffice. The curtain has been lifted for a brief space to remind the present generation that the scenes only slightly hinted at did actually exist; and that many of the soldiers of the awful war of 1861 did indeed endure such untold and inconceivable suffering. A little has been told, but a tenth, a thousandth part never has been and never can be set forth. But let the present generation, let future ages preserve a stirring recollection of the scenes of the civil war and of prison life as one of the dreadful phases thereof. Let the memory of these sad and fearful things be kept, not for sectional hatred nor prejudice. They are now past, the Union is saved, the nation is free. Still, let these memories be cherished, to preserve forever, fresh and living in the hearts of a whole united people, the inestimable worth, the priceless value of institutions maintained by so much valor, and consecrated by so much suffering and heroic endurance.

MILITARY REMINISCENCES AND INCIDENTS.

It may add life and freshness to the sketch here given if incidents in the individual history of soldiers resident in Delaware County be set forth. A few, therefore, are appended that have casually come to hand.

W. H. Murray, of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment of Indiana Infantry (now Auditor of Delaware County), relates the following:

"As the Nineteenth was retreating through the streets of Gettysburg during the afternoon of July 1, 1863, the Confederates were coming into the town, and those who stopped to drink or to rest were captured. At one place, perhaps a hundred were crowded around a well, trying, but mostly in vain, to quench their raging thirst. A shell came bursting into the midst of the crowd; several were killed outright and many were wounded, but the rest scattered like birds from a tree, and in ten seconds more not a living soul was there." Mr. Murray had started to go there, too, but his thirst suddenly ceased, at least he kept clear of that well.

William N. Jackson, of Company E of the Nineteenth Regiment, relates as follows:

"As members of Company E, we were passing through the town, and stopped at a rain barrel to get a drink. Just then a shell struck a corner of the house above us, knocked out the bricks, scattering them down around our heads. That squad moved on rather *briskly*. As we passed along, the shells were flying so thickly that some dodged down into cellars and were captured. I could hear the shot whizzing through the air from behind us. One seemed to pass very near my head. It struck not many yards ahead of me, plowing up the walk and killing several men. In passing through the town, I saw several women (but no men) with pitchers of water, giving the thirsty soldiers drink. It is said that only one citizen of Gettysburg was in the fight, and that was old Johnnie Burns. He fought in the Iron Brigade, and that very bravely."

Another incident is related by W. H. Murray: "Just after the battle of Gettysburg, we marched back to the battle-ground of South Mountain, after Lee, and the corps stopped half a day to rest and cook rations. A comrade and myself started out foraging. There had been a heavy rain and the streams were full. We went along the foot of the mountain near the stream, calling at the houses as we passed them, but getting nothing, because others had been there before us and got all they had. When about two miles from the camp, we espied a house across the creek, under the mountain. Said I, 'Let us cross, nobody has been there.' He said, 'No, I cannot swim; I replied, 'Well, you wait and I will go.' 'All right,' said he, and in I plunged. I got across, though with difficulty. It was a double log house with verandahs and three front doors. Going in, I found them at dinner. The family were an old man and woman, and also a younger man and woman. They seemed astonished, as my clothes showed me to be a 'Yankee.' They did not ask me to take a chair, but I sat down. I asked, 'Have you any bread and butter?' The old lady said 'Yes,' but made no movement. Presently the younger man went out. In a very short time I heard horses feet and sabers rattling, and in a moment in rushed four guerrillas. They appeared surprised, but said nothing to me. The family rose from the table, and these men sat down and began eating rapidly. I saw I was a 'goner,' as I had no arms, not even a penknife; but I took it coolly, and sat still and talked with them. I asked them 'Were you in the battle of Gettysburg?' They said 'Yes,' and returned the question. We talked on, and one of them asked 'Where is your army?' I stretched the truth just a little and answered, 'Right over there, beyond that point of woods; the whole of the First Army Corps is camped there.' Meanwhile, the old lady had thought best to get me some bread and butter. I paid her, and then sprang suddenly from the door, quick as thought, round the corner of the verandah, and was off for the creek like a shot. They sprang out, but, instead of chasing me on foot, they waited to mount their horses. By that time I was at the creek, and jumped in, and swam and waded across, managing to keep hold of my bread and butter. There was a lane leading down to the creek and a pair of bars across the lane. They had to stop to get the bars down, and by that time I was across the creek, and my comrade and I had hidden behind some large rocks. When these men got to the creek, they debated awhile about crossing, but at length decided not to attempt it. We presumed that they were afraid of the First Army Corps over there, which really was two miles away, and could not have helped us any. But we kept our bread and butter, and got safely back to camp."

INCIDENTS.

Related by Asbury L. Kerwood of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

At the battle of Stone River, a soldier was lying on the ground at the left of Company "F," who was ordered to the front to observe the movements of the enemy. No sooner had he left his position than there came a huge shell and struck where he had only a moment before been lying, tearing a great hole in the ground. Coming back, he seemed somewhat astonished, but saying coolly: 'Lightning never strikes twice in the same place,' and sprang straight into the hole, as though it were the safest place in the world. It proved safe enough for him, since he received no harm.

"There was a soldier in the company who was wonderfully neat and fond of display. Often he would dress up in his best, always wearing a collar and 'slicking up,' as if going on a holiday. One day when he was dressed up in his best, though the roads were muddy and bad, as we marched past a big sloshy mud-hole, he got jostled into the hole, somehow, up to his waist in the mud. He scrambled out, mad as he could be, but oh! wasn't he a sight? When we stopped to camp that night about 11 o'clock, he was obliged to walk at least a mile to wash his clothes, and did not get back till daylight. The 'boys,' of course, were exceedingly pleased at his unseemly mishap.

"At another time we were obliged to cross a river. Most of the men rode through the stream in some large wagons, big enough to hold twenty or thirty men. He would not cross that way, and begged the privilege of riding over on a mule behind another man. The man said 'yes,' and he mounted the mule, and they rode into the river. When about half across the mule kicked up behind, and off he tumbled, waist deep, into the stream, also dropping his gun. He tried to fish it up again without ducking his head under water. After trying a long time, the men in the wagons laughing at the poor fellow all the time, he got it out and contrived to make his way across, but he was obliged to go half a mile to a house to dry and clean his gun.

"Some ridiculous things were done by the officers. One Captain, in giving command to his men, wished to tell them to 'file left.' He could not remember the form of the order, and, after trying in vain to give it, broke out with an oath: '*Gee*, d——n you, why don't you *gee?*'

"Another, of still higher rank, is reported to have given the order, 'File to the right, or left—oblique, as the case may be.' How the men obeyed these orders is not stated."

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF OFFICERS.

It has been the aim of the compiler, in the following brief account of the officers in part who served in the Union army during the late civil war from Delaware County, to annex to each name the highest military position occupied by the person to whom the name belonged, arranging those names in alphabetical order for more ready reference:

James H. Adams, Second Lieutenant of Company A, Eighth Infantry, enlisted for three years. Resides now in Blackford County, engaged in the lumber trade, and runs several saw-mills.

Edwin C. Anthony, Captain Company D of the Forty-first Regiment (Second Cavalry). Resides in Muncie; is the largest land holder in Delaware County; engages largely in the stock trade, etc.

Thomas J. Brady, Brevet Brigadier General. Consul to the Island of St. Thomas; Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Isaac Branson, First Lieutenant of Company E, Nineteenth Regiment; resides in Muncie, carrying in his body a minie ball from the field of Gettysburg.

James T. Broyles, First Lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment.

Thomas Barnett, Chaplain of the Nineteenth Regiment.

Edward C. Keasby, Captain of an independent company, is dead He was a grand, stately old man.

Alvin M. Cowing, Second Lieutenant of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment of Indiana.

F. G. Cross, First Lieutenant of Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

William H. Current, Major of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, is an attorney in Missouri.

Philip Cochren, Captain of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, lately removed to Kansas.

Joseph Collins, First Lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, removed to Grant County, Ind.

Joseph P. Carder, Captain Company E, in the Twentieth Regiment, re-organized.

William H. Campbell, First Lientenant of Company K of the Nineteenth Regiment.

Hiram H. Darter, Captain Company C of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment; mustered out as such with Regiment.

Lewis Dale, Chaplain in the Nineteenth Regiment.

George W. Edgerly, Assistant Surgeon in the Eighth Regiment, died November, 1861.

John H. Ellis, Captain of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment; killed at Chickamauga.

Frank Ellis, Captain of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Was Treasurer of Delaware County for several years; is a member of the City Council; has charge of a pork house in Muncie.

Crockett T. East, Second Lieutenant of Company K of the Nineteenth Regiment; killed at Gettysburg July 1, 1863.

William Fisher, Second Lieutenant of Company D of the Eighth Regiment for three months; died October 16, 1861.

George W. Greene, Captain of Company E of the Nineteenth Regiment. Was a prisoner in Libby and elsewhere during twenty months; Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delaware County for eight years; has a good fortune and resides in Muncie.

Edward W. Gilbert, First Lieutenant of Company I of the Thirty-sixth Regimeut, is a farmer in Mount Pleasant Township.

Abel Gibson, First Lieutenant of Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, lives in Iowa.

Francis B. Gregory, First Lieutenant of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Noble B. Gregory, First Lieutenant of Comprny K of the Eighty fourth Regiment, killed at Nashville in December, 1864.

Taylor Gibson, Captain of Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, discharged June 19, 1865.

Milton N. Goff, First Lieutenant of Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

Adam Gisse, Second Lieutenant in Company A of the Nineteenth Regiment.

Matthew M. Hughes, Captain of Company A of the Eighth Regiment; enlisted for three years.

William Hamilton, Second Lieutenant of Company A in the Eighth Regiment, for three years.

Benjamin C. Harter, First Lieutenant of Company K of the Nineteenth Regiment, resides in Florida.

Jared W. Hines, killed on railroad train near Muncie.

Robert B. Heuchan, Captain of Company C of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, is thought to be in Missouri.

Lewis S. Horn, First Lieutenant of Company H of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

William C. Hines, Second Lieutenant of Company C of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is a farmer and lives in Missouri.

George C. Hatfield, First Lieutenant of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

John H. Helm, Second Lieutenant of Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Samuel U. Huffer, Second Lieutenant of Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment. Was a hardware merchant in Muncie; he has since removed to Kansas.

James D. Hiatt, Captain of Company E of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, removed to Oregon.

George S. Iams, Second Lieutenant of Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Gilbert M. L. Johnson, Brigadier General by brevet, died some years ago.

Matthew Jones, Captain of Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, is a farmer in Washington Township.

James L. Kilgore, First Lieutenant of Company A of the Nineteenth Regiment.

Alfred Kilgore, Captain of Company B of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Muncie August 23, 1871.

Thomas H. Kirby, First Lieutenant of Company B of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, is a grocer in Muncie.

Daniel B. Kimball, Second Lieutenant of Company D of the Forty-first Regiment.

Henry Kirby, Surgeon in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a physician in Kansas.

Evender C. Kennedy, Captain in the United States Army, resides in Muncie; is a practicing physician; has some fame as an author, poet, etc.; is a son of Hon. Andrew Kennedy, of large fame in Delaware County in early times.

David Kilgore, Jr., Captain of Company C of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, resigned March 4, 1865, now lives on old homestead in Mt. Pleasant Township.

Tecumseh Kilgore, Assistant Surgeon in the Eighty-fourth Regiment; transferred as Assistant Surgeon to the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment; promoted to Surgeon, and died since leaving the service.

William Lewis, First Lieutenant of Company H of the Thirteenth Regiment re-organized, died at Wheeling, Delaware County, in October, 1873.

John Linville, Captain of Company B in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is a farmer in Perry Township.

Alonzo J. Makepeace, Captain of Company A in the Nineteenth Regiment.

Robert McMartin, prisoner at Andersonville nine months, resides at Columbia, Tenn.

Isaac M. May, Major of the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, killed at Gainesville August 28, 1862.

William H. Murray, Brevet Captain of Company K in the Nineteenth Regiment, is at present Auditor of Delaware County; elected in 1878.

William A. McClellan, Captain of Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a farmer and resides north of Muncie.

Francis M. Moore, First Lieutenant of Company G in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment.

David Nation, Captain of Company B, of the Sixty ninth Regiment, Methodist preacher, residing at Independence, Mo.

James R. Nation, Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry), is a blacksmith in Hartford City.

Cyrus G. Neely, Second Lieutenant of Company A of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, resides in Muncie; is mail messenger in the service of the United States.

William Orr, Colonel of the Twentieth Regiment re-organized, resided near Selma; attorney at law; died January, 1867.

Samuel Orr, Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Muncie November 19, 1876.

James H. Orr, Captain of Company K, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a farmer in Liberty Township.

George W. Parkison, First Lieutenant of Company A in the Eighth Regiment, organized for three years, is a farmer and resides near Yorktown.

William J. Ranier, First Lieutenant of Company A in the Thirteenth Regiment.

John M. Russey, Adjutant of the Nineteenth Regiment, resides in Muncie.

William V. Rutledge, Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-first Regiment, is in a medical college at St. Louis, Mo.

John G. Ridge, Second Lieutenant of Company B in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was formerly in the Treasury Department at Washington City.

George D. S. Reese, Captain of Company A in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, resides on a farm on White River above Muncie.

John B. Routh, Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.

Abraham D. Shultz, Captain of Company B in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Hugh A Stephens, Captain of Company B of the Thirty-sixth; moved to Iowa; is a stock-raiser.

William H. Spence, Second Lieutenant of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Orlando H. Swain, Second Lieutenant of Company D in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, ex-Sheriff of Delaware County, and resides in Muncie; is in the transfer business.

Samuel C. Spalding, First Lieutenant of Company C in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, resides in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Levin W. Shafer, Second Lieutenant of Company G in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, is an attorney at Carthage, Mo.

William Saunders, Second Lieutenant of Company B in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

George W. Shroyer, First Lieutenant of Company E in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.

Elihu H. Swain, First Lieutenant of Company G in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment (Ninth Cavalry), lives in Florida.

J. K. Snodgrass, Second Lieutenant of Company C of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, resigned January 8, 1865.

Jonathan Thomas, First Lieutenant of Company B in the Thirty-sixth Regiment.

John C. Taylor, Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a physician at Wheeling, W. Va.

James M. Van Duzen, First Lieutenant of Company B in the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

J. Voit, Second Lieutenant of Company A in Nineteenth Regiment.

Luther B. Wilson, Captain of Company E in the Nineteenth Regiment, employed in Muncie *Times* office.

Isaac W. Wittemeyer, First Lieutenant of Company E in the Nineteenth Regiment, is a contractor and builder in Muncie.

Samuel J. Williams, Colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment; killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864.

John W. White, Second Lieutenant of Company I of the Fifty-seventh Regiment.

Horace E. Williams, First Lieutenant of Company K of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, is a tinner in Muncie.

Thomas S. Walterhouse, Major of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is an attorney and resides in Muncie.

David K. Williams, First Lieutenant of Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

James M. Winsett, Second Lieutenant of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, is a large stock-farmer in Linn County, Kan.

John W. Watts, Second Lieutenant of Company G in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, is an attorney at Winchester, Ind.

William M. Winslow, First Lieutenant of Company A in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, died in Muncie.

George O. Willard, First Lieutenant of Company B in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, died August 6, 1864, of wounds received in service.

Albert L. Zimmerman, Captain of Company C in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, resides at Xenia, Ohio, and is a merchant.

The preceding list may not be entirely correct, as some of the information was necessarily obtained second-hand; yet most of it is believed to be accurate and reliable, and the errors, if there be any, it is hoped, will not be the occasion of any injustice to the parties who may be thus affected, since it is our province and purpose to do exact justice to all.

We should be happy to give similar information as to the private soldiers, but it would be manifestly impracticable so to do, because of the impossibility of obtaining information concerning many of them; and hence, being necessarily incomplete, would fail to meet the expectations of the public.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

A record of the deaths of soldiers is given below, as nearly complete as the materials at hand will allow. The list of deaths during the war is taken chiefly from the Adjutant General's report, supplemented, however, by all other sources within reach. The deaths since the war are taken from a banner in the City Building, Muncie. The date of death of those since the war were found, so far as given at all, in the book of burials in Beech Grove Cemetery, in Muncie.

As to the death of many whose names are here given, no data seemed to be accessible. It is hoped that this record will be thought not unsuitable to such a history as this work purports to be. The ages of the soldiers given as having been engaged in the war of 1812, were from 80 to 86 years.

WAR OF 1812.

Steven H. Baker, died May 2, 1876; John Ethell; Silas Fleming, died in February, 1870; George M. Harter; Clement Hurt, died March 13, 1875; Elias Matthews; Thomas Jackson; S. P. Willson, died in 1874.

WAR OF 1861–1865.

George Albin, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Rolla, Mo., May 9, 1862.

Andrew J. Adleman, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died January 12, 1862.

George Albin, Sr., Thirty-fifth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 9, 1865.

Moses K. Adams, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

William L. Andrew, Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died April 23, 1862.

Joseph Albin, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died in March, 1864.

Jeremiah Andrews.

Joshua J. Bennett, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Indianola, Texas.

William J. Brinson, Company E of the Nineteenth Regiment, wounded at South Mountain, Md.; killed at Gettysburg, Penn.

Joseph Berry, Company B of the Twenty-first Regiment, died June 27, 1864.

Martin Berry, Company B of the Twenty-first Regiment, died August 25, 1864.

Francis M. Buckles, Company C of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, died January 10, 1863.

John Brown, Company G of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Isaac B. Babb, Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died of wounds at Stephenson, Ala., September 26, 1863.

Lewis Bantz, Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Covington, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Elza Bartlett, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died August 3, 1864.

James Benadum, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died September 28, 1862.

Alexander Brown, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 9, 1863.

Henry Baney, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died in Andersonville Prison May 31, 1862.

Lorenzo D. Bates, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 8, 1863.

Isaac Battreall, Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 12, 1862.

George W. Brandt, Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died May 4, 1863.

Thomas Barrett, Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died March 26, 1864.

William Boliner, Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at home March 1, 1863.

Isaac Bales, Company E of the One Hundred and First Regiment, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., February 21, 1863.

Samuel Brown, Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Vicksburg April 15, 1865.

George W. Bowers, Company G of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in rebel prison.

Jonathan P. Bergdoll, Company B of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at Berryville, Va., June 23, 1865.

George Beeth.

John E. Beamer, died January 19, 1871.

John Brandt, of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Chattanooga January 12, 1864, of wounds.

Horatio A. Benton, died August 21, 1873.

Daniel M. Burcoy, died January 13, 1879.

Thomas Corbitt, Company A of the Eighth Regiment, died at Savannah, Ga., April 25, 1865.

George Craw, Company A of the Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

William R. Corwin, died at Otterville, Mo., February 11, 1862.

Samuel Collins, Company A of the Eighth Regiment, died at St. Louis October 31, 1862.

David Clements, Company E of the Eighth Regiment, died at St. Louis August 12, 1863.

Hiram Conkle, Company E of the Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

William Crum, Company E of the Nineteenth Regiment, killed at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.

Henry I. Cain, Company K of the Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Nathaniel Cary, Company K of the Nineteenth Regiment, died in June, 1864.

W. A. Crouch, Company C of the Twenty-first Regiment, died December 15, 1864.

Reason Craig, Company B of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Danville, Ky., November 12, 1862.

John Conner, Company B of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, died November 7, 1862.

John Cook, Company B of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

John W. Campbell, Company M of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, died March 12, 1864.

Milton Carmichael, Company F of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Louisville, Ky., November 27, 1862.

Charles Case. Joseph Cochran.

John F. Chenowith, Company I of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, lost on the Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Nathan Clements, Company I of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

David L. Cline, Company I of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Lebanon, Ky., February 2, 1862.

Alvin M. Cowing, Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

James H. Clarke, Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1863.

William Carey, Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Jonathan Clements, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 12, 1863.

Andrew Carmichael, Company B of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Jefferson Barracks February 8, 1863.

George W. Clark, Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Catlettsburg, Ky., December 4, 1862.

Harvey G. Childs, Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., October 13, 1863.

William Case, Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10, 1863.

John W. Coultson, Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., December 20, 1864.

Benjamin Campbell, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died December 25, 1862.

Peter Crum, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died September 23, 1863.

Patrick Carmichael, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died of wounds December 13, 1863.

Joseph K. Cross, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

Charles H. Clore, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Charles W. Clevenger, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27, 1865.

John Cochren, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Indianapolis April 24, 1864.

Joseph C. Campbell, died June 24, 1876.

James Davis, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 19, 1863.

Sam W. Dusang, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died of wounds at Antietam.

Thomas J. Daugherty, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

John W. Dotson, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864.

John M. Driscoll, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died Februry 26, 1862.

Simon Driscoll, Company B of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, died March 28, 1862,

William S. Driscoll, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died December 23, 1862.

John W. Drennon, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 29, 1864, of wounds received at Kenesaw.

Berj R. Dunn, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Chattanooga November 20, 1863, of wounds.

James H. Davis, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1863.

David Dick, Company D of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, died March 8, 1863.

John C. Dragoo, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Indianapolis January 11, 1865.

Dillard Drake, died June 12, 1877.

George W. Eby, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg May 25, 1863.

William Ellis.

Crockett T. East, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

George W. Edgerly, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died November 10, 1861.

John H. Ellis, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Aaron Edwards, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 24, 1864.

Ephraim Emmons, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died December 30, 1862.

Allen Eppard, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died January 13, 1865.

George W. Evans, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 25, 1863.

Absalom Edwards Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at Indianapolis March 8, 1865.

William Fisher, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died October 6, 1861.

William H. Frownfelter, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died November 6, 1862.

John M. Fitzsimmons, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died of wounds August 17, 1864.

James K. Franklin, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died Septem-16, 1861.

James Fiers, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died November 6, 1862.

Adam Friedline, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died December 12, 1861.

Benjamin L. Fletcher, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Paducah, Ky.

John P. Fulton, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment; died at New Orleans, La., December 28, 1863.

David N. Frooman, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Lexington, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Samuel A. Fleemer, died in Georgia July 4, 1864.

William Farmer, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Cassville, Ga., January 26, 1863.

Robert Galbraith, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Keokuk, Iowa, December 31, 1862.

James H. Galbraith, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died January 29, 1862.

George W. Godwin, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died November 5, 1861.

Job Gaunt, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

James R. Goings, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died March, 1864.

Peter Goff, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died 1864.

Christopher Gorden, Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Indianola, Texas, September 21, 1865.

Ferdinand D. Goff, Company D, Forty-first Regiment, died at Louisville, Ky., May 7, 1864.

Garrett Gibson, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Memphis February 27, 1863.

Benjamin C. Goff, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 1, 1863.

Borter Gibson, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Isaac Gibson, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Young's Point, La., February 7, 1863.

Thomas J. Graves, Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863.

Henry H. Green, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 9, 1863.

Moses Gunnion, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died April 24, 1863.

Noble B. Gregory, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

William H. Graves, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana, April 27, 1865.

William A. Glaze, supposed lost on the Sultana April 27,1865.

Franklin Ginnup, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at Indianapolis March 2, 1865.

Samuel Gerard, died August 9, 1871.

William Gates.

George Goodman, died March 11, 1872.

Barton S. Harter, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

William H. Hainey, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, wounded at Antietam, died November 21, 1862.

William B. Heath, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died October 6, 1862.

Robert W. Heath, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died at home.

David W. Hernly, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died February 23, 1863.

Mason Hitchcock, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died September 22, 1861.

James R. Huff, Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, died at New Orleans, La., December 6, 1864.

Michael Haines, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died January 6, 1863.

William R. Hughey, Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died in hospital May 6, 1862.

Tilberry Herbaugh, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died February 17, 1862.

Walberry Herbaugh, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died December 29, 1861.

Jackson Hunt, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died October 16, 1862.

Robert V. Hurst, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died in Andersonville Prison September 20, 1864.

John Y. Heath, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Chicamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1863.

John N. Hatfield, Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

Joseph Hiatt, Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment, killed at New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.

William H. Hobson, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Rogersville, Ky., September 10, 1862.

Luther Helvie, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at New Orleans December 16, 1863.

George C. Hatfield, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

James Hoosack, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 2, 1864.

George W. Harris, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at home November 5, 1864.

Elijah Huston, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Indianapolis February 17, 1864.

Lewis Huston, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died of wounds July 12, 1864.

Wm. Hays, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died March 15, 1863.

William H. Hightower, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 16, 1863.

Henry C. Hiatt, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in rebel prison.

William C. Hooker, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27,1865.

Isaac Hughes.

J. R. Howell, died January 4, 1877.

Henry Hubbard.

Robert Hines, died November 5, 1876.

Thomas Hawkins (colored), died March 19, 1878.

William A. Haymond, died March 21, 1880.

R. J. Hall, died March 2, 1879.

Charles Howard, died March 20, 1879.

Daniel S. Irvin, Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died June 2, 1864, of wounds at Dalton, Ga.

William H. Jones, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Joshua Jones, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, wounded at Antietam, died September 28, 1862.

Leander E. Jarnagin, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Jacob Y. Jones, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

James B. Jones, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864.

John H. Janney, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27,1865.

W. H. Jester, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died June 21, 1864.

James W. Jones, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died in Indiana July 9, 1864.

Elmer S. Johns, Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Chattanooga, of wounds, July 1, 1864.

Lewis Jones, Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died of wounds, at Tuscumbia, Ala., July 2, 1862.

Nathaniel Jackson, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

John W. Jackson, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Ashland, Ky., February 26, 1863.

Jesse Jackson, Company G, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn, March 31, 1863.

Lewis Jones, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died in rebel prison.

Henry Jones, died February 20, 1871.

Willson Knight, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died November 2, 1861.

Franklin L. Keever, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died at City Point, Virginia, April 14, 1865.

Giles B. King, Company H, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Huntsville, Ala., October 31, 1862.

Eli B. Kline, Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

John Keeny, Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment, killed at Mission Ridge, Ga., November 25, 1863.

Benjamin Kitsmiller, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died December 11, 1864.

Charles W. King, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on Sultana April 27, 1865.

Peter H. Kline, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty first Regiment, died at Pulaski, Tenn., September 8, 1864.

John A. Klein.

Alfred Kilgore, died August 23, 1871.

Tecumseh Kilgore, died at Chesterfield.

Ed J. Keasby.

James Love, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, wounded at South Mountain, died September 29, 1861.

David W. Lennon, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Lucas Lemon, Company B, Twenty-first Regiment, died at Baton Rouge, La., September 15, 1864.

Robert D. Lake, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Joseph Lybarger, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died near Atlanta, Ga., October 26, 1864.

John Lacey, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., February 27, 1863.

Stephen Losh, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 24, 1863.

George W. Losh, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 12, 1863.

Wilson P. Lacey, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Young's Point, La., February 10, 1863.

Wilson Losh, died at home March 25, 1865.

David Lenox, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at home July 1, 1864.

Meredith Lockhart, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

Benjamin Luce, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 4, 1863.

Joseph Love, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died January 1, 1863.

James J. Luckey, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died December 7, 1862.

James W. Landon, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died August 18, 1863.

W. L. Lennon, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died November 28, 1863.

W. B. Linelle.

John Miller, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 28, 1862.

Isaac M. May, of the Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gainsville, Va., August 28, 1862.

Andrew McLeRoy, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died March 31, 1862.

Thomas K. Michener, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

John W. Modlin, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed in battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

James Miller, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at the battle of the Wilderness May —, 1864.

Francis M. Mohler, Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died in prison at Richmond, Va., February 28, 1863.

William H. McKinney, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died February 14, 1862.

Wilson Martin, Company D, Forty-first Regiment, died at New Albany, Ind., 1862.

Thomas N. McDonald, died at Cairo, Ill., June 27, 1862.

James Mumford, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Carrollton, La., August 25, 1863.

A. H. McClannahan, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Muncie, Ind., September 14, 1863.

William H. Martin, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 24, 1863.

J. R. Moore, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died May 9, 1863.

William McKinley, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died July 10, 1864.

Thomas Maynard, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at New Orleans, La., April 8, 1865.

John M. Maynard, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died on the Sultana April 27, 1865.

David McConnell, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at Berryville, Va., June 16, 1865.

Isaac McAllister, Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at Indianapolis March 15, 1865.

John R. Miller, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at home March 10, 1865.

Daniel Manson.

John Mann, died June 30, 1876.

James McCune, died February 4, 1872.

James F. Neal, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, 1863.

Joseph W. Nottingham, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, drowned March 13, 1864.

George W. Newhouse, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Nashville, October 8, 1863.

George C. Nixon, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died of wounds June 3, 1864.

Robert Neidy.

D. W. Nelson.

Andrew O'Daniel, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Valentine Ogle, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, killed at Yazoo River, Miss., January 1, 1863.

James C. Ollum, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27, 1865.

Samuel Orr, Lieutenant Colonel, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died some years ago.

Brice Powers, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 23, 1863.

Thomas Parsons, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died September 17, 1861.

Benjamin Parsons, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, wounded at Antietam, died September 29, 1862.

Jacob Pearpoint, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed near Falmouth, Va., 1862.

James G. Payton, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died November 1, 1861.

Isaac Pingry, Company B, Twenty-first Regiment, died July 17, 1864.

James F. Pettay, Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1862.

John A. Propps, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 1, 1863.

Isaac M. Parsons, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 27, 1863.

Edmond Petty, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Young's Point, La., February 3, 1863.

Reuben Pittenger, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, 1864.

Daniel Phillabaum, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died May 2, 1863.

William Pittinger, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at home March 12, 1865.

Elihu Paxton, died March 30, 1873.

James R. Parker, died March 30, 1873.

David T. Peterman.

James Quinn, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, drowned November 29, 1862.

Andrew Ridenour, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.

Lyman R. Riggs, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died in Andersonville Prison August 3, 1864.

George H. Richardson, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862.

Cornelius W. Ribble, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died December 31, 1862.

George W. Ribble, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died January 12, 1862.

George F. Rowley, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 10, 1864.

Michael Ryan, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.

William Rhodes, Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, died at Fort Morgan, Ala., April 1, 1865.

Lorenzo B. Reed, wounded at Chickamauga, Tenn.; died October 3, 1863.

Richard M. Rader, Company L, Thirty-ninth Regiment, died at New York Harbor April 25, 1865.

Noel Russell, Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn.

Levi Reeves, Company B, Sixty ninth Regiment, killed at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862.

Thomas Ruble, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 9, 1863.

Simon Rector, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Indianapolis June 24, 1863.

Henry Reynolds, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Milliken's Bend, La., August 4, 1863.

Aaron Reading, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1863.

Joseph P. Reynolds, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at New Albany, Ind., May 30, 1863.

Jonathan Redpath, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30, 1865.

John Rubert, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Louisville, Ky., May 25, 1863.

Isaac Reed, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died July 28, 1863.

Albert Reed, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died July 21, 1863.

James R. Reed, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died October 25, 1865.

David W. Roberts, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Tunnel Hill, Ga., May 9, 1864.

John R. Reasoner, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27, 1865.

Martin V. Rodepouch, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27, 1865.

William Ranier, Ithamer Russey.

Isaac Randall, John Reynolds.

Rhode Stradling, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Keokuk, Iowa, December 26, 1862.

Allen Stultz, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died at Otterville, Mo., January 14, 1862.

Israel Shaffer, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1863.

John Slake, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Jacob Snyder, Company E, Eighth Regiment, died at St. Louis, Mo., August 11, 1863.

Moses Sala, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

John Shafer, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died at Alexandria, Va., August 23, 1863.

John A. Shafer, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., 1863.

William H. Sheperd, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died December 30, 1861.

Isaiah Shew, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died October 16, 1862.

William Simmons, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

Daniel Smith, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died December 18, 1861.

Eldridge C. Stevenson, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died September 12, 1861.

Alexander Stewart, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment.

James L. Stewart, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gainesville, Va., August 28, 1862.

Crittenden Storer, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died October 6, 1861.

Benjamin Shields, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died October 8, 1861.

Absalom Shroyer, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

Daniel Smith, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died November 16, 1861.

Moses Stouder, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died January 8, 1862.

Simon P. Swearingen, Company L, Thirty-ninth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 30, 1864.

David Shockley, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 7, 1863.

Christian Slack, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1863.

Abraham Shultz, died July 6, 1870.

Isaac Shaw, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, drowned March 13, 1864.

W. H. Stradling, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at East Pascagoula, Miss., January 5, 1865.

Isaac Sharp, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., August 2, 1864.

John W. Smith, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 20, 1863.

George W. Slonaker, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 11, 1863.

James C. Secrist, Company B, Eighty fourth Regiment, died at Louisville, Ky., September 29, 1863.

Abram D. Shultz, Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Henry Spilka, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died April 28, 1862.

Joseph Stuart, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died December 4, 1862.

Thomas R. Stevenson, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died February 22, 1862.

John D. Stradling, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died September 5, 1863.

Jacob Secrist, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn.

Moses Saunders, Company C, Thirty sixth Regiment, died March 18, 1863.

John P. Stewart, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Flint River, Ga., August 31, 1864.

Levi H. Shaffer, Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Hamburg, Tenn., July 4, 1862.

William P. Stewart, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died January 18, 1864.

Jacob Shroyer, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Kenesaw June 23, 1864.

Elijah Signor, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 1, 1864.

Asbury Shockley, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 10, 1865.

Martin Shoup, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Eastport, Miss., February 7, 1865.

Augustus L. Sayford, Company H, Sixty-ninth Regiment, killed at Thomson's Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863.

W. F. Smith, Henry C. Spilker.

Sylvester Triplett, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863.

Enos Thornburg, Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, killed at Chester Station, May 10, 1864.

Harbard S. Tomlinson, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 6, 1864.

Bartlett H. Trowbridge, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died October, 4, 1861.

E. C. Turner, Company B, Twenty-first Regiment, died at Greencastle, Ind., January 11, 1865.

Daniel E. Taylor, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died February 25, 1862.

Samuel A. Thorn, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died June 5, 1862.

Asahel F. Thornburg, Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at home June 28, 1862.

William Turner, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Young's Point, La., March 3, 1863.

John R. Thompson, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Milliken's Bend March 29, 1863.

Mowry H. Thompson, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 20, 1863.

Humphrey Triplett, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died of wounds July 1, 1864.

Adison Thomas.

Parker Truitt, died at Chattanooga December, 1863, of wounds.

Nathan Thornburg, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, lost on the Sultana April 27, 1865.

Isaac Van Arsdoll, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gainsville, Va., August 28, 1862.

Jacob Van Gordon, Company K, Eigthy-fourth Regiment, died of wounds August 15, 1864.

George Van Matre.

William Watson, Company A, Eighth Regiment, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.

Albert Whitman, Company A, Eighth Regiment, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss.; died at Evansville, Ind., July 26, 1863.

John C. Walker, Company A, Eighth Regiment, died October 18, 1863.

Samuel J. Williams, of the Nineteenth Regiment, killed at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

George Warrington, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died October 6, 1861.

Alfred Werfal, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died in the army.

Thompson Williams, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died in Salisbury Prison July 19, 1865.

Thomas Winset, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Gettysburg, Penn., July 1, 1863.

John W. Ward, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, died April 7, 1862.

Franklin Whitney, Company K, Nineteenth Regiment, killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 9, 1864.

George O. Willard, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, died August 6, 1864, of wounds.

Benjamin F. Warrington, Company B, Thirty-sixth Regiment, killed at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Hercules Wilcoxon, Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 25, 1863.

Anthony Worley, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, died at Young's Point, La., February 11, 1863.

Robert A. Williams, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1863.

Simon Windsor, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Franklin, Tenn., May 29, 1863.

John W. Wilson, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., August 25, 1863.

John H. Wilson, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Buzzard Roost, Ga., February 26, 1864.

Caleb Winget, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.

William W. Wade, Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died July 1, 1864.

Philip D. Wooding, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Cairo, Ill., April 8, 1865.

Andrew J. Wasson, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, died at Selma, Ind., July 1, 1865.

Nathan Ward, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

William Watson, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, died at home March 25, 1865.

John Wilcoxon, died July 9, 1863.

Elcott Woodard.

J. J. Williams.

William Winslow, died August 22, 1874.

N. H. Wilkenson.

Hamilton Yingling, Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, died August 6, 1864.

Philip T. Younce, Company G, Fifty-seventh Regiment, died at Levacca, Tex., November 24, 1865.

Philip Younce, Company B, Eighty-fourth Regiment, died at Indianapolis February 17, 1864.

Michael Young, Company D, Eighty-fourth Regiment, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 23, 1864.

TABLES OF OFFICIALS.

GOVERNORS.

FROM	TO	NAME.	REMARKS.
1787	1800	Arthur St. Clair	Governor of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio River.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

FROM	TO	NAME.	REMARKS.
1800	1812	William H. Harrison	
1812	1813	John Gibson	Secretary and Acting Governor.
1813	1816	Thomas Posey	

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

FROM	TO	NAME.	REMARKS.
1816	1822	Jonathan Jennings	
1822	1825	William Hendricks	
1825	......	James B. Ray	Acting Governor.
1825	1831	James B. Ray	
1831	1837	Noah Noble	
1837	1840	David Wallace	
1840	1843	Samuel Bigger	
1843	1848	James Whitcomb	
1848	1849	Paris C. Dunning	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Goverror for one year.
1849	1857	Joseph A. Wright	
1857	1860	Ashbel P. Willard	Died in Office.
1860	1861	A. A. Hammond	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor for one year.
1861	......	Henry S. Lane	
1861	1865	Oliver P. Morton	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
1865	1867	Oliver P. Morton	
1867	1869	Conrad Baker	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
1869	1873	Conrad Baker	
1873	1877	Thomas A. Hendricks	
1877	1880	James D. Williams	Died Nov. 20, 1880.
1880	1881	Isaac P. Gray	Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor.
1881	......	Albert G. Porter	

MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPILED BY HON. M. C. SMITH.

SENATORS.

FROM	TO	NAME.	COUNTIES FORMING THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
1828	......	Amaziah Morgan	Delaware, Rush, Henry, Randolph and Allen.
1829	......	Daniel Worth	Delaware, Randolph, Allen and Cass.
1830	......	Daniel Worth	Delaware, Randolph, Allen, Cass, St. Joseph and Elkhart.
1831	......	Daniel Worth	Delaware, Randolph, Allen, Elkhart and St. Joseph.
1832	1835	Samuel Hannah	Delaware, Randolph, Allen, Elkhart and St. Joseph.
1835	......	Michael Aker	Nothing in Journal to show District.
1836	1840	Andrew Kennedy	Delaware and Randolph.
1840	......	Michael Aker	Delaware and Randolph.
1841	......	John Foster	Delaware and Grant.
1842	1845	James Hodge	Delaware and Grant.
1845	1849	Richard Winchell	Delaware and Grant.
1849	1853	Joseph S. Buckles	Delaware and Grant.
1853	1857	Isaac Vandeventer	Delaware, Grant and Blackford.
1857	......	Walter March	Delaware, Grant and Blackford.
1858	1865	Walter March	Delaware and Blackford.
1865	1869	William A. Bonham	Delaware and Blackford.
1869	1871	Milton S. Robinson	Delaware and Madison.
1871	.....*	John W. Burson	Delaware and Madison.
1871	1875	James Orr	Delaware and Madison.
1875	1877	R. H. Cree	Delaware and Madison.
1877	1879	Charles Doxey	Delaware and Madison.
1879	1881	M. C. Smith	Delaware and Madison.
1881	......	M. C. Smith	Delaware and Randolph.
1881	......	E. H. Bundy	Delaware, Henry and Randolph.

* John W. Burson's seat was contested by William B. Kline, Senate declaring the seat vacant. James Orr was elected to fill the vacancy.

REPRESENTATIVES.

FROM	TO	NAME.	COUNTIES FORMING THE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
1827	......	Daniel Worth	Delaware, Randolph and Allen.
1828	......	Daniel Worth	Delaware and Randolph.
1829	......	Lemuel G. Jackson	Delaware and Randolph.
1830	......	David Seamans	Delaware and Randolph.
1831	......	Elias Murray	Delaware and all territory attached thereto.
1832	......	David Ribble	Delaware and all territory attached thereto.
1833	......	David Kilgore	Delaware and all territory attached thereto.
1834	1836	David Kilgore	Delaware and Grant.
1836	......	William Van Matre	Delaware.
1837	......	John Richey	Delaware.
1838	......	David Kilgore	Delaware.
1839	......	Abraham Buckles	Delaware.
1840	......	Eleazer Coffeen	Delaware.
1841	1844	Goldsmith C. Gilbert	Delaware.
1844	1846	John Tomlinson	Delaware.
1846	......	John Trimble	Delaware.
1847	1850	Samuel Orr	Delaware.
1850	1853	Michael Thompson	Delaware.
1853	1855	James Orr	Delaware.
1855	1857	David Kilgore	Delaware.
1857	1859	Marcus C. Smith	Delaware.
1859	1861	Wm. Brotherton	Delaware.
1861	1863	James Orr	Delaware.
1863	1867	Alfred Kilgore	Delaware.
1867	1869	John B. Ervin	Delaware.
1869	1871	S. V. Jump	Delaware.
1871	1873	James P. Snodgrass	Delaware.
1873	1875	Arthur C. Mellette	Delaware.
1875	1877	William Ribble	Delaware.
1875	1877	M. A. Smith	Delaware and Jay.
1877	1879	Horatio J. Lockhart	Delaware.
1877	1879	J. Harvey Koontz	Delaware and Jay.
1879	1881	Walter March	Delaware.
1879	1881	J. P. C. Shanks	Delaware and Jay.
1881	......	John W. Ryan	Delaware.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES

FOR TOWNSHIPS IN DELAWARE COUNTY, OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, SUBSEQUENT TO THE YEAR 1864.

COMPILED DECEMBER, 1880, BY WILL H. M. COOPER.

Date.	SALEM.	MOUNT PLEASANT.	HARRISON.	WASHINGTON.
1864..	John L. McClintock	Wm. S. Brundage	Samuel E. Mitchell.	Thomas Dunn.
1865..	John L. McClintock	Wm. S. Brundage	Samuel E. Mitchell.	James G. Williams.
1866..	Jonas Shoemaker	Wm. S. Brundage	Samuel E. Mitchell.	James G. Williams.
1867..	Jonas Shoemaker	Wm. S. Brundage	Samuel E. Mitchell.	Geo. W. Thomas.
1868..	Jonas Shoemaker	Wm. S. Brundage	Alexander Darter	Geo. W. Thomas.
1869..	Samuel C. Moffett	Jacob H. Koontz	Alexander Darter	William Lewis.
1870..	James W. Heath	Jacob H. Koontz	Joseph A. Quick	William Lewis.
1871..	James W. Heath	Jacob H. Koontz	Joseph A. Quick	William Lewis.
1872..	James W. Heath	Jacob H. Koontz	Joseph A. Quick	Thompson Sharp.
1873..	James W. Heath	Jacob H. Koontz	Joseph A. Quick	Thompson Sharp.
1874..	Peter Suman	Dan'l T. Reynolds	Enoch Drumm	John Frey.
1875..	Peter Suman	Dan'l T. Reynolds	Enoch Drumm	John Frey.
1876..	W. W. Cornelius	Dan'l T. Reynolds	Enoch Drumm	Mark Powers.
1877..	W. W. Cornelius	Dan'l T. Reynolds	Enoch Drumm	Mark Powers.
1878..	W. W. Cornelius	John Horne	James Rector	Mark Powers.
1879..	W. W. Cornelius	John Horne	James Rector	Mark Powers.
1880..	Gustus Mingle	John Horne Jacob H. Koontz[1]	James Rector	Thompson Sharp.
1881..	Gustus Mingle	Jacob H. Koontz	James Rector	Thompson Sharp.

[1] John Horne, Trustee of Mount Pleasant Township, died, and Jacob H. Koontz was appointed, October, 1880, to fill vacancy.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES FOR TOWNSHIPS IN DELAWARE COUNTY, OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, SUBSEQUENT TO THE YEAR 1864.

CONTINUED.

COMPILED DECEMBER, 18 0, BY WILL H. M. COOPER.

Date.	MONROE.	CENTER.	HAMILTON.	UNION.	PERRY.	LIBERTY.	DELAWARE.	NILES.
1864	Patrick Carmichael	Warren Stewart	Andrew J. Green	Jesse Lewis	George W. Rees	William J. Moore	Archibald Bergdoll	Calvin Crooks.
1865	Patrick Carmichael	Warren Stewart	Geo. Johnsonbaugh	Alfred Miller	George W. Rees	William J. Moore	Eli Smith	Calvin Crooks.
1866	William F. Watson	Warren Stewart	Geo. Johnsonbaugh	Alfred Miller	John Linville	John Holbert	Eli Smith	Amos Wilson.
1867	William F. Watson	Warren Stewart	Geo. Johnsonbaugh	Martin Brandt	John Linville	John Holbert	Eli Smith	Amos Wilson.
1868	William F. Watson	Joseph A. Walling	Geo, Johnsonbaugh	Martin Brandt	John Linville	John Holbert	John N. Wingate	Amos Wilson.
1869	William F. Watson	Joseph A. Walling	Geo. Johnsonbaugh	Jonathan L. Martin	Morrison H. Keesling	John Holbert	Eli Smith	John Barley.
1870	William F. Watson	Joseph A. Walling	Jasper North	James W. Carter	Morrison H. Keesling	John Holbert	William M. Smith	John Barley.
1871	William F Watson	Joseph A. Walling	Jasper North	James W. Carter	Morrison H. Keesling	John Holbert	William M. Smith	John Barley.
1872	William F. Watson	Joseph A. Walling	Jasper North	Jonathan L. Martin	Morrison H. Keesling	William H. Murray	William M. Smith	Samuel McDonald.
1873	William F. Watson	Joseph A. Walling	Jasper North	Jonathan L. Martin	Morrison H. Keesling	William H. Murray	William M. Smith	Samuel McDonald.
1874	George W. Himes	Joseph A. Walling	Sylvester Stafford. Philip Cochran.[2]	Jonath. L. Martin.	Albert L. Gates	Jacob H. Weirman	George W. Jones	Daniel N. Peterson.
1875	George W. Himes	Joseph A. Walling	Philip Cochran	Jonathan L. Martin	Albert L. Gates	Jacob H. Weirman	George W. Jones	Daniel N. Peterson.
1876	George W. Himes	Joseph A. Walling.[1]	Jasper North	David Gump	Albert L. Gates	Adoniram J. Wells	Adam Boots	Daniel N. Peterson.
1877	George W. Himes	James A. Maddy	Jasper North	David Gump	Albert L. Gates	Adoniram J. Wells	Adam Boots	Daniel N. Peterson.
1878	Andrew J. Fleming	John Bradz	Jasper North	Eli Younce	Albert L. Gates	John F. Dynes	Benjamin Lockhart	Daniel N. Peterson.
1879	Andrew J. Fleming	John Bradz	Jasper North	Jos. S. Kirkwood.[3]	Albert L. Gates	John F. Dynes	Benjamin Lockhart	Daniel N. Peterson.
1880	Andrew J. Fleming	John R. Mason	Duncan Williams	Joseph S. Kirkwood.	Albro G. Gates.[4] Peter A. Helm	John H. Guthrie	George W. Jones	Samuel McDonald.
1881	Andrew J. Fleming	John R. Mason	Duncan Williams	Joseph S. Kirkwood.	Peter A. Helm	John H. Guthrie	George W. Jones	Samuel McDonald.

[1] Joseph A. Walling, Trustee of Center Township, died, and James A. Maddy was appointed, April 27, 1877, to fill vacancy.

[2] Philip Cochran appointed Trustee of Hamilton Township, December 16, 1874.

[3] Joseph S. Kirkwood appointed Trustee of Union Township, to succeed Eli Younce, January 3, 1879.

[4] Albro G. Gates appointed Trustee of Perry Township, to succeed Albert L. Gates, resigned January 15, 1880.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1827 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1881.

DATE.	CIRCUIT JUDGE.	ASSOCIATE JUDGES.		PROBATE JUDGE.	COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	CLERK.	AUDITOR.
1827	Miles C. Eggleston	John Rees	Lewis Rees			Cyrus Finch		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1828	Miles C. Eggleston	John Rees	Lewis Rees			Cyrus Finch		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1829	Miles C. Eggleston	John Rees	Lewis Rees			Martin M. Ray		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1830	Charles H. Test	John Rees	Lewis Rees	John Rees Lewis Rees		James Perry		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1831	Charles H. Test	Samuel McCulloch	John Tomlinson	S. McCulloch John Tomlinson		James Perry		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1832	Charles H. Test	Samuel McCulloch	John Tomlinson	John Tomlinson		Wm. J. Brown		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1833	Charles H. Test	Samuel McCulloch	John Tomlinson	John Tomlinson		Wm. J. Brown		Wm. Van Matre	Wm. Van Matre.
1834	Charles H. Test	Samuel McCulloch	John Tomlinson	John Tomlinson		Wm. J. Brown		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1835	Charles H. Test	Wm. Van Matre	Wm. McCormick	John Tomlinson		Wm. J. Brown		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1836	Samuel Bigger	Wm. Van Matre	Wm. McCormick	John Tomlinson		Wm. J. Brown		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1837	Samuel Bigger	Eleazer Coffeen	Wm. McCormick	John Tomlinson		Samuel W. Parker		Samuei W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1838	Samuel Bigger	Eleazer Coffeen	Wm. McCormick	John Tomlinson		Samuel W. Parker		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1839	David Kilgore	John Richey	Wm. McCormick	John Tomlinson		Jehu T. Elliott John Brownlee		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1840	David Kilgore	John Richey	Wm. McCormick	John Tomlinson		Jeremiah Smith		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1841	David Kilgore	John Richey	John Brady	John Tomlinson		Jeremiah Smith		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1842	David Kilgore	John Richey	John Brady	John Tomlinson		John M. Wallace		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1843	David Kilgore	John Richey	John Brady	John Tomlinson		John M. Wallace		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1844	David Kilgore	John Richey	John Brady	Enoch Nation		John Davis		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1845	David Kilgore	John Richey	John Brady	Enoch Nation		John Davis		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W Harlan.
1846	Jeremiah Smith	John Richey	John Brady	Enoch Nation		Joseph S. Buckles		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1847	Jeremiah Smith	John Richey	John Brady	Enoch Nation		Joseph S. Buckles		Samuel W. Harlan	Samuel W. Harlan.
1848	Jeremiah Smith	John Richey	John Brady	Enoch Nation		James H. Swaar		Thos. J. Mathews	Joseph Anthony.
1849	Jeremiah Smith	John A. Gilbert	John Brady	Enoch Nation		James H. Swaar		Thos. J. Mathews	Joseph Anthony.
1850	Jeremiah Smith	John A. Gilbert	John Brady	Enoch Nation		William Garver		Thos. J. Mathews	Joseph Anthony.
1851	Jeremiah Smith	John A. Gilbert	John Brady	Enoch Nation		William Garver		Thos. J. Mathews	Joseph Anthony.
1852	Jeremiah Smith	John A. Gilbert	John Brady	Samuel W. Harlan	Walter March	William Garver	Wm. Brotherton	Thos. J. Mathews	Sam'l W. Harlan.
1853	Joseph Anthony				Walter March	Silas Colgrove	Wm. Brotherton	Thos. J. Mathews	Sam'l W. Halran.
1854	Joseph Anthony				Walter March	Silas Colgrove	Henry S. Kelly	Thos. J. Mathews	Sam'l W. Harlan.
1855	Joseph Anthony				Walter March	Andrew J. Neff	Henry S. Kelly	Thos. J. Mathews	Sam'l W. Harlan.
1856	Joseph Anthony				Henry S. Kelly	Wm. Brotherton	R. T. St. John	Thos. J. Mathews	
1857	Joseph Anthony				Henry S. Kelly	Wm. Brotherton	R. T. St. John	Thos. J. Mathews	George W. Seitz.
1858	Joseph Anthony				Henry S. Kelly	David Nation	J. D. Chipman	Thos. J. Mathews	George W. Seitz.
1859	Joseph S. Buckles				Henry S. Kelly	David Nation	J. D. Chipman	George W. Spilker	George W. Seitz.
1860	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	David Moss	Thos. J. Hosford	George W. Spilker	George W. Seitz.
1861	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	David Moss	Thos. J. Hosford	George W. Spilker	George W. Seitz.
1862	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	John H. Harrison	Enos L. Watson	George W. Spilker	George W. Seitz.
1863	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	John H. Harrison	Enos L. Watson	George W. Spilker	George W. Seitz.
1864	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	John H. Harrison	John J. Hawkins	George W. Spilker	George W. Seitz.
1865	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	John H. Harrison	John J. Hawkins	George W. Spilker	J. S. McClintock.
1866	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	L. W. Gooding	Arthur C. Mellett	George W. Spilker	J. S. McClintock.
1867	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	L. W. Gooding	Arthur C. Mellett	George W. Greene	J. S. McClintock.
1868	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	D. W. Chambers	P. A. B. Kennedy.	George W. Greene	J. S. McClintock.
1869	Joseph S. Buckles				Jacob M. Haynes	D. W. Chambers	P. A. B. Kennedy.	George W. Greene	J. S. McClintock.
1870	Joshua H. Mellett				Jacob M. Haynes	D. W. Chambers	P. A. B. Kennedy	George W Greene	A. J. Buckles.
1871	Joshua H. Mellett				Jacob M. Haynes	D. W. Chambers	P. A. B. Kennedy.	George W. Greene	A. J. Buckles.
1872	Joshua H. Mellett				John J. Cheney	D. W. Chambers	W. H. Lewis	George W. Greene	A. J. Buckles.
1873	John J. Cheney Silas Colgrove					John W. Ryan		George W. Greene	A. J Buckles.
1874	Silas Colgrove					John W. Ryan		George W. Greene	William Dragoo.
1875	Silas Colgrove					Alexander Gullett		A. L. Kerwood	William Dragoo.
1876	Silas Colgrove					Alexander Gullett		A. L. Kerwood	William Dragoo.
1877	Silas Colgrove					Albert O. Marsh		A. L. Kerwood	William Dragoo.
1878	Silas Colgrove					Albert O. Marsh		A. L. Kerwood	Wm. H. Murray.
1879	L. J. Monks					Josiah E. Mellett		A. L. Kerwood	Wm. H. Murray.
1880	L. J. Monks					Josiah E. Mellett		A. L. Kerwood	Wm. H. Murray.
1881	L. J. Monks					Josiah E. Mellett		A. L. Kerwood	Wm. H. Murray.

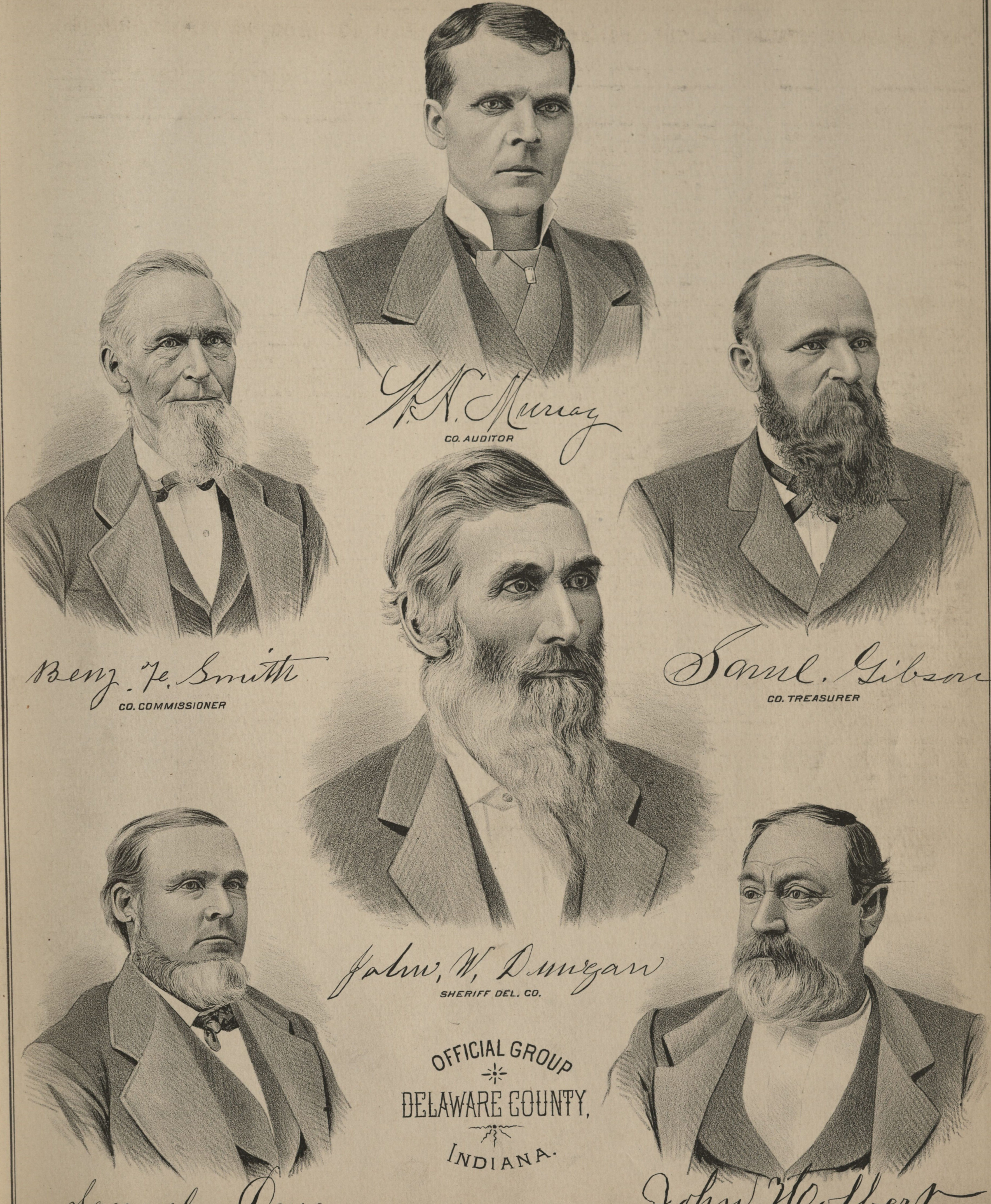
NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS, FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY IN 1827 UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1881.

CONTINUED.

DATE.	TREASURER.[6]	SHERIFF.	RECORDER.	SURVEYOR.	CORONER.	CO. SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.	BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.[7]		
							FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.	THIRD DISTRICT.
1827		Peter Nolin	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert		Enoch Nation	Valentine Gibson	Aaron Stout.
1828		Peter Nolin	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert				
1829		Peter Nolin	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert				
1830		Peter Nolin	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert				
1831		Peter Nolin	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert				Matthew Conner.
1832		Wm. S. Thornburg	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert			Isaiah E. Beck	
1833		Wm. S. Thornburg	Wm. Van Matre	John Tomlinson	William Gilbert				
1834		William Gilbert	Sam'l R. Collier	John Tomlinson	Charles Redpath				John Richey.
1835		William Gilbert	Sam'l R. Collier	John Tomlinson	Charles Redpath				
1836		William Gilbert	Sam'l R. Collier	John Tomlinson	Charles Redpath				
1837		William Gilbert	Sam'l R. Collier	John Tomlinson	Geo. Cummerford		John Collins	Stephen Long	Samuel Hutchings.
1838		William Gilbert	John Marshall Patrick Justice	Samuel R. Collier	Geo. Cummerford				
1839		Joseph Thomas James Howell	Patrick Justice	Samuel R. Collier	Geo. Cummerford				
1840		James Howell	Patrick Justice	Samuel R. Collier	Geo. Cummerford			William Harvey	John Rees.
1841	Stephen Long	James Howell	Patrick Justice	Samuel R. Collier	Martin Galliher		Michael Thompson	William Harvey	John Rees.
1842	Stephen Long	James Howell	Patrick Justice	Stephen C. Collins	Martin Galliher		Michael Thompson	Thomas S. Neely	Eli Boots.
1843	Stephen Long	Joseph M. Davis	Patrick Justice	Stephen C. Collins	James Nottingham		Michael Thompson	Thomas S. Neely	Thomas Hughes.
1844	Stephen Long	Joseph M. Davis	Patrick Justice	Stephen C. Collins	James Nottingham		Michael Thompson	Thomas S. Neely	James Orr.
1845	Volney Willson	Joseph M. Davis	James A. Maddy	Stephen C. Collins	James Nottingham		Michael Thompson	Thomas S. Neely	James Orr.
1846	Volney Willson	Joseph M. Davis	James A. Maddy	David B. Dowden	James Nottingham		Michael Thompson	Thomas S. Neely	James Orr.
1847	Volney Willson	H. E. Bowen	James A. Maddy	David B. Dowden	James Nottingham		David Shoemaker	Thomas S. Neely	James Orr.
1848	Volney Willson	H. E. Bowen	James A. Maddy	David B. Dowden	James Nottingham		David Shoemaker	Charles Mansfield	James Orr.
1849	Volney Willson	H. E. Bowen	James A. Maddy	David B. Dowden	Charles Rickart		David Shoemaker	Charles Mansfield	Joseph Thomas.
1850	Volney Willson	H. E. Bowen	James A. Maddy	David B. Dowden	Charles Rickart		David Shoemaker	Charles Mansfield	Joseph Thomas.
1851	Volney Willson	Clark McColly	James A. Maddy	David B. Dowden	Charles Rickart		David Shoemaker	Charles Mansfield	Joseph Thomas.
1852	Volney Willson	Clark McColly	James A. Maddy	James S. Slack	Charles Rickart		David Shoemaker	Charles Mansfield	Henry Hill.
1853	Fred E. Putnam	Clark McColly	James A. Maddy	James S. Slack	Charles Rickart		Abraham Shank	Charles Mansfield	Henry Hill.
1854	Fred E. Putnam	Clark McColly	James A. Maddy	James S. Slack	Charles Rickart		Abraham Shank	John B. Babb	Henry Hill.
1855	Fred E. Putnam	William Walling	James A. Maddy	James S. Slack	Charles Richart		Abraham Shank	Geo. A. Helvie[5]	Henry Hill.
1856	Fred E. Putnam	William Walling	George B. Norris[1]	James S. Slack	Charles Rickart		Abraham Shank	Volney Willson	Henry Hill.
1857	John C. Mathews	William Walling	T. E. Burt	Joshua Truitt	Charles Rickart		Abraham Shank	Geo. A. Helvie	Joseph Orr.
1858	John C. Mathews	William Walling	T. E. Burt	Joshua Truitt	Charles Rickart		Abraham Shank	Geo. A. Helvie	Samuel Weidner.
1859	John C. Mathews	John W. Dungan	T. E. Burt	Joshua Truitt	James Mason	Charles W. Moore	William Miller	Geo. A. Helvie	Samuel Weidner.
1860	John C. Mathews	John W. Dungan	T. E. Burt	Joshua Truitt	James Mason	G. S. Maddy	William Miller	Jesse Nixon	Samuel Weidner.
1861	Samuel F. Brady	John W. Dungan	T. E. Burt	Joshua Truitt	James Mason	E. J. Rice	William Miller	Jesse Nixon	John Truitt.
1862	Samuel F. Brady	John W. Dungan	T. E. Burt	William G. Ethel	James Mason	E. J. Rice	Samuel S. White	Jesse Nixon	John Truilt.
1863	Samuel F. Brady	D. D. Daugherty	T. E. Burt	William G. Ethel	James Mason	E. J. Rice	Samuel S. White	Miles Harrold	John Truitt.
1864	Samuel F. Brady	D. D. Daugherty	T. E. Burt	William G. Ethel	James Mason	E. J. Rice	Samuel S. White	Miles Harrold	John Truitt.
1865	Frank Ellis	D. D. Daugherty	W. H. M. Cooper	William G. Ethel[2]	James Mason	Wm. Richardson	John Parker	Miles Harrold	John Truitt.
1866	Frank Ellis	D. D. Daugherty	W. H. M. Cooper	William Truitt	James Mason	Fred E. Putnam[2]	John Parker	T. J. Matthews	John Truitt.
1867	Frank Ellis	Wilson R. Smith	W. H. M. Cooper	William Truitt	Milton James	Thomas J. Brady	John Parker	T. J. Matthews	Benj. F. Smith.
1868	Frank Ellis	Wilson R. Smith	W. H. M. Cooper	William Truitt	Milton James	Thomas J. Brady[2]	John Parker	T. J. Matthews	Benj. F. Smith.
1869	Amos L. Wilson	Orlando H. Swain	W. H. M. Cooper	William Truitt	Milton James	Arthur C. Mellette	John Parker	T. J. Matthews	Benj. F. Smith.
1870	Amos L. Wilson	Orlando H. Swain	Samuel Gayman	William Truitt	G. W. H. Kemper	Ralph S. Gregory	John Parker	Liberty Ginn	William Miller.
1871	Amos L. Wilson	Orlando H. Swain	Samuel Gayman	William Truitt	G. W. H. Kemper	O. M. Todd	Alexander Darter	Liberty Ginn	William Miller.
1872	Amos L. Wilson	Orlando H. Swain	Samuel Gayman	Stanton J. Hussey	G. W. H. Kemper	O. M. Todd	Alexander Darter	Liberty Ginn	William Miller.
1873	John Holbert	C. H. Maitlen	Samuel Gayman	Stanton J. Hussey	G. W. H. Kemper	O. M. Todd[3]	Alexander Darter	Liberty Ginn	Eli Smith.
1874	John Holbert	C. H. Maitlen	Samuel Gayman	Stanton J. Hussey	G. W. H. Kemper[2]	O. M. Todd	James Stewart[4]	Liberty Ginn	Eli Smith.
1875	John Holbert	Andrew J. Slinger	Samuel Gayman	S. T. Hussey[2] William Truitt	W. J. Boyden	O. M. Todd	W. A. Shoemaker	Liberty Ginn	Eli Smith.
1876	John Holbert	Andrew J. Slinger	Samuel Gayman	William Truitt	W. J. Boyden	O. M. Todd	Samuel Davis	Wm. F. Watson	Benj. F. Smith.
1877	Samuel Gibson	John W. Dungan	Samuel Gayman	William Truitt	W. J. Boyden	O. M. Todd	Samuel Davis	Wm. F. Watson	Benj. F Smith.
1878	Samuel Gibson	John W. Dungan	James L. Streeter	William Truitt	W. J. Boyden	O. M. Todd	Samuel Davis	Wm. F. Watson	Benj. F. Smith.
1879	Samuel Gibson	John W. Dungan	James L. Streeter	William Truitt	W. J. Boyden	Albert W. Clancy	Samuel Davis	Wm. F. Watson	Benj. F. Smith.
1880	Samuel Gibson	John W. Dungan	James L. Streeter	William Truitt	D. V. Buchanan	Albert W. Clancy	Samuel Davis	Wm. F. Watson	Benj. F. Smith.
1881	Amos L. Wilson	J. R. McKimmey	James L. Streeter	William Truitt	D. V. Buchanan	Albert W. Clancy	Samuel Davis	Wm. F. Watson	Benj. F. Smith.

[1] Died in office.
[2] Resigned.
[3] Law changed March 8, 1873.
[4] George A. Helvie served as County Commissioner from September 14, 1855, to November 10, 1855, when he was succeeded by Volney Willson.
[5] James Stewart resigned as County Commissioner December 5, 1875, and the following day was succeeded by William A. Shoemaker.
[6] Prior to 1841, the duties of Treasurer were discharged by the Collector and Treasurer jointly. The duties of the two offices were first merged into that of Treasurer in 1841.
[7] On account of loss of records and their defects, the exact date when the Commissioners entered upon their terms of office, after 1827 and prior to 1841, cannot be ascertained.

Amos L. Wilson was elected Treasurer and J. R. McKimmey, Sheriff, October 12, 1880, the former to take charge of the office August 9, 1881, the latter August 20, 1881



W. N. Murray
CO. AUDITOR

Benj. F. Smith
CO. COMMISSIONER

Saml. Gibson
CO. TREASURER

John W. Dungan
SHERIFF DEL. CO.

OFFICIAL GROUP
DELAWARE COUNTY,
INDIANA.

Samuel Davis
CO. COMMISSIONER

John Wolbert
EX-COUNTY TREASURER

NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF MUNCIE, IND., FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, FEBRUARY 25, 1865, TO 1881.

COMPILED IN DECEMBER, 1880, BY WILL. H. M. COOPER.

Date.	MAYOR.	MARSHAL.	CLERK.	TREASURER.	CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.	CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.	CITY SCHOOL SUPERINTEND'T.	SCHOOL TRUSTEES.[8] PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1865	John Brady	J. T. Robinson,[1] H. A. Stephens.	J. F. Duckwall	Wm. H. Stewart.	Josh. Truitt Eli Stafford.[3] Josh. Truitt	A.F. Patterson.[4]	....	A. F. Patterson.	Stacy A. Haines	J. A. Husted.
1866	John Brady	John T. Robinson	Jos. F. Duckwall	Wm. H. Stewart.	Joshua Truitt	A. F. Patterson.	Chas. R. Paine	A. F. Patterson.	Stacy A. Haines	J. A. Husted.
1867	Job Swain	John T. Robinson.	Ed. W. Gilbert	Wallace Hibbits.	Wm. Truitt	A. F. Patterson.	C. R. Paine.[7] H. S. McRae	A.F.Petterson	Stacy A. Haines	J. A. Husted.
1868	Job Swain	John T. Robinson	Eugene W. Shipley	Wallace Hibbits.	Wm. Truitt	A. F. Patterson.	H. S. McRae	A. F, Patterson.	Stacy A. Haines	J. A. Husted.
1869	Marcus C. Smith	John T. Robinson	Eugene W. Shipley	Wallace Hibbits.	Wm. Truitt	....	H. S. McRae	A.F. Patterson.[9] L. Wilcoxon	S. A. Haines.[9] J. W. Burson	J. A. Husted.
1870	Marcus C. Smith	John T. Robinson	S F. Brady,[2] Wm. L. Little.	Wallace Hibbits.	Wm. Truitt	....	H. S McRae	Lloyd Wilcoxon.	John Marsh	J. A. Husted.
1871	Marcus C. Smith	John T. Robinson	Wm. L. Little	Wallace Hibbits.	Wm. Truitt	....	H. S. McRae	Wm. Lynn	H. Clay Hodge	J. A. Husted.
1872	Marcus C. Smith	John T. Robinson	Wm. L. Little	Wallace Hibbits.	Wm. Truitt	....	H. S. McRae	Wm. Lynn	H. Clay Hodge	J. A. Husted.
1873	Marcus C. Smith	John T. Robinson	Wm. L. Little	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	L. Baldwin.[5]	H. S. McRae	J. L. McClintock	R. S. Gregory	J. A. Husted.
1874	Marcus C. Smith	John F. Robinson	Calvin S. Watchell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Lyman Baldwin.	H. S. McRae	J. L. McClintock	R. S. Gregory	J. A. Husted.
1875	Marcus C. Smith	John F. Robinson	Calvin S. Wachtell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Lyman Baldwin.	H. S. McRae	J. L. McClintock	Asa H. Hodson	J. A. Husted.
1876	Marcus C. Smith	John F. Robinson	Calvin S. Wachtell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Noah Shaffer	H. S. McRae	J. L. McClintock	Asa H. Hodson	J. A. Husted.
1877	Wm. F. Jones	John F. Robinson	Calvin S. Wachtell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Cyryl C. Jones	H. S. McRae	J. L. McClintock	Asa H. Hodson	J. A. Husted.
1878	Wm. F. Jones.	John F. Robinson Geo. W. Robinson	C. S. Watchtell	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Thad. A. Neely[6]	H. S. McRae	J. L. McClintock	Thos. S. Neely	J. A. Husted.
1879	Chas. W. Kilgore	Geo. W. Robinson	Calvin S. Wachtell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	H. E. Williams	H. S. McRae	Thos. S. Neely	J. L. McClintock[10]	J. A. Husted.
1880	Chas. W. Kilgore	Geo. W. Robinson	Calvin S. Wachtell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Charles Gass	H. S. McRae	G.W.Stephenson	Garret D. Leech. Thos. S. Neely	G. D. Leech.
1881	Chas. W. Kilgore	Geo. W. Robinson	Calvin S. Wachtell.	T. B. Earickson.	Wm. Truitt	Charles Gass	H. S. McRae	G.W.Stephenson	Thos. S. Neely	G, D. Leech.

[1] John T. Robinson resigned as City Marshal, and Hugh A. Stephens succeeded him from December 4, 1865, to March 5, 1866.

[2] Samuel F. Brady served as City Clerk from March 16, 1870, to May 9, 1870.

[3] Eli Stafford, City Civil Engineer, resigned August 24, 1865, at which time Joshua Truitt was elected his successor.

[4] Arthur F. Patterson acted some *four or five years* with *functions* as that of an *inspector of dangerous buildings—a Fire Warden.*

[5] Lyman Baldwin was elected Chief of Fire Department, February 10, A. D. 1873, by the Common Council, to hold until the annual election in May, 1873, and was re-elected May 12, 1873, and May 17, 1875.

[6] Thaddeus A. Neely invented the "Automatic Fire Alarm Box."

[7] Charles R. Paine resigned as City Superintendent of Schools, June 5, 1867, and Hamilton S. McRae was elected in his stead July 18, 1867.

[8] Charles F. Willard and William F. Jones were elected City School Trustees April 4, 1865, and each declined to serve as such.

[9] Stacy Allen Haines and Arthur F. Patterson resigned from School Board July 5 and 19, 1869, respectively, and John W. Burson and Lloyd Wilcoxon elected July 19, 1869; Burson resigned January 17, 1870.

[10] Garrett D. Leach elected Secretary March 8, 1880, *vice* John L. McClintock, resigned March 1, 1880.

COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MUNCIE.

Date.	FIRST WARD.		SECOND WARD.		THIRD WARD.		FOURTH WARD.		FIFTH WARD.	
1865	M. Walling.	James Truitt A. M. Klein	Wm. B. Kline David T. Haines	Franklin Shafer Wm. B. Kline	John L. Little	Isaac Meeks	Wm. Brotherton	Lewis S. Smith	....	....
1866	Mark Walling	A. M. Klein	David T. Haines	Wm. B. Kline	C. E. Shipley	Isaac Meeks	Wm. Brotherton	James Dean	....	....
1867	James Truitt.[1]	Alex. Wilson	David T. Haines	John L. Little	C. E. Shipley	Isaac Meeks	Wm. Brotherton	Asa H. Hodson	....	....
1868	H. A. Stephens	Chas. B. Kline	David T. Haines	Marcus C. Smith	C. E. Shipley	Isaac Meeks	Wm. Brotherton	Asa H. Hodson	....	....
1869	A. Kilgore.[2] G. L. Elliott	C. B. Kline	Geo. W. Seitz	James Charman	C. E. Shipley	Isaac Meeks	Wm. Brotherton	Asa H. Hodson	....	....
1170	Geo. L. Elliott	John Parry	Geo. W. Seitz	Robert Winton	C. E. Shipley	C. H. Maitlen	Wm. Brotherton	Asa H. Hodson	....	....
1871	Geo. L. Elliott	John Parry	Jas. Charman	John Brady	C. E. Shipley	C. H. Maitlen	Robt. H. Mong	Asa H. Hodson	....	....
1872	Jas. N. Templin.	John Parry	Philip F. Davis	John Brady	C. E. Shipley	Wm. F. Jones	Robt. H. Mong	James Boyce	....	....
1873	Geo. L. Elliott	John Parry	Philip F. Davis	Wallace Hibbits	Benj. F. Gift	Wm. F. Jones	Asa H. Hodson	James Boyce	....	....
1874	Milton James	O. M. Todd	Franklin Shafer	Wallace Hibbits	Benj. F. Gift	Isaac Meeks	Asa H. Hodson	Elias P. Smith	....	....
1875	O. H. Swain	O. M. Todd	Franklin Shafer	Philip F. Davis	Wm. Shick	Isaac Meeks	Rich'd. Berger	Elias P. Smith	P. H. D. Bandy	T. J. Matthews.
1876	O. H. Swain	Ephraim Smell	Erville B. Bishop	Philip F. Davis	Wm. Shick	Isaac Meeks	Rich'd. Berger	James Boyce	F. Staker.[4] P. H. D. Bandy.	T. J. Matthews.
1877	B. R. Adamson.	Ephraim Smell	Erville B. Bishop	Benj. F. Bratton	Wm. Shick	Isaac Meeks	John S. Reid	James Boyce	P. H. D. Bandy	E. E. Matthews.
1878	B. R. Adamson.	Ephraim Smell	Joseph Hummel	Benj. F. Bratton	Wm. Shick	Joseph A. Hill	John S. Reid	G. H. Andrews	Frank M. Horner.	John B. Heath
1879	B. R. Adamson.	Ephraim Smell	Joseph Hummel	Wallace Hibbits	Wm. Shick	Joseph A. Hill	L. L. Weller	G. H. Andrews	Frank M. Horner.	John B. Heath
1880	B. R. Adamson.	Frank Ellis	Chas. A. Willard	Wallace Hibbits. F. E. Putnam.[3]	Wm. Shick	Joseph A. Hill	L. L. Weller	Geo. E. Dungan.	John Fay	John B. Heath
1881	B. R. Adamson.	Frank Ellis	Chas. A. Willard	Fred. E. Putnam	Wm. Shick	Joseph A. Hill	L. L. Weller	Geo. E. Dungan.	John Fay	John B. Heath

[1] James Truitt (Councilman), died, and Hugh A. Stephens elected, July 3, 1868, to fill vacancy.

[2] Alfred Kilgore resigned as Councilman July 5, 1869, and George L. Elliott elected his successor August 20, 1869.

[3] Frederick E. Putman elected Councilman to fill vacancy, August 16, 1880, *vice* Hibbits, resigned.

[4] Franklin Staker resigned as Councilman May 4, 1876, and H. D. Bandy succeeded him.

☞ First city election for the election of officers for the city of Muncie was held Saturday, February 25, 1865. Officers and Councilmen qualified by taking oath of office before C. E. Shipley, Notary Public, February 28, 1865, except Joshua Truitt, City Civil Engineer, who was sworn March 7, 1865, by Charles W. Moore, Notary Public. These officers held until May 5, 1865, when new officers were elected and qualified.

NOTE.—City Attorney John W. Ryan was elected by Council July 1, 1873, and re-elected July 16, 1874, for a term of one year. He resigned June 16, 1875, the resignation aking effect July 1, 1875. R. C. Summers was elected August 12, 1878, and served until May 19, 1879, when Theodore F. Rose, the present incumbent, was elected.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the part of the work which precedes this, the purpose has been to develop those facts only that appertain to the history of Delaware County in its organic character, omitting such as belong particularly to the subdivisional departments, as townships, towns and cities. Here, however, it is proposed to present more in detail narrations of fact and incident that in the aggregate comprise what is valuable of the local history, having reference to the occurrences of the past in townships, school districts, neighborhoods, and in individual associations. Among the more striking features of this department, it has been the purpose of the writers to make special mention of first settlements and individual experiences illustrative of pioneer life; of first and succeeding evidences of improvement in the processes of cultivating the soil, the extent and varieties of production; of the early and successive development of the facilities for mental and moral training indicated in the erection and furnishing of schoolhouses and churches, the organization of school districts, school institutes, churches and religious societies; of the erection of mills and machinery, with the introduction and utilization of mechanical appliances in the various industries of the country. Beyond these features, whatever of interest indicative of the progress of society in the acquisition of those classes of knowledge, the possession of which enlarges the sphere of usefulness in the double capacity of citizenship and individual consideration.

When the territory comprising Delaware County began first to emerge from the condition of an unbroken wilderness, and the adventurous pioneersman, with pluck and tact equal to the situation, came from the more populous districts hard by, bringing with him, in addition to his household goods, the implements of civilization, there were no arbitrary boundaries designating the special limits of county or civil township areas. In the process of time, however, log cabins sprung up as if by magic, here and there, marking the advent and settlement of other adventurers, and neighborhoods were formed. Erelong, these increasing in rapid succession, thoughts of assuming the privileges incident to civil jurisdictions obtruded themselves, and soon the aggregation of settlers petitioned the law-making department of the State to be clothed upon with the rights of self-government, as a separate jurisdiction subordinate to that of the State. To recall in brief review in successive steps in the march of civilization as developed in the local changes wrought by the progress of the star of empire westward bound, is the province of the historian in this most inviting field.

CHAPTER I.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

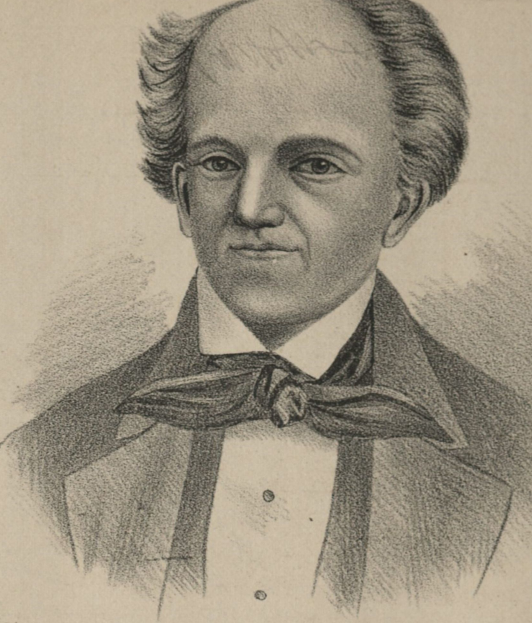
EARLY SETTLEMENT AND FIRST SETTLERS—SOME PRIMITIVE INCIDENTS—THE HISTORY OF THIS TOWNSHIP CO-INCIDENT WITH THAT OF MUNSEYTOWN, SINCE MUNCIE.

SHORTLY after the conclusion of the treaty with the Delawares, in the month of October, 1818, by which the Government of the United States came into possession of the lands embraced in the limits of Delaware County, occasional settlers sought an abiding-place in the immediate vicinity of the old Delaware town, before known as Out-ain-ink, since dignified with the title of Old Town, or rather the seat of Little Munsee, one of the principal chiefs of the Delaware Indians. Some of these settlements were made as early as 1819. The early settlements, however, were not confined to Center Township; indeed, they were scattered over various portions of the county. From that date, settlers came in frequently, and the vicinity of the old Indian town began to assume a significant consequence as a point likely to become unusually prominent in the future history of the locality. Before the lapse of eight years, the number had increased quite considerably. Among the settlers located here within the period named, we note the names of the most active and enterprising of them: Goldsmith C. Gilbert, Barton Reese, Philip Moore, Jacob Calvert, John Nottingham, John Moore, Lewis Moore, George Truitt, James Franklin, Elijah Reeves, James Moore, Moses Wilson, and some others, whose names and the dates of settlement we have been unable to obtain. Subsequently, the settlement became more numerous, and business began to be developed.

In 1825, Goldsmith C. Gilbert, who, for some time previously, had been engaged in the management of a trading-house on the Mississinewa, was fortunate enough to be robbed by the Indians, in a drunken row, and his wife, during the melee, was struck with a hatchet and slightly wounded. The consequence of this assault was a penalty of $2,000, assessed against the perpetrators, and subsequently was deducted from the annuities of the tribe. With this money he purchased the Hackley Reservation, for the sum of $960. Upon this tract he erected two cabins, one of which he occupied as a residence and the other as a trading-house. These two cabins appear to have been the nucleus from which the present city of Muncie has sprung. Upon the organization of the county, and it became necessary to locate a seat of justice for Delaware County, the Committee appointed by the Legislature for the purpose having examined the several sites proposed, in conformity with the requirements of law, selected the site owned by Mr. Gilbert, Lemuel G. Jackson and William Brown. As a condition of the location, these parties made liberal donations of land to the county, the three donations uniting in the center of the public square.

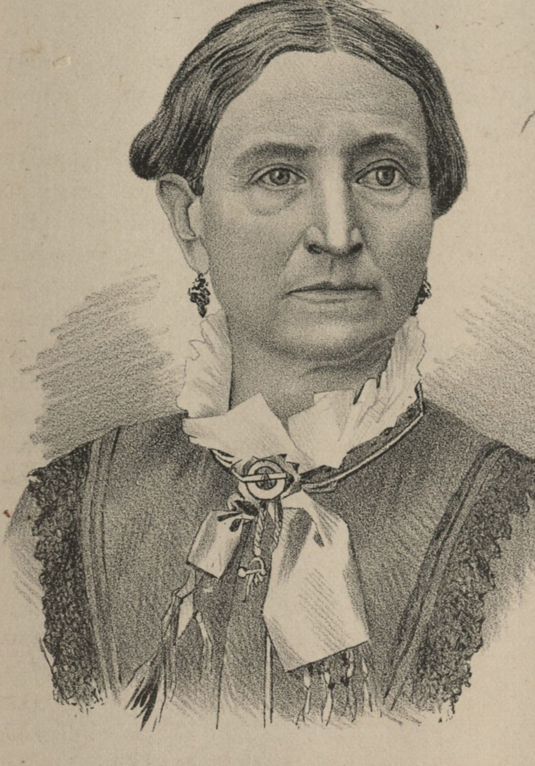
In 1827, there were four families within the original limits of Muncie; Mr. Gilbert on the north; Lewis Vansickle, who had a cabin near by; William Brown, who had a cabin where Wysor's Opera House now stands, and a man, whose name is not now remembered, had a cabin over to the westward, among the hazel-brush. This was Muncie in embryo.

The organization of the county took place, technically, on the 1st day of April, 1827, but the machinery of government was not placed in adjustment until the necessary officers were elected and qualified. This having been accomplished in due time, a session of the Board of County Justices, exercising the functions of office such as are now exercised by County Commissioners, was held in the month of June (11) following, at which time Center Township, then occupying a much larger extent of territory than at present, was organized, in conformity with established usage. The area of the township, as at this time described, comprises thirty-six square miles, exactly equal to one Congressional Township, and contains thirty sections in Township 20, Range 10 east, and six sections in Township 21, immediately north. The first entry of lands in this township, as we have seen, was that of the Hackley Reserve by Goldsmith C. Gilbert, about the year 1825, the tract containing 672 acres. The next was all of the southeast quarter of Section 10, east of the Hackley Reserve, which was entered on the 2d day of October, 1826, by William Blank, Sr., and contained 113.55 acres. This



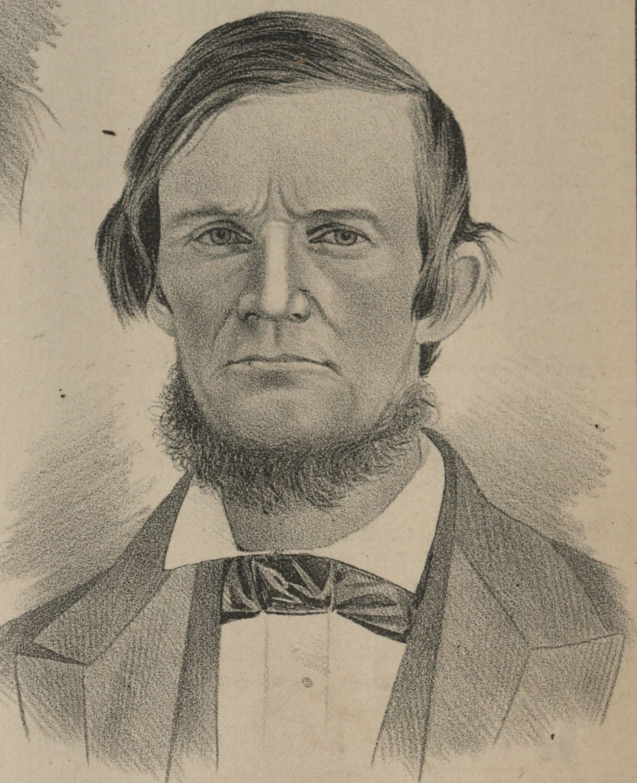
HON. GOLDSMITH C. GILBERT

DIED JAN. 20TH 1844



MRS. MARY J. EDMONDS

(FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN MUNCIE)



DR. DANIEL H. ANDREWS

DIED MARCH 12TH 1856.

HON. GOLDSMITH COFFEEN GILBERT.

Few among the early settlers of Muncie were more active than Mr. Gilbert in the development and improvement of the town. He was of a race of pioneers, with whom it seemed natural to seek the outposts of civilization, and inaugurate progress in the wilderness. Such was the history of his grandfather on the mother's side—Capt. John Coffeen—who was the first white settler in the township of Cavendish, in the State of Vermont. In 1768, to save part of a bad debt, he took some land in Vermont, then known as "New Hampshire Grants," having previously enacted the pioneer's part at Rindge, New Hampshire. During the year 1777, Capt. Coffeen's farm sustained great injury from the rapacity of the soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Three hundred New England troops were stationed upon his farm while opening a road to Crown Point. They destroyed his orchard, and did much other injury. After the surrender of Crown Point and Ticonderoga to the British, the militia, whose time of service had expired, and those who were sent home by Gen. Schuyler for misconduct, passed through Cavendish. They arrived at Capt. Coffeen's farm in a severe storm, and immediately filled the house to overflowing. Those who could not get into the house, built fires out-doors with some boards and shingles which Capt. Coffeen had hauled all the way from New Hampshire to build his house. His hopes and prospects thus blasted, he sent his family to Rindge, and his farm became a common and his house a camp for the vagrant soldiery, several of whom died under its roof. After the close of the war, other families came to Cavandish, and Capt. Coffeen was a prominent man among them. He was their first Representative in the General Assembly, and held that position for several years.

His grandson, Goldsmith C. Gilbert, was born in Washington County, N. Y., about the year 1795. When he was ten years of age, his mother died, and he was taken to the home of his uncle, Goldsmith Coffeen, with whom he removed to Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1805, and thence to Lebanon, Ohio, about the year 1814. The journey was made overland, by teams, one of which was driven by Mr. Gilbert. Soon after the arrival of his uncle's family at Lebanon, Mr. Gilbert went back to his former home in New York, and was married to Mary Bishop. Following this event, he sought a home in the "Far West," and finally settled on Prairie Creek, in Delaware County, Ind. Subsequently, he removed to the Mississinewa River, in the north part of this county, and began trading with the Indians. One day, during one of their drunken sprees, they set fire to his house and store, and burned up all he owned. The Government Agent deducted the damages from the annuity of the tribe, and, with a portion of this money, Mr. Gilbert purchased the Hackley Reserve, and, at a later date, laid out a portion of this tract into town lots, thus donating the original town plat of Muncie. The date of his settlement in this county was the year 1823, and for many years afterward he was a prominent citizen. He dug the race, and erected the "Gilbert Mill," at the northern extremity of Muncie, on White River. This property afterward passed to the ownership of Jack & Russey, and, through various changes, to Wysor & Kline, the present proprietors. He also owned and operated at various times, a saw-mill, a woolen-factory, a distillery, a blacksmith-shop, a hotel, and was a partner in a dry goods store. So extensive was the trade of both the woolen and grist mills, that it was necessary to keep them in operation day and night. The woolen-mill contained only a carding-machine, and it was his intention to add machinery for spinning and weaving, but he died before he could put this plan into execution.

He had enjoyed but a limited education in his younger days, yet he was a man of sound judgment and a strong character, and was chosen to represent this district in the State Legislature, where he wielded an extensive influence. He was among the earliest of Muncie's railroad advocates, and made very earnest efforts to have a bill passed by the Legislature chartering a railroad from Fort Wayne to Muncie. This was during the legislative session of 1843-44, and had he lived longer, his efforts might have been crowned with success. At that early day, it seemed improbable that Muncie would ever have railroad connection with the outside world, and the advocates of such a project—among whom Mr. Gilbert was one of the most enthusiastic—were called visionary and crazy. At the close of the session of 1843-44, Mr. Gilbert started to return home, in company with Mr. Hodge, then a member of the State Senate, but on the way he was taken with pleurisy, and died at Pendleton, Ind., in January, 1844. His remains were brought to Muncie, and were followed to their last repose by a large concourse of people, among whom he had been so long a prominent, leading citizen. His death caused universal sorrow in the community, for he had long been a public-spirited citizen, and the friend and promoter of improvements. He was a man of irreproachable integrity, and was honored and beloved by all.

In his religious views he was a Universalist. He was liberal and charitable, and never lost an opportunity for saying a kind word, or helping those less fortunate than himself. In all his transactions with the world he was governed by a high sense of honor; was enterprising and earnest, driving business with all his might, but was conscientious, and never took an unfair advantage.

He was twice married. His first wife died a few years subsequent to his arrival in this county, and he was afterward married to Miss Rachel Jewell, who survived him about ten years. He was accompanied to this county by his wife and one child, and six were born in this county, and one now living. His daughter, Mary J., was born at Muncie in 1826, and was the first white child born in the town. She has a vivid recollection of events which transpired during her childhood, particularly those in which the Indians were concerned. Her instinctive fear of their red faces and savage, unnatural actions, probably served to stamp these scenes more indelibly upon her memory. In a conversation with the writer, she said: "When I was a child, I remember having seen as many as five hundred Indians (men and women) pass our house at one time, on ponies, in single file. * * * The old sqnaws loved strong tea, and would tell mother to 'make it right from the root,' i. e., very strong; and mother always made it for them as strong as lye. * * * Chief Montsee (or Munsey) was among our visitors. He wore a nice broadcloth suit, with belt and beads, and always wore the feathers which are a part of the Indian head-dress.

"The dress and habits of the tribe were peculiar. Many of them wore rings in their ears and noses—one in the nose with small tinkling bells, and several in each ear. They were fond of the game called 'moccasin,' and one evening I went into the bar-room (or office) of our hotel, and found eighteen of them sitting on the floor, with their legs crossed like a tailor, playing at this game. They were not boisterous, but were lively and interested, laughing heartily at every turn in the game that pleased them. Chief Meshingomesa as well as chief Montsee, stopped at father's house at various times."

DR. DANIEL H. ANDREWS,

whose portrait appears on this page, was born in Washington County, N. Y., where he acquired his early education. He possessed talents that made him peculiarly adapted to the profession in which he afterward engaged, and as it was one of the desires of his boyhood to become a physician, he early bent his energies to securing the means for furthering his plans. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and studied medicine with Dr. Mussey, an eminent physician of that city, and afterward graduated at one of the medical colleges of Cincinnati. He then went to Florida, where he practiced successfully until 1842 or 1843. He came to Muncie at that time, and was engaged in the duties of his profession until his death, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1856. He was a man of large soul and brain, honorable and upright in all his dealings. Skillful and successful as a physician, kind and tender in the sick-room, he possessed the confidence and regard of all who knew him. On the 31st day of October, 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J., daughter of Hon. Goldsmith C. Gilbert. This union was blessed by four children, viz., Julia S., Samuel, John E. and George R., all of whom still survive. On the 17th of March, 1858, his widowed wife was married to Joseph W. Edmonds, Esq., who is well known throughout this city and county as a worthy and honorable citizen. He has been engaged for a number of years as miller at the flouring-mills of Wysor & Kline.

entry, though second in point of time, stands on the tract-book as the first in Center Township.

The third tract entered was part of the northeast quarter of Section 9, south of Hackley's Reserve, containing 58.62 acres, by Lemuel G. Jackson, on the 13th day of February, 1827. This tract is a part of the land embraced in the donation of Mr. Jackson to the county, in consideration of the location of the seat of justice thereon.

The fourth tract was all of the southwest quarter of Section 10, south of the Hackley Reserve, containing 27.64 acres, purchased by William Brown, on the 13th day of June, 1827. This tract also is a part of that donated by Mr. Brown, in connection with Messrs. Gilbert and Jackson, to the county, in consideration of the selection by the Commissioners of that tract as the seat of justice of Delaware County.

The fifth tract entered was part of the northeast quarter of Section 9, containing 37.34 acres, by Conrad Mutter, on the 12th of October, 1829. This tract lies west of the Hackley Reserve. On the 1st day of June, 1833, James Howell entered all of the northeast quarter of Section 10, lying east of the reservation above noted, containing 103.34 acres.

These several tracts all lie in Center Township, and among the first entries of land in the township.

The first Trustees of Center Township were Minus Turner, Thomas Kirby and Joshua Truitt. Speaking of some of his early experiences in this field, Mr. Turner says: "We built the first schoolhouse located in the southeast corner of the township, on the Harter farm, and is since known as the 'Harter Schoolhouse.' Also one northeast of here, known as the 'Priest Schoolhouse;' and another, north of here, called the 'Holland Schoolhouse.' Then we skipped a location; the next was southwest, and was known as the 'Shaffer Schoolhouse.' Built one southeast of here, perhaps, on the Bishop land. Then, a little further south, another one. All these buildings were frame, and cost from $400 to $700 each, and were considered cheap. I remember but one of the teachers employed, William Dragoo. He taught in the 'Holland Schoolhouse.' I think Warren Stewart was the first Trustee under the new law."

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE OF CENTER TOWNSHIP, AUGUST 31, 1880.

Number of white pupils admitted to the schools within the year:	
Male	192
Female	197
Total	389
Average attendance of children within the schools	228
Total number of districts within the township	10
Number of township graded schools	1
Length of school taught within the year, in days	100
Number of white teachers employed in the schools:	
Male, 6; female, 4	10
Average compensation of teachers per day:	
Male	$1 64⅙
Female	$1 68¾
Number of brick schoolhouses	7
Number of frame schoolhouses	3
Estimated value of all schoolhouses, including grounds, seats, desks, and outhouses	$11,300 00
Estimated value of school apparatus, viz., globes, maps, charts and books of reference, etc	$50 00
Total estimated value of school property	$11,350 00
Number of volumes in township library	384
Account of revenue for tuition:	
Amount on hand, September 1, 1879	$1,736 22
Amount received in February, 1880	517 16
Amount received in June, 1880	1,516 10
Total	$3,769 48
Amount expended, September 1, 1879	$1,634 50
Amount on hand, August 31, 1880	$2,134 98
Account of special school revenue:	
Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$2,720 17
Amount received within the year	2,567 09
Total	$5,287 26
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$2,200 28
Amount on hand August 31, 1880	$3,806 98

TEACHERS.

Flora Carpenter, Wilson's Schoolhouse, District No. 1.
Adam Warfel, Conn Schoolhouse, District No. 2.
Frank Tyler, McClellan Schoolhouse, District No. 3.
Harry Bowman, Shaffer Schoolhouse, District No. 4.
Charles Parks, Moore Schoolhouse, District No. 5.
Sadie Dunum, Louthain Schoolhouse, District No. 7.
Ella Miller, Bishop Schoolhouse, District No. 8.
William H. Brown, Mound Schoolhouse, District No. 9.
George McLaughlin, Hurst's Schoolhouse, District No. 10.
Madden Schoolhouse, in District No. 6, is without a teacher.

CHAPTER II.

MUNSEYTOWN—THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

AT the time of the organization of Delaware County, Munseytown, near the site of the ancient headquarters of the Munsees, a division of the historic tribe known as the Delawares, occupying the White River country by invitation and sufferance of the Miamis, to whom this territory previously belonged, was only in anticipation, the town plat not having been surveyed. The northern portion of the lands thus occupied at the time of the location of the county seat at that point, was embraced in a reservation granted by the treaty with the Delawares, in October, 1818, since known as the Hackley Reserve. The tract was subsequently purchased by Goldsmith C. Gilbert, in 1826, soon after his immigration hither. After his purchase, Mr. Gilbert "built thereon two small cabins, which stood upon the site now occupied by J. H. Wysor's residence. In one of these he sold whisky and other articles of trade to the Indians," who then continued to remain there; in the other he resided. After the organization of the county, in April, 1827, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of the organic act, the Commissioners appointed to locate the seat of justice in Delaware County, met at the house of Mr. Gilbert some time during the second week of June of that year, preliminary to their contemplated examination of the several points to which attention had been directed as being probably eligible and adapted to the purposes of a seat of justice. Having made the examinations and investigations, and considered the propositions received as prescribed by the provisions of the act for the location of seats of justice in new counties, the Commissioners, on the 18th of June, 1827, in pursuance of their agreement with Goldsmith C. Gilbert, Lemuel G. Jackson and William Brown, located the seat of justice of this county on the tracts of land severally donated by the above named gentlemen, in consideration of said location. The lands respectively donated are described as follows, with the conditions precedent, to wit: "For the purpose of aiding in improving the town of Muncietown, the county seat for the county aforesaid, and for the benefit and use of the said county of Delaware, in the erection of public buildings and for other public purposes," Goldsmith C. Gilbert donated "All that part or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Delaware and State aforesaid, being a part of a reservation for Rebecca Hackley, beginning at the southwest corner of said reservation, and running thence, north, eighty-eight degrees east (N 88° E.), one hundred and thirty-five and twenty hundredths (135.20) poles; thence north, five degrees west (N. 5° W.), forty-eight and fifty hundredths (48.50) poles; thence South eighty-eight (S. 88° W.) degrees west, fifteen and seventy-five hundredths (15.75) poles; thence south forty degrees west (S. 40° W.), ten and seventy-six hundredths (10.76) poles; thence south sixty-five degrees West (S. 65° W.), eleven and twenty-eight (11.28) hundredths poles; thence south seventy-four degrees west (S. 74° W.), thirty-three and fifty hundredths poles; thence south forty-seven degrees west (S. 47° W.), thirty-four poles; thence south eighty degrees west (S. 80° W.), forty-one and seventy-five hundredths (41.75) poles; thence south four degrees thirty minutes east (S. 4° 30′ E.), two (2) poles to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and nine hundredths, be the same more or less; also, all that parcel of ground contained in the streets of Jackson street and west of Illinois avenue, and was laid out in 1864.

S. P. Anthony's First Addition lies between Walnut and Liberty streets, and between Willard and Florence streets, in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 20, Range 10, and was laid out in the year 1865.

Proud's First Addition is located in the northeast quarter and in the northwest quarter of Section 16, and lies south of Adams street, north of Charles and east of Illinois street, and was laid out in 1865.

Kirby's Fourth Addition is located between Main and Adams streets, and west of Ohio avenue, and was laid out by Thomas Kirby in 1864. Subsequently Mr. Kirby laid out a Fifth Addition, located between Adams street and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, bounded on the east by Grant street and on the west by Beacon street.

Minus Turner's Second Addition was laid out in 1864, and occupies that portion of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, which lies immediately south of and adjoining his first addition, containing twelve lots.

E. C. Anthony's First Addition was laid out in 1866, and was located on that part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, lying west of Walnut street and south of Florence, extending south to the south line of the said northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, and west of Liberty street.

Kilgore's First Addition is located in the southeast quarter of Section 9, lying between Main and Jackson streets, and between Kilgore and Gharky streets; it was laid out in 1866.

H. A. Stephen's Addition was laid out in September, 1866, in that part of the fractional southeast quarter of Section 9, Township 20, Range 10, lying between Main and Jackson streets, and between Kilgore and West streets.

Martin Galliher's First Addition lies south of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad and Seymour street, and in that part of the northwest quarter of Section 15, lying between Vine and Hackley streets; it was laid out in 1869 by Martin Galliher. In 1872, Mr. Galliher laid out a Second Addition in the northwest quarter of Section 15, which lies between Vine and Hackley streets.

George Kirby's Addition is situated in the northeast quarter of Section 15, and contains ten and one-quarter acres. It lies south of Kirby avenue and east of Hackley street; was laid out in1872, and contains eight lots.

Smith & Weller's Addition was laid out in 1873, by E. P. Smith and L. L. Weller, in a part of the northeast quarter of Section 15, lying between Kirby avenue and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and between Beacon and Grant streets. This addition includes also four lots which were formerly a part of George Kirby's First Addition, and subsequently vacated.

Wm. Truitt's Addition is located in the Hackley Reserve, in that part of it lying east of Monroe street and on either side of Vine street, all north of a tier of ten lots on Washington street. It was laid out in 1872.

Thomas J. Matthews' Addition was also laid out in 1872, in that part of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15, lying south of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, north of Second and between Jefferson and Chestnut streets.

Neely's Subdivision embraces that part of Section 9 which lies immediately west of the Hackley Reserve and of the Muncie and Wheeling Turnpike, and south of the Muncie and Bethel Turnpike. It was laid out in 1872.

Martin Young's Addition was laid out in 1872, in that part of Hackley's Reserve which lies on either side of Gilbert street, east of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and north of Hoon's Addition.

Thomas Proud's Second Addition, like the first, is located in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 16, but lies south of Charles street and east of Illinois avenue. It was laid out in 1873.

Thomas Kirby's Sixth Addition was laid out in February, 1873, in a part of the northeast and southeast quarters of Section 16, lying west of Liberty street and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and south of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

Paxson's Addition is situated at the head of Grant street, north of Main and immediately west of Ohio avenue. This addition was laid out also in 1873.

Willard's Second Addition occupies that part of the northeast quarter of Section 16, lying between Charles and Howard, and between High and Liberty streets. Laid out in 1873.

E. C. Anthony's Second Addition lies between the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad and Liberty street, south of Florence street, immediately west of E. C. Anthony's First Addition—in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 20, Range 10 east.

Willard's Heirs Subdivision was made in 1873, and is a part of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 16, lying between Liberty and Walnut streets, and between Willard and Howard streets.

Minus Turner's Third Addition is situated in the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 20, Range 10 east, lying between Jefferson and Madison streets and south of Willow street. This addition was laid out on the 15th of October, 1873.

Alexander Wilson's Third Addition was laid out in 1873, and is located in the north half of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 16, Township 20, Range 10 east, lying south of and adjoining E. C. Anthony's Addition.

Olom's Addition, situated in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15, east of Walnut and north of Willard street. Laid out in 1874.

Matthews' Second Addition lies between Jefferson and Madison street and north of Third, and was laid out in the spring of 1874.

Winton Place comprises the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 20, Range 10. Laid out in July, 1874.

Galliher's Fourth Addition is situated in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 20, Range 10 east, and lies south of and adjoining said Galliher's Third Addition.

Sample Place is located on Walnut street pike, which bounds it on the east. The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad is on the west. It was laid out in December, 1874.

Galliher's Third Addition is located south of Kirby street and west of the east line of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 20, Range 10 east. It was laid out in October, 1874.

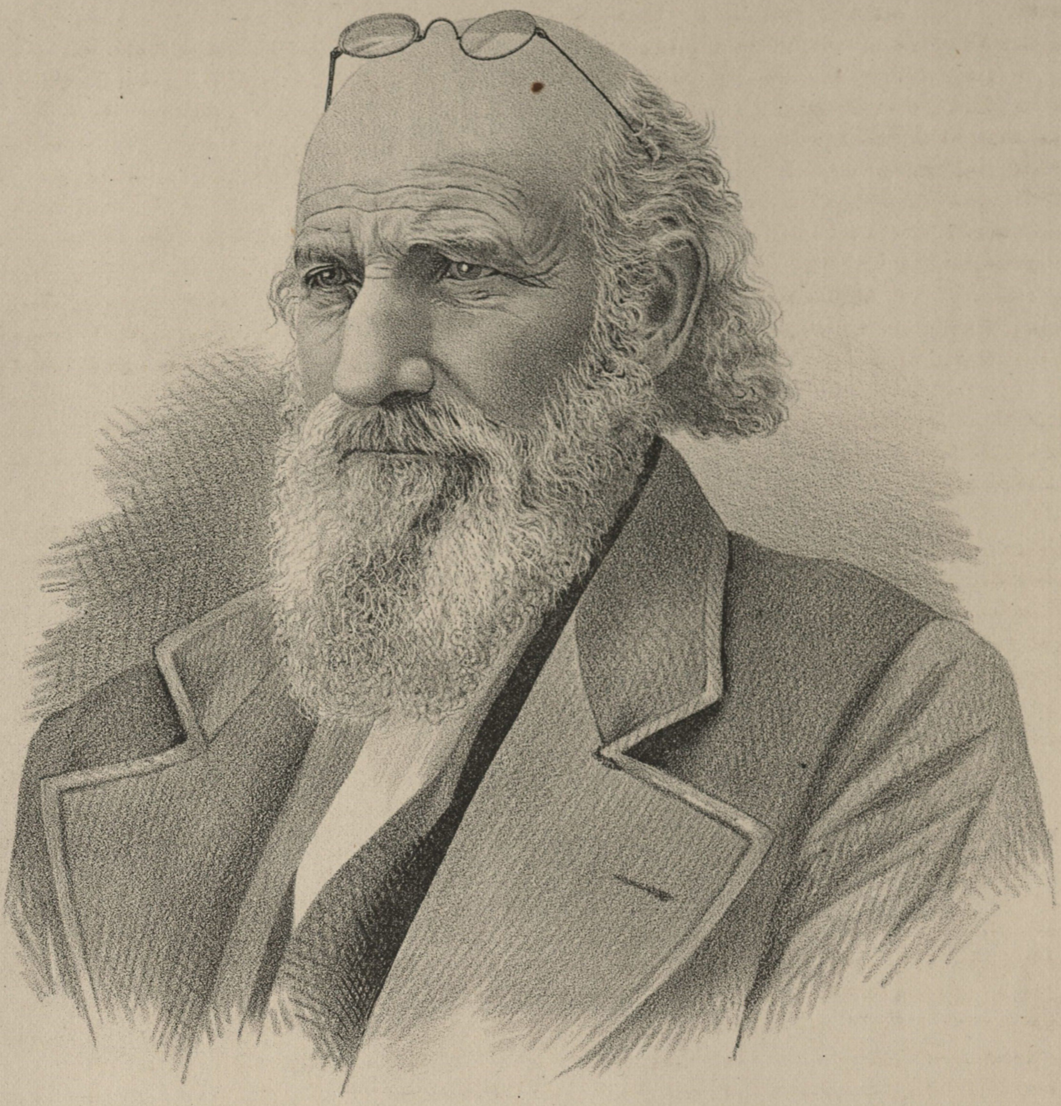
John C. Eiler's Addition was laid out in the spring of 1877, and is located in the south part of Lot No. 18, in Section 16, Township 20, Range 2 east, laid out by the School Commissioners. It lies south of Charles street and west of Liberty street.

From the foregoing recapitulation of the dates of location of the several subdivisions of territory now comprised within the seat of justice of Delaware County, it will be seen that, during the period anterior to its being clothed upon by a town corporation, little improvement was made in the way of enlarging its borders in direct ratio with the demands of an enlarged population and of increasing business. The subsequent changes which time has wrought are exhibited further along.

CHAPTER III.

MUNCIE AS A TOWN.

PRIOR to the fall of 1854, the seat of justice of Delaware County, known as Muncietown, or more generally "Munseytown," did not possess corporate powers such as were then prescribed for the government of towns below the grade, entitling them to be designated as cities because of their greater population. In 1844, the population was estimated at 467, and two years later at less than 600, within the area occupied by the subsequent corporation. From 1844, during the ten years succeeding, there was an increase of population equal to about 100 per cent, in all not exceeding 900. At the September session of the Board of County Commissioners, in 1854, the people, feeling themselves entitled to privileges not extended to mere township jurisdictions,



Minus Turner

MINUS TURNER.

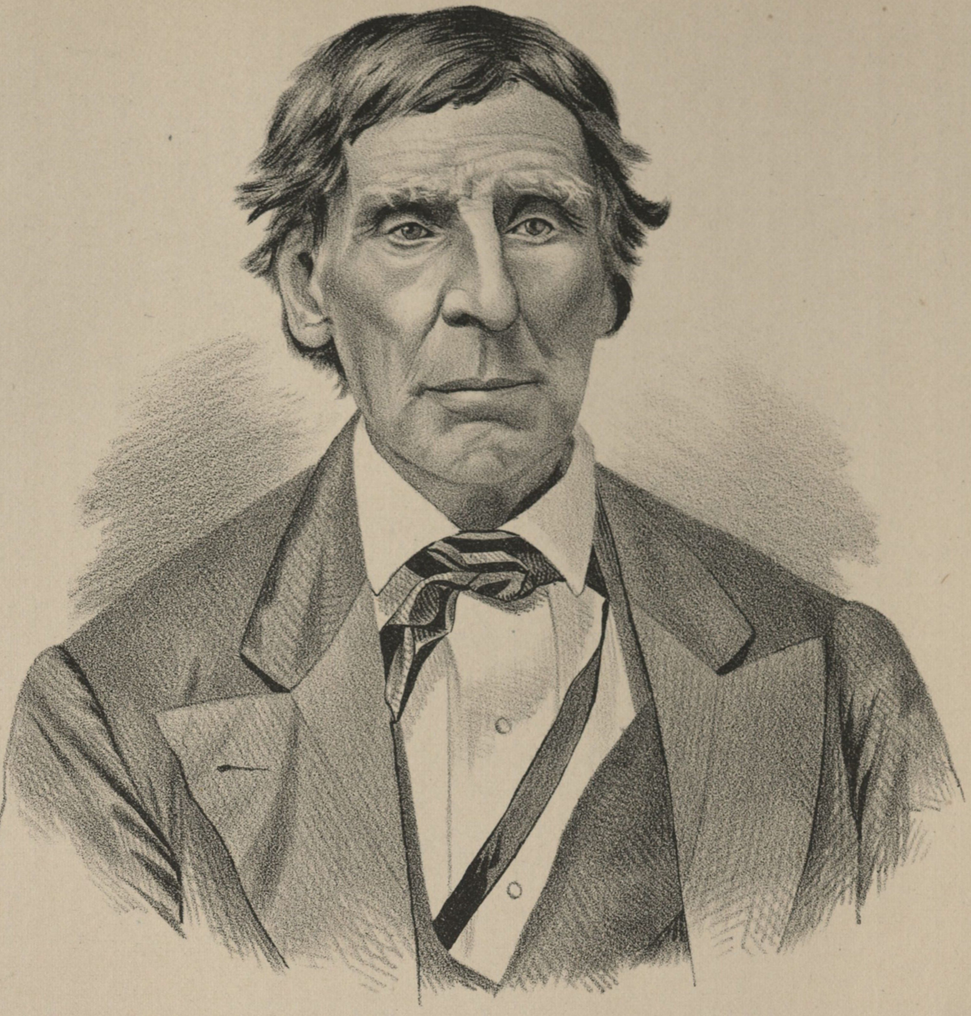
Among the early settlers of Muncie, there were few who took a more active part in the improvement of the town than Mr. Turner. He was long engaged in the manufacture of brick, and erected the first brick houses in the town, and his residence on West Main street was the first brick house in the county. In whatever he engaged, he was actuated by a laudable ambition to excel. He was one of the early merchants of Muncie, and was identified with its mercantile interests until the infirmities of age caused his retirement from active life.

His father, Bivens Turner, was a native of the State of Delaware. He was a plasterer and brick mason, which vocations he followed during life, varied by brief experiences in the pursuit of farming. In 1809 or 1810, he emigrated to the State of Kentucky and settled at Lexington, where he erected a residence for Henry Clay. A short time subsequently, he moved his family to a farm near that city, from which he was soon forced to retire by the unhealthy condition of the locality and the prevalence of the disease known as "milk sickness." He then settled at Covington, Ky., and pursued his trade, subsequently engaging again in the pursuit of farming. In 1823, he came to Indiana and bought a tract of land in the Twelve Mile Purchase, Randolph Co., which he cleared and improved. He was married four times—first, in the State of Delaware, to Priscilla Beswick, who died in 1822. He was a widower at the date of his removal to Indiana, but, about the year 1830 or 1831, married Mrs. Deborah Bowen, while pursuing his trade at Muncie. He returned to Randolph County after working for about a year at Muncie, where his second wife died a few years later. He then returned to Delaware County and occupied the Winton farm, during which time he married Mrs. Butcher, who died after his children had reached maturity. His fourth wife, Mrs. Jackson, lived only a few years, and, after her departure, he made his home with his son Minus until his own death, which occurred in 1863.

Minus, the subject of this sketch, was born May 22, 1807, near the city of Dover, Del., and never enjoyed the advantages offered by the schools of that State, as he was scarcely more than an infant when he accompanied his father's family to Kentucky. All his school experience was limited to the crude system in vogue at that time in the latter State; and for whatever knowledge he acquired [illegible] later years he [illegible] indebted to his [illegible] trade pursued by his father, and when the latter was engaged in farming, contributed his labors to his assistance. In 1823, he removed with his father's family to Randolph County, Ind., where he remained six years. At the close of that period, he decided to start out and earn his fortune in the world. With a good trade, an industrious nature and a determined will, he had little doubt of success. He came to Muncie in 1829, and engaged in brick-laying and plastering. In 1831, he was married, in Randolph County, Ind., to Eliza C. Bowen, who died at Muncie. In October, 1833, he married Miss Fanny Marshall, his present companion. She is the daughter of John and Nancy Marshall, early settlers of Muncie.

Mr. Turner was engaged at his trade until 1838, when he erected the brick block on the corner of Walnut and Main streets, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, and succeeded by the Patterson Block. In this building—then one of the finest in the town—he enjoyed his first experience as a hotel-keeper, and won the regard of the traveling public, proving himself a genial host, and one ever solicitous for the welfare and comfort of his guests. He was thus engaged for nine or ten years, at the end of which time he sold out to Mr. Hoon, and erected a brick storeroom at the east end of the same lot, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In less than a year thereafter he sold out, resuming work at his trade; and, in 1861, he and his son Leonidas L. engaged in the boot and shoe business, and conducted a very satisfactory trade until the senior member of the firm felt the necessity of retiring from the tedium of active business life. The store was sold to William Lynn, and Mr. Turner has since led a retired life. At the age of seventy-three years, he is still well preserved and remarkably active for one whose life has been marked by so much severe labor. While engaged at his trade, he often went to his work at early dawn and continued until midnight, and in all the pursuits of his life, he manifested the same unflagging industry, accomplishing, by this means, the liberal allowance he has to sustain him in his old age. His achievements are the outgrowth of a nature to which no obstacle seemed insurmountable. He settled in an infant community, and, by his untiring labors at his trade, advanced, step by step, on the road to wealth, prospering with the community, and lending a helping hand in its advancement and public improvements. Honest effort for self-advancement is always commendable, but doubly so when pursued under such disadvantages as beset the aspirant for fortune in the early days of Muncie.

Mr. Turner always possessed a nature that drew friends to him, and has ever retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated through life. His second marriage was blessed by nine children. Millie is the wife of N. F. [illegible], editor of the Muncie *Daily Ne*[illegible] resided at Muncie. [illegible] is the wife of C. [illegible] Robinson, and [illegible] in [illegible] Florida.



DR. SAMUEL P. ANTHONY

DR. SAMUEL P. ANTHONY.

In nearly all the earlier and later improvements inaugurated and carried to successful termination in Muncie and throughout Delaware County, Dr. Anthony bore a conspicuous part. He came to the village of Muncietown when it was scarcely more than a clearing in the wilderness, and throughout a number of years was one of its most active and worthy citizens, and was long identified with its mercantile and commercial interests. He was born December 2, 1792, at Lynchburg, Va., and, at the age of twenty years, removed with his father to Ohio. During the war of 1812, he served as a teamster in the United States Army, and, after the close of the war (in 1814), went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he and his father started the first tobacco manufacturing establishment west of the Alleghany Mountains, and conducted a very successful tobacco and general merchandise trade for several years. While at Cincinnati he studied medicine, and, after completing his medical education, removed to Clinton County, Ohio, where he was engaged for three years in the practice of his profession. At the end of that time, he removed to Cedarville, in the same State, where he was engaged in the practice for an equal length of time. He then located at Muncie, Ind., in 1831, where he spent the residue of his life, practicing medicine and selling merchandise. He invested largely in real estate, purchasing thousands of acres in this and adjoining counties, and, by close attention to business, amassed a large fortune, which, at the time of his death, was variously estimated at from $250,000 to $500,000. He opened a general merchandise store at Muncie, shortly after his arrival here, and for more than forty years was identified with that branch of the public interests of the town. He practiced medicine for twenty-five years, and, during that time, established a fine reputation as a successful physician. He could not retire from the practice altogether, for there were many who refused to have the administrations of any other physician in case of sickness. When called out upon such a mission to one of his old patients, he always responded cheerfully, and never took a fee for his services. He was himself a man of robust health, and, up to the day of his death, was engaged in active business life. Although he had almost reached the age of eighty-four years, his physical and mental faculties were unimpaired.

He was active in all public enterprises which seemed to him calculated to promote the interests of this city and county. When the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Railroad was advocated, he at once enlisted to help the project along, by taking stock to the amount of several thousand dollars, and personally soliciting subscriptions to the road. He served as one of the Directors of this road, and, later, was elected President, in which capacity he served about a year. He then resigned, and was succeeded by Hon. John Brough, of Ohio, and again became a Director. He was President of the Fort Wayne & Southern Railway, and a Director of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railway.

On the day preceding his death, he had transacted his business as usual, and at evening repaired to the residence of his son, with whom he was then living. He felt no premonitions of what was to come until late in the night, when he was seized with violent pains, which culminated in paralysis, and, at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, July 22, 1876, he died. In his death Delaware County lost one of its most substantial citizens and one of its best financiers. He seemed to possess a natural talent for making money, while he was never penurious or unwilling to contribute his share to public or private charities. In all his dealings with the world, he was strictly conscientious and honorable, and never took an unfair advantage. He was prompt in the fulfillment of his own obligations, and expected others to be so when they were the debtors. In many cases he found it necessary to be exacting, hence he was called by some "a hard man," but those who understood him knew that in his nature there was more of kindness than any other trait, and his life was replete with kind deeds performed away from the public gaze and known only to the recipients. While engaged in the practice of medicine, the most impecunious patients were attended as promptly and as tenderly as the wealthiest, and he responded to their calls at all hours, even after he had nominally retired from the practice. He was a man of strong character and intellect, and was independent in his methods. He was known and honored throughout Delaware and adjoining counties, and his death caused universal sorrow.

He was twice married—first in 1817, to Miss Narcissa Haines, who died in May, 1858, leaving one son—Edwin C. ; in 1859, he married Miss Emily G. Venaman, who still survives.

His son, Edwin C. Anthony, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1818, and received his education at Richmond, Ind. He then engaged in business with his father at Muncie, and, prior to the late war, took the entire management of the business upon himself, as his father had retired from active life. At the outbreak of the rebellion, however, he was compelled to resume business life, as the son had enlisted in the Union army. Capt. Anthony raised Company D, of the Forty-first Regiment Indiana Cavalry, and was mustered into the service as Captain of the company in 1861. He met with an accident by which his arm was broken, and, shortly after the battle of Shiloh, was compelled to resign on account of his injury. He returned to Muncie and again engaged in mercantile life, which he continued successfully for a number of years. Since the close of the war, he has been engaged in shipping live stock to the Southern States, and, several years ago, purchased extensive orange groves in Marion and Sumter Counties, Fla., in the supervision of which he now spends the greater portion of his time.

Capt. Anthony inherited much of his father's ability, and has been a successful man all his life, while he has always been liberal with those less fortunate than himself. He is highly regarded and universally respected in this community and wherever he is known.

On the 30th day of September, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca G. Venaman, who has proved a loving and devoted wife throughout the years that have followed. They are the parents of six children, viz., Florence, Samuel P., Edwin C., Jr., Ella A., Charles H. and Adelia. Florence is the wife of E. H. Swain, and now resides in the State of Florida. Samuel P. married Miss Fannie F. Bayless, and is engaged in manufacturing at Muncie. Ella A. (now deceased) was the wife of George R. Gamble, and resided at Muncie. Adelia is the wife of C. F. Robinson. and resides in Florida.

petitioned the County Board to the number of more than one-third of the voting population, so the record discloses, requesting that the privileges of a town corporation be extended to them. The board, having heard and duly considered the request, ordered that an election be held at the court house, on Saturday, September 30, 1854, at which time there were fifty-seven votes polled with the word "yes," written thereon; forty-two with the words, "for corporation," and four with the word "no" written thereon. This vote was canvassed by the board at its following December session, when it was ordered that the place be thenceforward a corporation under the name of Muncie, the early original name "Munseytown" being discarded. At the time of incorporation, the town embraced an area covered by the original plats and the additions thereto known as Garst's Original or First Addition, Kirby's First, Second and Third Additions, Gilbert's Addition and Hoon's addition. These, with the other additions subsequently laid, are set forth at length in the chapter preceding, giving the reader an excellent idea of the dimensions of the place.

Muncie, at the time of its incorporation, was extremely deficient in the means of securing to the children resident within its limits, the necessary educational privileges. The Trustees elected for the purpose of looking after and regulating this branch of the local economy, in a report reviewing the situation at the time of their induction into office, thus speak: "In the spring of 1855, we found the corporation without schoolhouse or real estate, with the exception of one lot at site No. 1, and with it we received notes and cash as set forth" in accompanying exhibits. With these conditions surrounding them, in the fall of that year they "purchased an additional lot, bought some brick, and in the spring of 1856 commenced the erection" of the school building known as No. 1, which was subsequently completed at a cost, including desks and other furniture, of $2,586.96, capable of accommodating about three hundred pupils; but an enumeration of children entitled to school privileges within the corporate limits, made in the spring of 1865, disclosed the fact that the aggregate of these was eight hundred, making it apparent that more room and enlarged privileges were urgently necessary, in view of the further fact that the "old seminary building," which in earlier years had been used for common-school purposes, was entirely unfit for use, and its further occupancy injudicious. In the summer and fall of 1856,, however, after the erection of Schoolhouse No. 1 had been provided for, to allay the dissatisfaction arising among the inhabitants, because of the improvement of the site at the east end of town, the Trustees secured the use of this old seminary building, which had come into the hands of E. C. Anthony, Esq., for school purposes until more satisfactory arrangements could be made for the accommodation of the inhabitants on the other extreme. This, for the time being, was known as School No. 2.

In May, 1860, an election was held for the purpose of choosing town officers for the ensuing year. On Friday, the 11th of May, a town meeting was held, the new board consisting of Samuel A. Neely, Trustee for the First District; John Marsh, for the Second District; John A. Gilbert, for the Third District; James Hodge, for the Fourth District, and James L. Truitt, for the Fifth District. Of this board, James L. Truitt was subsequently chosen President, and Carlton E. Shipley, Clerk. The following other officers elected presented their certificates and were sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and filed the necessary bonds: William H. Stewart, Treasurer; William T. Nottingham, Marshal, and John Brady, Street Commissioner, the latter being appointed to that position by the new board.

Among other proceedings at this meeting of the board, Samuel F. Brady, the outgoing Treasurer, submitted his report of the financial operations of the town during the preceding year. The following is a statement, in abstract, of those operations, as in the report set forth:

1859		
Nov. 5,	To balance on settlement	$34 74
Nov. 8,	To license of A. Barnett	1 00
Nov. 9,	To license of A. Barnett	1 00
Nov. 13,	To license of W. L. Farquhar	4 00
Nov. 28,	To license of Rodehamel & Bro	4 00
Dec. 17,	To sale of Lot 212, cemetery	1 70
Dec. 26,	To delinquent taxes	26 62
1860.		
Jan. 25,	To license of Dennis Call	2 00
Jan. 25,	To sale of lot No. 267, cemetery	3 70
Feb. 8,	To license of J. Sower	1 00
Feb. 9,	To license of J. H. Forkner	1 00
Apl. 10,	To sale of lot No. 295, cemetery	16 70
Apl. 23,	To cash of John L. Matthews, County Trustee	1 218 06
May 8,	To cash of Levi Cook	1 00
May 8,	To cash of A. Shaffer	1 00
May 8,	To cash of Joseph Sower	1 00
May 8,	To cash of J. Cook	1 00
	Total	$1,319 52

1860.			
Jan. 30,	By cash paid order No. 32	$6 00	
Jan. 30,	By cash paid order No. 28	26 10	
Feb. 6,	By cash paid order No. 30	5 50	
Apl. 21,	By cash paid order No. 39	3 00	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 29	50 40	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 31	6 00	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 33	8 50	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 34	5 50	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 35	3 00	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 36	2 90	
Apl. 23,	By cash paid order No. 37	2 50	
Apl. 24,	By cash paid order No. 38	9 80	
Apl. 24,	By cash paid order No. 20	80	$130 00
	Balance on hand		$1,189 52

At the same meeting, it was ordered that a tax levy be made, whereby $1,000 could be realized for the year 1860. A further meeting was held on the 19th of June, 1860, when it was "Ordered, that for building and repairing schoolhouses, there be levied and collected upon each $100 valuation, real and personal, for the year 1860, in the town of Muncie, 25 cents, and upon each poll in said town for said year, the sum of 25 cents; also, for general purposes, on real and personal, 40 cents, and on each poll 25 cents."

The following town officers were elected at the annual election in May, 1861, to wit: Arthur F. Patterson, Trustee First District; John Marsh, Second District; John A. Gilbert, Third District; James Hodge, Fourth District; James Truitt, Fifth District; C. E. Shipley, Clerk; William H. Stewart, Treasurer; Wilson R. Smith, Marshal; William T. Nottingham, Assessor; John L. Armstrong, Street Commissioner.

An abstract of the Treasurer's Report, submitted at the meeting on the 11th of May, 1861, gives the following exhibit of the financial condition:

Received of S. F. Brady, former Treasurer	$1,189 52
Received for Corporation Licenses	197 00
Received for sale of Cemetery Lots	79 90
Total	$1,466 42
Paid upon forty-five town orders	$1,175 33
Balance on hand at year ending May 11, 1861	291 09
Received from J. C. Mullen, Treasurer, from taxes	1,277 90
Received from sale of cemetery lots	18 00
Total	$1,586 99
Paid out upon four orders	$80 45
Total on hand at date	$1,506 54

A general tax of $1,000 was ordered to be levied for the year 1861.

The following is the Clerk's report for the same period embraced in the report of the Treasurer:

The undersigned, Clerk of said town, respectfully presents the following statements of the receipts and expenditures of said town, for the year ending with the 11th of May, A. D. 1861, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditures made upon account of Beech Grove Cemetery since its organization up to the 11th day of May, 1861.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Town of Muncie, for the year ending May 11, 1861, as follows, to wit:

Amount in treasury at this date	$1,189 52
Amount from licenses	197 00
Amount from Beech Grove Cemetery	97 90
Amount from taxes, including delinquencies	1,277 90
Total receipts	$2,762 32

Expenditures, Beech Grove Cemetery account	$ 42 92
Street account	877 20
Officer's fees account	185 66
Election expense account	7 50
Specific allowance account	15 00
Printing account	7 00
Sidewalk account	10 00
Total	$1,145 28
Total receipts	$2,762 32
Total Expenditures	1,145 28
Balance on hand at date	$1,617 04

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the town of Muncie, upon Beech Grove Cemetery, extending from the location of the Cemetery until May 11, 1861.

Receipts from all sources, sale of lots, etc	$ 154 40
Expenditures, upon all accounts, purchase and rent of grounds, surveying, drafting, posts, etc	$509 14
Purchase money of ground	$ 264 00
Rent	39 32
Other expenses	205 82
Total	$ 509 14
Total receipts	$ 154 40
Total balance against cemetery	$ 354 74

C. E. Shipley, *Clerk*,

The officers of 1862 were the following:

James E. Wilcoxon, Trustee First District; John Marsh, Second District; John A. Gilbert, Third District; Josiah P. Williams, Fourth District; Alexander P. Willson, Fifth District; C. E. Shipley, Clerk: William H. Stewart, Treasurer; Joseph Kirk, Marshal; Volney Willson, Assessor; Joseph M. Davis, Street Commissioner.

At the session of May 10, 1862, it was "ordered by the Board that Messrs. Willson and Gilbert be appointed a Committee to employ an Engineer to level the town for drainage purposes, and to make general plans for drainage, and to make and file in the office of the Clerk of the Town a perfect and intelligible record of all such drains and plans. And said Committee is ordered to report at the next term of this Board."

GAS WORKS ORDINANCE.

On the 28th of May, 1862, a special meeting was called for the purpose of considering an ordinance under which it was proposed to light the town with gas. The question being undetermined, it was deferred until a subsequent meeting. Three days later, on the 31st, a further meeting was held, at which the following ordinance was maturely considered and passed:

An Ordinance to provide for lighting the town of Muncie with gas:

Section 1. Be it ordained, by the Board of Trustees of the town of Muncie, in the county of Delaware, in the State of Indiana, that Thomas Harvey and Alfred H. Knowles, of the town of Marion, Marion County, Ohio, and their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby authorized to use the streets and lanes, alleys and other public grounds of the town of Muncie, for the purpose of laying down and maintaining therein gas pipes, for the use of said town and the inhabitants thereof; provided, that such pipes shall not interfere with the proper drainage of said town by the construction of the necessary sewers and other fixtures for the conveyance of water; and provided, further, that neither the said town nor any of the inhabitants thereof, shall be liable for any damage occurring to said pipes from the necessary construction, improvement, continuance or repairs of any such sewers, or other fixtures for the drainage of said town. And the said town further agrees to use gas posts and lamps on the streets, lanes, alleys and other public grounds aforesaid, to the number of twenty-five.

Sec. 2. Whenever the said Harvey and Knowles, their associates, successors or assigns, propose to open any of the said streets, lanes, alleys and public grounds for the purpose of laying down pipes therein, they shall give the Marshal of said town three days' notice thereof, and shall not, during the progress of the work, unnecessarily obstruct the passage of such streets, lanes, alleys or other public grounds, and shall, within a reasonable time, put the same in like good repair as they were before.

Sec. 3. In consideration of the privileges hereby granted, the said Harvey and Knowles, and their associates, successors and assigns, shall furnish gas in said town for such public purposes as the Board of Trustees of said town may require, at a rate not exceeding $3 for each one thousand cubic feet; provided, that said town shall furnish, at its own expense, the lamp posts and fixtures. But in case such posts and fixtures shall be furnished by the said Harvey and Knowles, their associates, successors or assigns, then the town shall pay for all gas consumed for such public purposes at a rate equal to the price paid by the citizens for private purposes.

Sec. 4. The inhabitants of said town shall be furnished with gas for private purposes at a rate not exceeding $4 per thousand cubic feet, subject to the rules and usages regulating gas companies in the cities and towns of United States of America.

Sec. 5. The said Harvey and Knowles, their associates, successors and assigns, shall have and possess the exclusive right and privilege of laying down and maintaining gas pipes in the streets, lanes, alleys and other public grounds of said town, for the period of twenty years from and after the taking effect of this ordinance.

Sec. 6. The privileges hereby granted are upon this express condition: That the said Harvey and Knowles, their associates, successors or assigns, shall, on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, have the said gas works in successful operation for the manufacture of gas of sufficient capacity to supply said town and the inhabitants thereof. Any temporary failure on the part of the grantees to perform any of the conditions herein, except as to the completion of said works, shall not work a forfeiture of the privileges herein granted; provided, that such conditions shall be complied with within a reasonable time after such failure.

Sec. 7. If any person or persons shall willfully or maliciously injure, remove or destroy any gas-lamp, gas-lamp post, gas pipe, gas lantern or other gas fixture belonging to the said grantees, hereby constituted, in any of the streets, lanes, alleys or other public grounds of said town, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of $10.

Sec. 8. The price of gas to consumers, for both public and private purposes, shall be of such rates, and not greater than those hereinbefore indicated, as are or may be at the time usual and customary in towns and cities in the United States of America, with equal population with that of Muncie, and possessing equal facilities for transporting materials and manufacturing gas with cheapness.

Sec. 9. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force ten days after its publication in the *Delaware County Times*.

Notwithstanding this proposed improvement had thus far advanced toward consummation, a hitch in the further proceedings interposed. and the matter, during the remaining existence of the town corporation, was abandoned, but for what reason does not now appear manifest.

On the 9th of May, 1863, an election of town officers was held with the following result: John C. Matthews, Trustee of District No. 1; W. B. Kline, District No. 2; Arthur Patterson, District No. 3; Isaac Meeks, District No. 4; J. A. Wachtell, District No. 5; Carlton E. Shipley, Clerk; William H. Stewart, Treasurer; John Sutton, Marshal; Andrew J. Riley, Assessor; Lewis S. Smith, Street Commissioner.

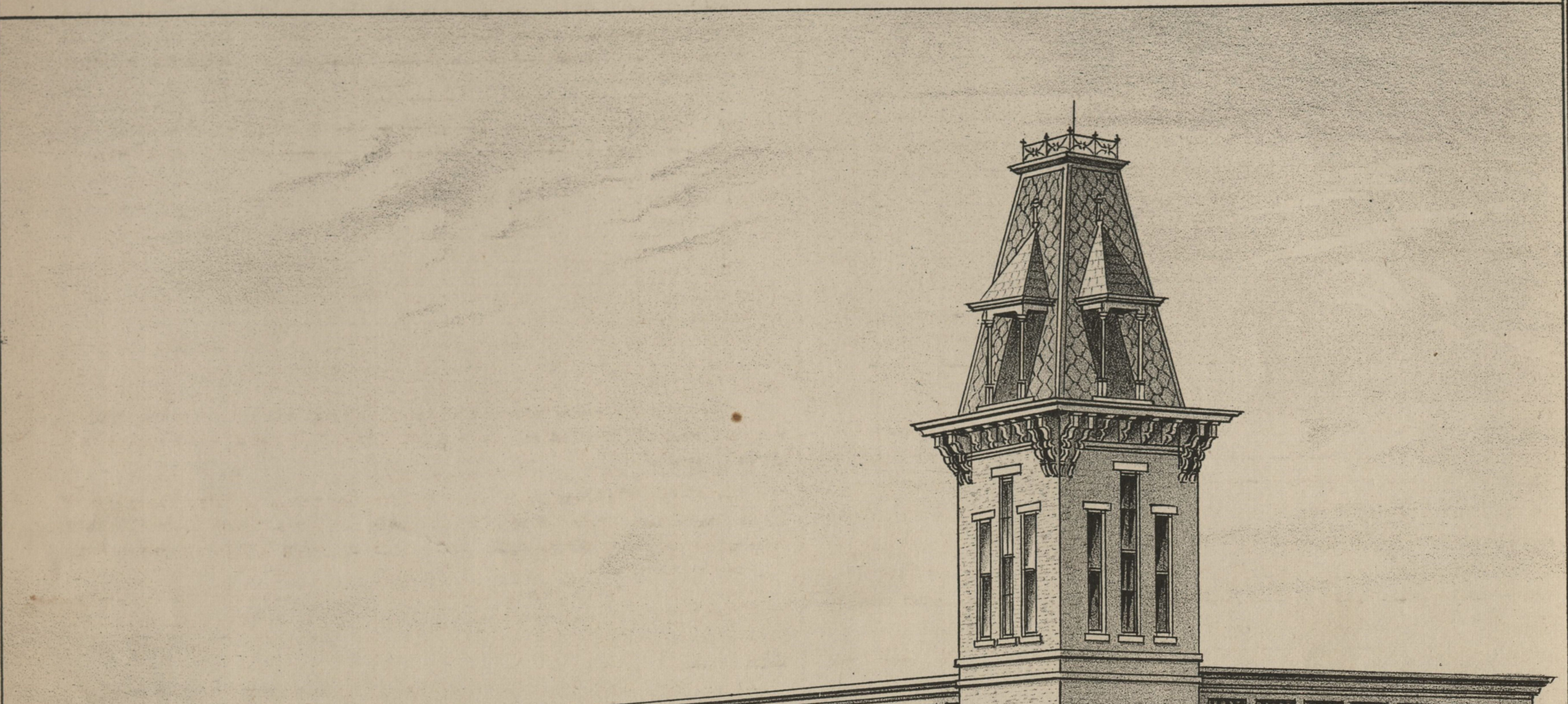
Alfred Kilgore was elected Trustee for the Fifth District, on the 20th of June following, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Wachtell, Trustee elect, from the district.

At the meeting on the 24th of February, 1864, Arthur F. Patterson was authorized to contract with George Higman for material and the erection of a house on the cemetery grounds, as per plan in possession of said Patterson, at a total expense not exceeding $600. Subsequently, however, the board having purchased from Mr. Thomas Kirby a half-acre of ground with a house upon it, lying immediately east of the cemetery grounds, the order for erecting a house on these grounds was canceled. Henry Gotleib was appointed Sexton.

The propriety of superseding the town corporation with that of a city being considerably discussed about this time, a petition asking for such incorporation was extensively circulated among the citizens of Muncie. This petition was presented to the board at its session of April 11, 1864, by Mr. W. B. Kline, with the request that such preliminary steps as were necessary be taken by the board to secure the end contemplated. Public opinion, it appears, was not yet ripe for the consummation of that purpose, and the petition was laid upon the table.

On the 7th of May, 1864, the annual election for town officers took place, and the following persons were chosen such for the ensuing year: John C. Matthews, Trustee District No. 1; W. B. Kline, District No. 2; Arthur F. Patterson, District No. 3; Isaac Meeks, District No. 4; James Truitt, District No. 5; Carlton E. Shipley, Clerk; William H. Stewart, Treasurer; John T. Robinson, Marshal; C. A. Ellis, Assessor; John Brady, Street Commissioner.

While the foregoing officers were chosen, pursuant to the law regulating the election of officers for a town corporation, the people were not disposed to allow their interest in a city corporation to subside, but continued to agitate the question more strongly than ever before. Indeed, an earnestness was manifested that could not be misunderstood, and a decision of purpose that would not brook delay. Hence, petitions were more extensively circulated than before, and, of course, more numerously signed by representative citizens and property holders. In this effort they were more successful than formerly. Toward the end



CITY BUILDING

CORNER OF JACKSON & JEFFERSON STS. MUNCIE, IND.

of the year 1864, the question was referred to a test vote of the people for their decision. This decision settled the future of Muncie. Erelong the *town* of Muncie was a thing of the past, and the *city* of Muncie was built upon its firm foundation.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNCIE AS A CITY.

HAVING existed ten years under a town coporation in the enjoyment of all the privileges incident thereto, the people of Muncie, in the exercise of their rights under the law, petitioned the Board of Trustees, as follows: "The undersigned, constituting more than one-third of the voters of said town (200 in number) of Muncie, as at present included within its corporate limits, respectfully petition your honorable body to take the necessary steps to incorporate said town as a city, under the general law of the State of Indiana, regulating the incorporation of cities, and, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, etc. * * * * February 24, 1864."

The board, at its session on the 9th of November, 1864, having examined and maturely considered the foregoing petition, enacted as follows: "And thereupon, it is ordered by the Board of Trustees of the town of Muncie, that John T. Robinson, Marshal, proceed at once to take an enumeration of all persons who were residents within the corporate limits of said town, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1864, and make return thereof according to law, within sixty days from this date, to the board. It is further ordered, that, in such return, the Marshal give the name of each person so enumerated, and also the entire number of voters, separately, from the number of such residents."

On the 13th of January, 1865, the Marshal, John T. Robinson, pursuant to his instructions, made return of census on the 25th of September, 1864, showing a population of 2,196. Thereupon, it was "ordered by the board, that on Thursday, February 2, 1865, at the court house in said town, a poll shall be opened to determine whether the town of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., shall be incorporated as a city, under the general laws of said State."

Such election was held accordingly, and on the 4th of February, thereafter, the Judges and Clerk made report, showing that there had been cast with the word "yes" thereon, 293 votes; with the word "no," one and no more. The board thereupon ordered as follows:

"It appearing that a majority of the legal voters of said town have voted at said election in favor of its incorporation as a city, it is ordered by the board that said statement, with said indorsement, be filed this day with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Delaware County, State of Indiana, which is accordingly now done." It was also "ordered by the Board of Trustees, that the city of Muncie be divided into four (4) wards, and that the boundaries thereof shall be as follows:

"First Ward shall include all of said city lying west of High street.

"Second Ward shall include all of said city lying between High street on the west and Jefferson street on the east.

"Third Ward shall include all of said city lying between Jefferson street on the west and Monroe street on the east.

"Fourth Ward shall include all of said city lying east of Monroe street."

An election was also ordered to be held in each ward on Saturday, February 25, 1865, "for the purpose of electing a Mayor, two Councilmen from each ward, a City Clerk, Assessor, City Treasurer, City Engineer and City Marshal, and that the Marshal then elected, shall perform the duties of Street Commissioner."

The election having been held accordingly, and the city officers chosen, the Board of Trustees of the town of Muncie, after making sundry allowances for Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of elections, adjourned February 25, 1865, *sine die*, when the old town corporation ceased to be.

The following is the official report of that election, duly filed and entered of record, to wit:

We, Mark Walling, Arthur F. Patterson, John C. Matthews and Lewis S. Smith, Inspectors of the election held in the several wards of the city of Muncie, county and State aforesaid, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1865, for the election of officers of said city, being met according to law, at the Common Council room in said city, on this Monday, February 27, A. D. 1865, at 9 o'clock A. M., on inspection of the statements of the result of said election in said several wards as returned by the Inspectors and Judges thereof, and now presented by us, do determine and declare as follows, as to the result of said election to wit:

Whole number of votes cast for the office of Mayor of said city, is 303, of which John Brady received 285; Job Swain, 16; Thomas S. Neely, 1; William Brotherton, 1. John Brady is therefore duly elected Mayor of said city. Whole number of votes cast for Clerk of said city, was 268, of which Joseph S. Duckwall received 265; James Maddy, 1; R. Berger, 1; ——— Gates, 1. Joseph S. Duckwall is therefore duly elected Clerk.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of City Treasurer, 298; of which William H. Stewart received 293; George Sullivan, 4; Chris Stukey, 1. William H. Stewart was therefore duly elected Treasurer.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of City Assessor, was 314; of which James R. Moore received 152; Jacob Dodson, 162. Jacob Dodson is therefore duly elected Assessor.

Whole number of votes cast for the office of City Engineer, was 312; of which Joshua Truitt received 295; Eli Stafford, 17. Joshua Truitt was therefore duly elected Engineer.

Whole number of votes cast for Marshal of said city, was 314; of which John T. Robinson received 189; Nathan Branson, 125. John T. Robinson was therefore duly elected Marshal.

COUNCILMEN.

First Ward—Whole number of votes cast for Councilmen in First Ward, 157—of which James Truitt received 36; Conrad Kurtz, 16; Armstead M. Klein, 19; Mark Walling, 63; James E. Wilcoxon, 21; Frank Leon, 2. Mark Walling and James Truitt were declared elected.

Second Ward—Whole number of votes cast for Councilmen in Second Ward, 208—of which William B. Kline received 49; Frank Shafer, 46; David T. Haines, 43; Charles F. Willard, 28; Arthur F. Patterson, 42. William B. Kline and Franklin Shafer declared elected.

Third Ward—Whole number of votes cast for Councilmen in the Third Ward, 161—of which John L. Little received 42; Isaac Meeks, 50; John W. Harter, 35; Volney Willson, 34. John L. Little and Isaac Meeks were declared elected.

Fourth Ward—Whole number of votes cast for Councilmen in Fourth Ward, 98—of which Thomas S. Neely received 22; Lewis S. Smith, 31; William Brotherton, 43; Andrew J. Riley, 2. William Brotherton and Lewis S. Smith were declared elected.

In testimony whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names, this 27th of February, 1865.

MARK WALLING, *Inspector First Ward.*
A. F. PATTERSON, *Inspector Second Ward.*
JOHN C. MATTHEWS, *Inspector Third Ward.*
LEWIS S. SMITH, *Inspector Fourth Ward.*

Filed February 27, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SHIPLEY, *Clerk.*

On the 28th of February, after having taken the necessary oaths, they were duly installed in their respective positions, and the city of Muncie became a working as well as a fixed fact.

FIRST MEETING OF COUNCIL.

March 2, 1865. The Common Council of the city of Muncie met in special session this evening at 6½ o'clock, pursuant to call, with a full board, His Honor the Mayor, in the chair, and C. E. Shipley, Clerk of Town Corporation. At this meeting, the bonds of the Treasurer and Clerk were submitted and approved. A resolution was adopted, also, looking to the enlargement of the city limits. The old seal of the town of Muncie was adopted as the *temporary* seal of the city of Muncie. It was also further determined that the future meetings of the Council be held, until otherwise ordered, in the southeast room of the second floor of the court house, on the third Tuesday in each and every month, at 7 o'clock P. M. These proceedings are signed by John Brady, Mayor, and attested by J. F. Duckwall, Clerk. On the 7th of March, the bonds of the Marshall and Engineer were submitted and approved. At the same meeting, a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, and J. F. Duckwall authorized to contract for the printing of the ordinances, constitution, by-laws, etc., in the *Delaware County Free Press*. A committee on ordinances was appointed, also, and a resolution adopted creating a device for the *permanent* seal of the city. The device is described as follows, to wit: "An eagle surrounded with the 'City of Muncie—1865.' The eagle to be the same as on the fifty-cent coin of the United States recent coinage."

At the session of the City Council on the 6th day of March, 1871, the City Civil Engineer submitted, concerning the length of the different railroads in the corporate limits of the city, as directed, for tax purposes: "The length of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, extending from the west line of the Muncie & New Burlington Turnpike, west to a point in the east line of the lands belonging to the heirs of Andrew Kennedy, is one mile and 366 feet."

"The length of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, extending from a point in a right line with the north line of Jack & Myer's Addition to the city of Muncie; thence south and southward to the west line of Liberty street, is 4,900 feet."

By an order of the Council passed April 3, 1871, the City Treasurer was authorized to redeem and cancel the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad bonds now outstanding.

On the 15th of March, 1871, the committee appointed for the purpose, reported in favor of renting a room from Spilker, Brotherton & Shipley, for one year, with the privilege of four, at the rate of $100 per annum, to be used for a Council chamber and other city purposes. The report was concurred in. Afterward, at a meeting held on the 3d of July, 1871, it was

Resolved, That the office of the Mayor of the city of Muncie, be and the same is hereby established and located in the rear room of the second story of the brick building at the southeast corner of Jackson and Walnut streets in said city, and that the court of the Mayor and the sittings of the Common Council of said city shall be held therein hereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Council.

In the fall of 1872, the propriety of erecting buildings suited to the wants of the city for a Council room, Mayor's office, city prison, fire-engine house and other purposes, became a matter of importance, exciting much interest and considerable comment. The agitation thus induced resulted in the presentation of sundry propositions for buildings and building sites adapted to the public want. During this period, Messrs. Kirby Brothers submitted for the consideration of the city authorities a proposition to sell the city a certain piece of ground occupying an eligible situation upon which such buildings might with propriety be located. At a meeting held on the 11th of November of that year, this proposition was brought to the attention of the Council, when, on motion, "the proposition of Messrs. Kirby Brothers, to sell to the city thirty-five feet front on Jefferson street and one hundred and twenty-five feet front on Jackson street, for the sum of $800, to be paid for within five years, with six per cent interest from date of sale," was accepted by the Common Council on behalf of the city, "with the condition that the city shall build upon said ground such brick building as she may desire to erect, and that the erection of said building shall be commenced within two years from the date of the sale of said grounds."

Accordingly, at a meeting of the Council on the 25th of November, a resolution was passed directing that a brick building be so erected on said grounds, and a committee appointed to draw up plans, specifications, etc., and report the same to the board; the building to be so constructed as to include an engine-room, city jail and Jailer's residence, and be two stories high, the second story to be used as a Firemen's hall, court-room, Mayor's office, City Clerk's office, and for other purposes.

At a later date, December 9, 1872, the committee before appointed to ascertain the conditions of the proposed sale by Mr. Kirby of certain grounds for the erection of city buildings thereon, made report, stating conditions of sale, as embodied in the proposition; also, presenting an article of agreement for the purchase of a part of Lots 6 and 7, in Block 25, in Brown's donation, at the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, being thirty-five feet on Jefferson street and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Jackson street. December 23, the Committee on Plans and Specifications submitted their report and were discharged, and a further committee appointed, with instructions to make and report a final estimate of the cost of construction. Pending this proposition, a motion was made to submit the question of erecting such a building to a vote of the people. The motion met with little favor and was promptly tabled. Whether this was reported according to instructions does not appear; but at a meeting, held on the 24th of February, 1873, a resolution was passed amending the plan of construction by leaving out the Clerk's office and Council chamber in the second story, with the calaboose and Marshal's residence in the first story. The plans being so amended, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for receiving proposals for the erection of the same, on the 10th of March following. Pursuant to those arrangements, plans were subsequently prepared, and, on the 14th of April, submitted to the Council, opened and examined, the final decision in the matter being temporarily postponed. At the succeeding meeting, April 28, contracts for the city building were awarded as follows: To Davis & Branson, for excavation; to Messrs. Hamilton & Son, for brick and stone work; the carpenters' work being referred at the same time, to a select committee, with a request that it report at the next meeting. In the mean time, however, a proposition was submitted by Mark Walling to sell to the city for a public building, the "Walling Hall," on the west side of the public square, and the proposition referred to a special committee; but consideration upon the proposition was indefinitely postponed.

When the building had been otherwise nearly completed, the City Clerk, on the 11th of August, 1873, was directed by resolution "to give notice for two weeks in the Muncie *News* that sealed proposals would be received by the Common Council of the city of Muncie, at the City Clerk's office, until Monday, August 25, 1873: first, for the plastering of the city building; second, for the material and work for the finishing of the top section of the bell tower in said building; third, for furnishing all material and running a circular winding stairway in the bell tower in said building; fourth, for laying the floors and hanging the large doors; fitting the sash and hanging the same; fitting, hanging and framing doors; running hall stairs; finishing windows and doors in the hall below and second story, and the base in the hall below, and throughout the second story in the city building; fifth, for the painting and graining of said building. Pursuant to that notice, proposals were received and examined, and the contract for painting was awarded to Cornelius & Watson, on the 25th of August. On the 8th of September following the contract for building the stairs in the bell tower was awarded to P. H. D. Bundy; the joining to Youse & Covault, and the plastering to Messrs. Blodgett & Crickenberger; subsequently, however, Messrs. Blodgett & Co. were released from their contract to plaster the building, and Noah Shaffer was substituted in their stead.

Upon the completion of the building, at a meeting of the Council on the 19th of January, 1874, it was "Resolved, that the Mayor's office and the meetings of the Council be held in the west room of the new building, over the engine-room situated on the northwest corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, in the city of Muncie, from and after this date. The cost of the city building, as set forth in the report of the Clerk, submitted May 11, 1874, was $5,402.64. At the meeting of August 3, 1874, the Marshal was "ordered to take charge of the new building and put it in condition for the meeting of the Council, and all other things necessarily pertaining thereto."

On the 6th of May, 1875, the Treasurer submitted his annual report of the condition of the city finances for the year ending March 31, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From tax duplicate, 1874	$15,497 88
Delinquent tax collections, 1873	623 09
Cemetery lots sold	358 00
Auction licenses issued	34 00
Peddlers' licenses issued	92 00
Show licenses issued	169 00
For table sold	4 00
For subscription audited	10 00
Estray hogs sold	76 45
Mayor's fees collected	22 80
Mayor's fines collected	36 53
Jail fees collected	17 80
Total receipts for the year	$16,941 55
Balance on hand April 1, 1874	2,028 54
Total	$18,970 09

EXPENDITURES.

Mayor's salary	$ 600	00
Clerk's salary	252	75
Clerk's salary, W. L. Little	200	50
Marshal's salary	432	25
Treasurer's fees	366	33
Civil Engineer's salary	300	00
City Attorney's salary	300	00
Engineer Fire Department	142	50
Daniel Youse's salary Engineer	54	17
Assessor's salary	185	00
City Council salary	320	00
Special allowances	150	85
Freight and drayage (steam engine and hose carts)	13	92
City numbering	57	80
Streets and alleys	3,311	81
Fire department	3,550	56
Stationery	106	31
Election expenses	41	00
Public buildings	840	75
Cisterns	1,386	63
Jail Fees	134	30
Printing	161	00
Cemetery	65	83
Fuel	115	51
Estrays	76	45
Public wells	11	55
Estray pound rent	15	00
Sundries	13	23
Interest on orders	379	47
Total expenditures	$13,585	54
Total receipts	$18,970	09
Total expenditures	13,585	54
Balance on hand, April 1, 1875	$ 5,384	55

Thomas B. Errickson, *C. T.*

The city building had not long been in use when it was found to be insufficient for the purposes of the city government, and steps were taken to make the necessary additions thereto. A notice that proposals would be received for the purpose, brought forth numerous propositions. On the 2d of September, 1875, the committee to whom was referred the question of selecting the plan and awarding the contracts for materials and work, "reported that they had let the bricks and stone work to Charles S. Westlake, for $1,592.21; carpenter work and roofing to George Higman, for $951; painting to Levi Rich, $152.50; iron work, to Muncie Foundry and Machine Works, for $522; excavation to Davis and Hollock, at 25 cents per cubic yard." The action of the committee was ratified by the Council.

About the time the construction of the city buildings was originally contemplated, steps began to be taken toward placing guides on the streets and numbers on the buildings. With that end in view, the Council passed an ordinance January 13, 1873, directing that the names of the streets be conspicuously placed at the crossings, and that such a system of numbering buildings by a practical subdivision of the lots as should meet the demands of the public be adopted. A select committee was accordingly appointed, with instructions to consummate that object by carrying the ordinance into effect. In addition to this, other lines of improvement were projected, calculated to beautify the city and add to the convenience and comfort of citizens. The fire department was enlarged, and supplied with the means necessary to the subjugation and control of fires; gas companies were organized, with the requisite powers to accomplish all the purposes of organization; a public library and reading room was established; a superior high school building—these and many others, within the period of ten years, have been brought forth as evidences of the healthy and prosperous growth of the city and the generous co-operation of an enlightened community. As presenting a comprehensive view of the magnitude of what well-directed public enterprise has produced, we insert here an address of the Mayor, delivered before the Common Council, on the 13th of May, 1878:

Gentlemen of the Council:

In obedience to the laws of the State, and in compliance with former usage, I submit for your consideration such facts relative to the affairs of the city as seem to me necessary and proper. During the past year, the people of the cities all over this land have felt the damaging effect of the financial embarrassments of the country. Ours has been no exception; yet, the last abundant harvest, the unusually mild winter, and a season of very general good health, have proven favors for which our citizens should feel most devoutly thankful.

In your new associations, some with and others without experience as officers of the city, you assume important duties and varied cares, with their attending responsibilities. Your selection by your friends in the several wards is a guaranty of your effort to provide for the wants of the city. The people expect, and have the right to demand of you, that such time and care shall be used as shall be found necessary for fully learning all the public wants of the city, and properly mature such plans as may be required to secure them.

The fire department, a statement of which is herewith filed, represents the department in a sufficient and satisfactory condition, and is believed to be acceptable to the city and public. From the report of the City Board of Education, it is proper, and a pleasure, also, to say that the whole system of our common schools, embracing the academy, appears to have been well and safely controlled. All our school property, the value of which is herewith submitted, is free from debts of any kind, and the treasury with means to further provide educational facilities; your fostering care is invited to this very important interest of our city. In this connection, I desire to call your attention to the public library as one of the departments of general education. Its cost to the city is hereinafter shown; its real value, time alone can determine. From our Librarian's report, I find periodicals, including dailies, weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies upon her table, numbering fifty; number of books issued for the year ending March 31, 1877, is 11,979, and for the year ending March 31, 1878, is 17,120, being a gain in the last year, in circulation, of 5,141; and for library reading by persons without cards of membership, and the use of books in the library for reference, about 1,500, making the equivalent to a reading of 18,620 books. This extensive reading by the people cannot fail to have an influence for good, present and future, to the people and to the city. Through the efforts of the friends of education, our public library has been selected as the repository of the Congressional publications for this Congressional district. From that source, we have received, during the past year, many very valuable books. Our library now needs room and shelving for about five hundred volumes that are now idle for the want of such accommodations. In view of these facts, I recommend to your consideration the adoption of some means in connection with the library board, to place our public library where it will be easy of access, free from all objectionable surroundings, with proper room for the reading and storing of its valuable treasure, believing that a generous public will sustain your efforts.

In the past, some efforts have been made to establish a Board of Health, and to invest it with the necessary authority to render it useful and effective, but thus far without success. Many fears are entertained and often expressed that our sanitary condition as a city is not what prudence would dictate or safety require. Your careful attention to this subject is to be most earnestly desired.

Necessity makes it a duty that your attention should be called to the city prison. Decency and common humanity require that persons of both sexes should not be confined in the same room. Our present situation is such that a temporary separation only can be maintained, and in emergencies that are liable to occur, the county prison, which is expensive, is the only relief for such circumstances. It is hoped the Council will take the proper action to seclude from public gaze at the prison windows such persons as may be committed, whose acts and language are offensive to private citizens and to the public.

REPORT OF THE VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY.

Value of city building, lot and interest	$1,040	00
Expended on building in 1872	400	00
Expended on building in 1873	5,382	64
Expended on city building in 1874	1,173	70
Expended on city building in 1875	4,004	77
Expended on city building in 1876	645	43
Expended on city building in 1877	418	27
Expended for alarm bell	500	00
Value of building and fixtures	$13,564	81

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One Babcock fire extinguisher	$ 2,600	00
Eight hundred feet of hose for same, with nozzles	64	00
One supply cart and fixtures	27	00
One hook and ladder truck, and fixtures	330	00
One Clapp & Jones steam fire engine	5,000	00
One steam heater and fixtures	140	00
Two thousand feet rubber hose and reels	2,300	00
One hose tester	15	00
One small rotary pump	20	00
One large rotary pump	90	00
One gray horse	135	00
One pair bay horses	317	50
One lot of harness	73	00
One two-horse wagon	90	00
One lot of fixtures in firemen's room	65	40

One regulator clock	14 00
One coal stove	15 00
Eighteen rubber coats for firemen	126 00
One coal cart for steamer	20 00
Eight feet of section hose and one-half dozen valves	20 50
One jack-screw	8 00
One bedstead and spring bottom	15 00
One gong and fixtures	8 00
Two large reflector lamps	4 00
One lot sundries, tools, fixtures and supplies	239 53
Six large brick cemented cisterns	2,750 00
Four large fire wells	687 00
Total value of fire department, as per Chief Engineer	$15,189 53

CEMETERY.

Value of unsold ground, new purchase	$2,300 00
Value of unsold ground, old purchase	400 00
Fencing and other improvements	500 00
House and lot for sexton	400 00
Total value of cemetery grounds	$3,600 00

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Amount of first subscription	$3,000 00
Amount of second subscription	750 00
Total payment by the city	$3,750 00

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Lots and building of No. 1	$10,000 00
Lots and building of No. 2	10,000 00
Lots and building of No. 3	8,200 00
Lots and building of academy	6,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Total value of school property	$36,700 00

INSURANCE.

Paid insurance on city building and school property, from 1868 to 1878	$1,239 18

RECAPITULATION.

Value of city building and fixtures	$13,564 81
Value of fire department	15,189 53
Value of the street lights	322 00
Value of cemetery property	3,600 00
Value of public library	3,750 00
Value of school property	36,700 00
Payment for insurance	1,239 18
Total value of city property	$74,365 52

In this connection it is proper to remark that no account is taken of streets and alleys, but it may be some gratification to many that we make an approximate estimate of the same. In the year 1877, we expended for that purpose, for labor and material, excluding graveling, $3,952.85, which is known to be below an average, and we estimate the average annual cost to be, say, $4,500. For thirteen years, we have total $58,500, which is probably below the amount actually expended.

Our financial condition, while perhaps not fully meeting the expectations of all, must be admitted to be in a fair and favorable situation. The liabilities of the city are:

Amount owing for cemetery grounds, due June, 1878	$2,300 00
All other debts	4,643 54
Total	$6,943 54
On tax duplicate, uncollected	$10,560 17

William F. Jones, *Mayor.*

PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION.

At the meeting of the Council on the 7th of July, 1880, the City Clerk submitted the following report of the condition of the finances of the city at that date:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Muncie:

Gentlemen—I herewith report the following settlement made with the City Treasurer, of collections on tax duplicate for the year 1879:

Amount charged as per duplicate, 1879	$14,813 27
Amount charged delinquent tax	3,923 99
Amount charged penalty and interest	972 82
Amount charged poll tax	340 00
Amount charged dog tax	70 50
Total amount of taxes	$20,120 58
Amount as per Treasurer's assessments	972 25
Total charges to Treasurer	$21,092 83

CREDITS.

Amount returned delinquent for 1879	$ 2,403 44
Amount delinquent for former years	2,208 98
Penalty and interest	549 62
Poll tax	242 00
Dog tax	42 00
Total credits	$ 5,446 04
Total charges as above	$21,092 83
Total credits as above	5,446 04
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$15,646 79
Less Treasurer's fees	434 67
Net balance in hands of Treasurer	$15,212 12

RECEIPTS—ANNUAL REPORT OF CITY TREASURER.

Amount on hand, May 1, 1879	$ 5,813 48
Received for auction licenses	101 50
Received for peddlers' licenses	30 50
Received for grave permits	158 40
Received for dirt sold	62 25
Received for horse sold	75 00
Received for stove sold	5 00
Received for disinterring permits	10 80
Mayor's fees and fines	211 00
Lamp sold	9 00
Cemetery lots sold	326 40
Delinquent tax collected	3,345 03
Alley benefits	25 00
Show licenses	102 50
Striking machine	3 00
Liquor licenses	1,300 00
Pumping by steam	10 00
Estray hogs sold	21 45
Commissioners' allowances	612 20
Rent of cemetery grounds	35 00
Tile sold to railroad company	45 00
Tax collected	14,867 36
Bonds sold July 1, 1879	10,000 00
Total collections to May 1, 1880	$37,169 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fees and salaries	$ 3,837 47
Fire department	1,146 16
Streets and alleys	5,138 73
Cemetery	2,780 98
Public buildings	294 53
Public wells	50 25
Special allowances	2,805 52
General sewerage	3,476 42
Gas	230 84
Hogs sold	3 50
Jail fees	246 50
Books and stationery	74 55
Interest	818 00
Insurance	7 00
Election expenses	78 00
Pound rent	25 84
Printing	159 75
Library	800 00
Sanitary	100 00
Police	2 00
Erroneous tax	385 50
Firemen's exemption	144 68
Fire alarm telegraph	26 10
Fuel	41 62
Street lights	62 74
Widows' exemptions	234 98
Widening streets	25 00
Expert fees paid	140 46
Treasurer's fees, two years	810 24
Paid National bank, bond given 1878	4,187 00
Total disbursements to May 1, 1880	$28,134 86
Amount on hand May 1, 1880	$ 9,035 01

Thomas C. Earickson, *C. T.*

At the annual election for city officers, held on the 5th of May, 1880, the following persons having received a majority of all the votes cast for the offices named, were declared duly elected:

For Clerk, C. S. Wachtell.

For Councilmen—First Ward, Frank Ellis; Second Ward, C. A. Willard; Third Ward, Joseph Hill; Fourth Ward, George E. Dungan; Fifth Ward, John Fay.

Chief of the Fire Department, Charles Gass.

The following are the city officers as they are now enrolled:

Mayor, William F. Jones; Clerk, Ch. S. Wachtell; Treasurer, Thomas B. Errickson; Marshal, George W. Robinson.

Councilmen—First Ward, B. R. Adamson, Frank Ellis; Second Ward, Wallace Hibbitts, Charles A. Willard; Third Ward, William Shick, Joseph Hill; Fourth Ward, L. L. Weller, George E. Dungan; Fifth Ward, John B. Heath, John Fay.

Chief of the Fire Department, Charles Gass.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Early Introduction of Methodism—Visits and Labors of Circuit Riders and "Itinerants"—Successes and Reverses—First Class Formed—Munseytown Circuit Established—Societies and Churches Organized—The Local Church—List of Presiding Elders and Preachers in Charge officiating in Muncie—Church Edifices, Etc.

THE religious sect known as Methodists began to promulgate the methods and doctrines taught by the Wesleys, in the Territory of Indiana as early as 1802, or, as claimed by others, three years later. During the latter year, 1805, Rev. Hugh Cull, a local preacher, settled in the Whitewater Valley, having visited the country the year previous. The Whitewater Circuit was formed a year or two afterward, probably in 1807, for the following year it was noticed among the proceedings of the Western Conference, when Joseph Williams, also, was referred to as the preacher in charge, and John Sale as the Presiding Elder of the district.

The experiences of Mr. Williams were especially characteristic of the experiences of that class of pioneer preachers whose labors have yielded the magnificent results exhibited in the society of to-day. A short review of the career of this gentleman will not be out of place in this connection. We copy from Rev. W. C. Smith's "Indiana Miscellany" article, "Introduction of Methodism" [pages 49, 50]:

"The settlements visited by Mr. Williams were remote from each other. The traveling was laborious and hazardous. The roads along which he had to pass were Indian traces and newly blazed ways. The streams were unbridged; the country was full of ravenous beasts and of the much-dreaded Indians. The emigrants to whom he ministered could afford him but scant accommodations. He labored faithfully, hunting up the Methodists who had pitched their tents in the wilderness, and, at the end of the year, returned one hundred and sixty-five white members, and one colored.

"According to the most reliable data, these were all the Methodists who had, to this date, been organized and numbered in Indiana. In 1808, Indiana contained but one circuit, with one hundred and sixty-six members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Now, 1866, there are four Annual Conferences, with a membership of about one hundred thousand in the State. How great the change in fifty-eight years! Mr. Williams has the honor of being the first itinerant Methodist preacher appointed to a circuit in Indiana. We would, if we had the particulars of his life and death, give them to the public to perpetuate his memory. In 1809, he was sent to Scioto Circuit, in the State of Ohio, and in 1810 he located."

The cotemporaries and the successors of Mr. Williams, traveling in the wake of the advance guard of civilization, with untiring vigilance and zealous labors for the advance and development of religious faith peculiar to their sect, kept pace with the onward movement, planting the good seeds which, by healthy germination and seasonable culture, have flourished, budded and blossomed, and borne the rich fruits enjoyed by the successors of those former generations.

As early as 1819–20, the Ohio and Missouri Conferences, so called, were established, comprising three districts, known as the Miami, Lebanon and Illinois Districts, the first embracing the territory of Western Ohio, while the second covered Eastern Indiana, and the Third Western Indiana and Illinois. About this time, three new circuits were formed, called the Madison, Indian Creek and Harrison. These and other "circuits were placed in districts, as follows: Whitewater in Lebanon District, with Moses Crume Presiding Elder; Lawrenceburg and Madison, in Miami District, with John Sale Presiding Elder; and Silver Creek, Indian Creek, Blue River, Harrison, Vincennes, Patoka and Pigeon, in Illinois District, with Jesse Hale Presiding Elder." Allen Wiley and Zachariah Connell were sent to the Whitewater Circuit during these years. Afterward, the districts and circuits were changed, and James Jones served the Whitewater Circuit. This was in 1821; the following year, 1822, Allen Wiley and James T. Wells were engaged in the Whitewater Circuit, embracing the lately acquired territory of Delaware County, then just beginning to be inhabited by the white people. Whether the labors of these pioneer ministers extended to and traversed these wilds at that early period is, perhaps, questionable, but their influence exerted in adjacent territory spread abroad and enlightened the vision of some of our primitive settlers. From that time forward the work went on, the "circuit rider," as the settlements extended, venturing farther west, keeping up with the influx of emigration, which brought with it larger or smaller numbers of persons of their accepted faith. Occasionally, during the fall and winter of 1825–26, Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, a circuit preacher, and Rev. John Strange, Presiding Elder, traversed the region of country represented by the villages of Rushville, Greensburg, Newcastle, West Liberty (Knightstown) and Shelbyville, and the territory adjacent and intermediate, administering to the spiritual wants of the people as circumstance and opportunity afforded. Again, in 1828, Mr. Beggs, laboring in the Wayne Circuit, with Richmond and Centerville as the principal points, in concert with William Evans, his colleague, and Rev. Strange as Presiding Elder, more extensively busied himself in his labor of love in this vicinity. Indeed, a labor of love it must have been, for the pecuniary compensation, as stated by himself, for a whole quarter amounted to the paltry sum of $23. This, the foundation, was laid for the subsequent growth and usefulness of the denominations in Delaware County and contiguous territory.

In the fall of 1829, says Mr. Linville, Rev. William Downey was the Methodist minister itinerating for the conference exercising jurisdiction over this county, and held a series of meetings in the town of Muncie, preaching around at the houses of his parishioners, and at times in the old "court house," which then stood on the west side of the public square, occupying as his domicile a two-story log house on the south side of the square. Exact data are not now at hand from which to determine to a certainty when the first class was formed in Muncie or at what time the society was first organized. The reasonable presumption is, however, that it was as early as the fall of 1828, when Mr. Downey seemed to exercise the position of preacher in charge. Beyond this we cannot venture an opinion. Whatever the facts may establish touching an anterior date, there can be no question that a permanent organization was effected as early as the fall of 1836, if not before that time, since the record of the church inform us that the Muncietown Circuit was formed about that period, and has had a place among the circuits of the Indiana Conference thenceforward. In 1851, Muncie was erected into a station and given a special charge.

The first Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Muncie Station, and the first Conference of the church held as a station, was in the church edifice, commencing on the 4th day of October, 1851. On that occasion, there were present Rev. Samuel T. Gillett, Presiding Elder; Rev. Jacob Colclazer, Station Preacher, Thomas J. Sample, Melvnoth Lindsey and Jacob Calvert, Exhorters; Joseph Martin, William Andrews and George Truitt, Stewards; Job Swain, John Nottingham, E. N. G. Ebright, Class Leaders. T. J. Sample, Recording Steward, was chosen Secretary.

As a part of the business of the Conference, the station preacher, Mr. Colclazer, reported that there was at that date but one active Sabbath school in his jurisdiction. The division of the work left but three in the station, and two of these, from uncontrollable causes, the principal of which was from the prevailing epidemic [flux] in the neighborhood, were not in operation—and not likely to be before the following spring. The active school was not in healthy condition from the same cause. The prospects of future usefulness in these schools were reported to be favorable notwithstanding. The annual expense of the station was found to be $434.

The second Conference was held on the 27th of December following. At that session the entire work was reported to be in a flourishing condition. At this time, the congregation was worshiping in a frame church edifice, in dimensions 30x45 feet, fourteen feet between ceiling and floor, situate on the northwest corner of Washington and High streets, in the town of Muncie, the front or entrance being on Washington street. The pulpit occupied the space between the two doors on the north end. This building had been erected some years previously, but at what time we have been wholly unable to ascertain because of the loss of the early church records. This original building, however, continued to be used by the society for a few years after the date of the meeting above referred to.

At a quarterly session of the Conference, held on the 5th of February, 1853, a committee was appointed to make an estimate of the cost of a new church edifice, consisting of Messrs. Matlin, Zimmerman and Sample. A further committee, consisting of Messrs. Young, Andrews and Zimmerman, was appointed to select a site suitable for the erection of such a building as was contemplated and equal to the requirements of the times, present and future. From all the records disclose, these committees did not act upon the questions submitted to them, and subsequently, at a meeting on the 21st of January, 1854, the Trustees were appointed a committee, with instructions to estimate the cost of a new church building. At the same time, a resolution was submitted and passed, requiring said committee to estimate, also, the cost of inclosing. At the next quarterly meeting, held on the 8th of April following, the President of the Board of Trustees reported that the board had closed contracts for the building of a new church edifice, 43x73 feet, at the price of $4,647.80, the stone and brick work having been let to John Hamilton, and the carpenter-work and painting to J. K. Turner, who were progressing satisfactorily with their work. During the session of the quarterly conference, on the 8th of December, 1855, the Board of Trustees, having the building of the church in charge, reported through its President that the sum of $1,300 would finish the church and pay all the outstanding debts; that it was resolved, under the circumstances, to finish the building and have it ready for occupancy by the time when the succeeding annual conference was expected to meet. The report concerning the condition and operations of the Sabbath school were entirely satisfactory.

In March, 1859, the Trustees of Simpson Chapel, in their report submitted at that date, estimated the value of the church property at the sum of $7,000, and the aggregate of the debts owing to various persons at the sum of $108.50. At the same session, the special committee appointed for that purpose reported that, having had the question under consideration for the purpose of occupying the unoccupied ground in the vicinity, they recommended the formation of a new circuit to be called the Muncie Circuit, comprising and covering the following plan: First, Harter's Schoolhouse; Second, Watt's Schoolhouse; Third, Shaffer's Chapel; Fourth, Freeman's Schoolhouse; Fifth, Collins' Schoolhouse; Sixth, Stover's Schoolhouse; Seventh, Bro. Tuttlis'; Eighth, Bethel Meeting-house and the unoccupied territory adjacent, deemed to be sufficient for two additional appointments.

On the 31st of March, 1866, a meeting of the conference was held, at which time the Board of Trustees reported the church building as being in good repair and valued at the sum of $10,000; that a new parsonage had been built, valued at $3,000.

By a report submitted at the session of March 31, 1873, the average attendance of the Sabbath school was 300. The church membership, during the three years preceding, was reported as follows:

"Received on probation, 168; into full fellowship, 135; by letter, 75; removed by letter, 50; removed without letter, 17; withdrawn, 4; joined other churches without letter, 4; deaths, 16; baptized, adults, 77, infants, 5; present membership in full connection, 404; pastoral visits, 1,300. J. E. ERVIN, *Pastor*."

The following is the financial condition of the church, as shown by the report presented to the annual conference, July 19, 1880:

"* * * Funds received for benevolent purposes this past year—Missions, $34.50; Church extension, $30; Freedman's Aid Society, $25; Education, $10; Tract Society, $4; Sunday School Union, $6; Bible Cause, $10."

The following is a complete list of the Presiding Elders in the Muncie Circuit from the date of its formation, together with the name and date of service of the several preachers in charge of the Muncie Station:

DATE.	PRESIDING ELDERS.	PREACHER IN CHARGE.
1836	David Stiver	Greenberry C. Beeks.
1837	David Stiver	Robert Burns, F. H. Carey.
1838	James Havens	Wade Posey.
1839	Robert Burns	John H. Hull.
1840	Robert Burns	J. S. Donaldson, B. Webster.
1841	Robert Burns	John L. Smith.
1842	Robert Burns	John H. Hull.
1843	Joseph Tarkington	Zelotes S. Clifford.
1844	Joseph Tarkington	Isaac Stagg.
1845	Goorge M. Beswick	Luther Taylor.
1846	George M. Beswick	Luther Taylor.
1847	John C. Smith	O. H. P. Ash.
1848	S. T. Gillett	John B. Birt.
1849	S. T. Gillett	John B. Birt.
1850	S. T. Gillett	Jacob Colclazer.
1851	S. T. Gillett	Jacob Colclazer (first year of station).
1852	W. H. Goode	John B. Demotte.
1853	George W. Bowers	Nelson Green.
1854	George W. Bowers	Nelson Green.
1855	Charles W. Miller	V. M. Beamer.
1856	Charles W. Miller	H. N. Barnes (changed to spring).
1857	Charles W. Miller	H. N. Barnes.
1858	Samuel Lamb	Francis A. Hardin.
1859	Samuel Lamb	Francis A. Hardin.
1860	Samuel Lamb	A. Greenman.
1861	Samuel Lamb	Abijah Marine.
1862	John B. Birt	Abijah Marine.
1863	O. V. Lemon	G. C. Beeks (¼), B. Smith, (¾).
1864	O. V. Lemon	S. H. Rhodes.
1865	O. V. Lemon	W. S. Birch.
1866	O. V. Lemon	W. S. Birch.
1867	William H. Goode	W. S. Birch.
1868	William H. Goode	N. H. Phillips.
1869	William H. Goode	N. H. Phillips.
1870	N. H. Phillips	J. E. Ervin.
1871	N. H. Phillips	J. E. Ervin.
1872	N. H. Phillips	J. E. Ervin.
1873	N. H. Phillips	W. J. Vigus.
1874	Enoch Holdstock	W. J. Vigus.
1875	Enoch Holdstock	W. J. Vigus.
1876	Enoch Holdstock	E. F. Hasty
1877	Enoch Holdstock	E. F. Hasty.
1878	E. F. Hasty	R. H. Sparks.
1879	E. F. Hasty	Clark Skinner.
1880	E. F. Hasty	F. T. Simpson.

The present church edifice of the Methodist congregation in Muncie is located on the northwest corner of Jackson and Mulberry streets, and was built in the summer of 1854. It is known as Simpson Chapel. During this summer (1854), their record shows that the minister was given an extra consideration. The record says: "Flour rose in this place to $8 and $9 per barrel; beef, fresh steaks, to 10 cents per pound; other things in proportion. The great head of the church gave us the means to pay our minister liberally, and we have done it."

The following are the claims of the several Elders, etc., for the same period. Elders' claim for 1853–54, $50; Rev. Green's claim, $382. Paid G. W. Bowers, the Elder, in full, $55; Nelson Green, Pastor, with $25 extra, $407.

CHAPTER II.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[For the facts contained in the subjoined sketch, we are indebted to Mr. Thomas S. Neely, who, having collated and written has carefully preserved them. On the fly-leaf of the record from which they have been gleaned, is the following explanatory note: "Record of the first Presbyterian Church, Muncie, Ind. The first part was dictated by Rev. Robert Irwin, Sr.—the balance was written by T. S. Neely."]

ON Sabbath, the 1st day of April, 1838, having been sent as a supply by Oxford Presbytery to the Stony Creek Church, I preached at the house of Robert Templin, one mile northeast of Blountsville. After public services, I was introduced to Messrs. Joseph Wilson and John Guthrie. The former was an Elder in the Union Presbyterian Church now located at Elizabethtown, Delaware County, and organized the February before by Rev. Mr. Post, of Davenport. The little pioneer church, emphatically located in the wilderness, sent Mr. Wilson, their most aged Elder, to represent their destitute condition, and urgently requested me to go over and help them. After hearing the simple but touching appeal of the veteran father, stating, among other things, that he and his family had lived there for nine years without having heard a Presbyterian minister preach until their organization about a month before, I very willingly consented to go with him.

"On Monday, as we journeyed on, we came to this town, then called Munseytown (so called for the Munsees, a tribe of Indians who had formerly dwelt here), a village, at that time, of about 300 inhabitants. There I was introduced to Dr. G. W. Garst, Dr. Anthony, Samuel Collier, and others who had been accustomed to hear Presbyterian preaching; then solicited an appointment to preach on my return, when the following Sunday, at 11 o'clock, was indicated as the time. After spending the intermediate time with Mr. Wilson's people at Union Church, I returned and preached in Muncie, according to appointment, when and where I was permitted, in the providence of God, to preach the first sermon by a Presbyterian minister ever delivered in Muncie, on the 5th day of April, 1838.

"The congregation met in the old court house, on the ground now occupied by Walling's Hall (immediately to the south of this hall) for there was no church edifice here at that time. The congregation was large and attentive, and many looked at the minister as if they were on the alert to hear some of the reputed popular errors promulgated by some other denominations. Some, as I was informed, had never enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing a Presbyterian minister.

"As I was standing on the old rickety bench used by the Judge, presenting, with a good deal of earnestness, the claims of the Gospel, my attention was drawn particularly to a noble-looking, intelligent man sitting on a chair in front of and near me, down whose hard cheeks the tears were trickling. He said to me, afterward, that his early religious training was so forcibly brought to his mind as to produce this unusual effect upon him. This was Samuel Collier, the County Surveyor, whose subsequent sudden and unexpected death was greatly lamented by his family and friends.

"On the 14th day of July following, I returned to Muncie, accompanied by Rev. John M. Crabb, who, with myself, was appointed a committee by Oxford Presbytery to visit Muncie, and, if we found it expedient, to organize a church, which we did at that time, consisting of the following members: John Fitzsimmons, Mary Fitzsimmons, John Guthrie, Adelia P. Rice, Sarah Slack and Sarah Collier. Of the above, John Guthrie and John Fitzsimmons were elected Ruling Elders of the infant church.

"On the 1st of October, 1838, I arrived with my family from Camden, Preble County, Ohio, and commenced my ministerial labors in the little church at Muncie. * * * Through nearly the first sessional act, the church was reduced to six members. This retrograde movement, which was very discouraging to the few members who remained, was not to continue long, for our Heavenly Father did not despise the day of small things, but He had a blessing in store for the little flock in the wilderness.

"In April, 1839, the church was transferred from Oxford Presbytery to Indianapolis Presbytery, within whose bounds its geographical limits were located. At the first communion season held after my removal to Muncie, on the 2d of December, 1838, we received two members. I was assisted by Rev. D. M. Stewart, of Rushville, Ind., who was a fellow-student of mine at Miami University, and was licensed to preach the Gospel when I was. At the next communion, held June 23, 1839, we received seven members. I was assisted on that occasion by Rev. Charles Sturdevant, then Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Richmond, Ind. The only one of those then received who still remains here, is Mary A. Neely, wife of Moses L. Neely. On the 16th day of July, a meeting of the congregation was held, to choose an additional Elder, which resulted in the election of William Bates, who co-operated cordially with brother Guthrie and myself in the management of the church only for a short time, when he removed with his family to the Far West.

"The next communion session of this little church was held in January, 1840, when I was assisted by Rev. D. M. Stewart again. This was a most precious time, for we enjoyed the presence and influence of God's Spirit in a large measure, and our hearts were gladdened and hands strengthened by the accessions to the church—not so much numerically as the substantial and servicable material brought in on that occasion. The whole number received was twenty-one, of whom Col. B. Sayre and wife, and Mrs. Julian, on certificates from other churches; on examination, Jonathan Wachtel and wife, Daniel Keesling and wife, Thomas S. Neely and wife, Thomas Barnes and wife, Mrs. David Ribble and others. It is only necessary to know the above-named persons to appreciate the value of the accessions to our little church. The Lord did great things for us then, whereof we did not fail to be glad. On the 16th of March following, Mary Walling and Anna Gilbert were added to our numbers, and they were most valuable mothers in Israel.

"About this time, the first temperance meeting was held in the old court house. The attendance was very large, and the subject was one of thrilling interest to the people, for those in the opposition were in as great earnest as its friends. Three clergymen were the orators of the occasion: Brother Posey, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I, were its advocates, but the third, whose name I forbear to mention ["A. Buckles"], a Hard-Shell Baptist, spoke at some length in opposition to the cause of temperance. I recollect one of his arguments was, that St. Paul recommended Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake; the second was, that our fathers had fought, bled and died for liberty, and for one, he would not let us take his liberty away. Warren Stewart presided, and Dr. Kennedy was Secretary. Jack and Russey, Dr. Garst and other leading men were among its most active friends. Aaron Corey, for whom nature had done much in giving him a genial heart, was there, but feared a downfall to his craft, for he kept a continual buzzing around among the opposition. He kept a whisky-shop or doggery.

"In May, 1840, I was assisted at a communion season by Rev. V. D. Smock, who at that time was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Knightstown, Ind. While only two persons were added, quite an interest among the people was awakened by the earnest and faithful manner the preacher presented the claims of the Gospel. On the 17th of November following, a meeting of the congregation was held to elect two additional Ruling Elders, which resulted in the choice of T. S. Neely and Jonathan Wachtel. Both of these brethren had been received into the church but a short time before, so that they had but little advantage from experience in church matters.

"About this time, I was appointed by the Indianapolis Presbytery to visit New Burlington, which is about eight miles southeast of Muncie, and, if the way seemed clear, to organize a church there, which was done according to expectation. Eight members of the church at Muncie, who resided in the neighborhood of the new church, were dismissed to unite with the new organization. John Guthrie was the only Elder at first, but in a short time Ephraim Carey, now an aged disciple of over fourscore years, yet sound in mind, though in body very infirm, was added to the eldership of that little church.

"From the time I first came to Muncie, I gave them one-half of my ministerial labors, and one-fourth was devoted to Stony Creek Church, near Blountsville, Ind., which is twelve miles southeast of this place. I mention this church to mention a remarkable circumstance which transpired in Blountsville, about the beginning of the year 1842. William Murray and James Templin were Elders in that church, and most godly men they were, as many years of faithful service in the church fully testified. The former had a daughter whose husband's name was Abraham Lennington, who kept a tavern in the town of Blountsville. He was a member and also a leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was generally supposed to be a good man, as he was disposed to attend with commendable zeal to the performance of religious duties, at least, social and domestic. His wife, Mrs. Betsy Lennington, was a member of the Presbyterian Church of that place, and one of the most upright, consistent Christians with whom I was ever acquainted. I know whereof I affirm, as I had the very best opportunity of a particular acquaintance, so as to form a correct estimate of their social and religious characters, for at their house I always found a little room on the wall, and a bed and other appliances for the comfort of a weary pilgrim. They had no children upon whom to concentrate their affection, but a good looking, sprightly girl, who had been living some time in the family as a domestic, stole the heart of the husband, who, too successfully attempted the death of his wife by administering arsenic to her in an apple. She lingered in great pain for almost twenty-four hours, but at last fell a victim to the vile assassin. She died February 14, 1842. At the first communion I administered after her death, he partook with us apparently more affected than ever before, because, I supposed, of the absence of her who had always been present on such occasions. A little improper familiarity with Rebecca Jones, the girl above referred to, awakened suspicion that Lennington had been accessory to his wife's death. A post mortem examination was determined upon, and as speedily as possible, executed; but, before her body could be exhumed, he was on the flight. Let it suffice to say, he was arrested before he reached Louisville, Ky., and, as the boat returned with him to Madison, Ind., he threw himself out over the wheel and was killed. Thus ended this horrible tragedy.

"November 23, 1842, the congregation met for the purpose of choosing Deacons to manage the temporal affairs of the church, whereupon Thomas Barnes and Simpson Slack were elected. They were the first Deacons of this church. April 22, 1843, commenced one of the most remarkable and profitable revivals that this church has enjoyed, at least under my ministrations. I was assisted Saturday and Sabbath, the first two days, by Rev. T. H. Alderdice, who was then serving the Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, in this county, and I could not obtain any other ministerial help during our protracted meetings, which continued for more than two weeks, with preaching every day, and generally at night also. On that occasion, we enjoyed the spirit of prayer and an answer to the prayer of faith. We also enjoyed the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. I visited all day, conversing and praying with the people—for every person was ready to converse fully upon the subject of religion—and preached at night to large congregations with more ease than I did often when I studied all day. On the second Sabbath of this revival, the influence of the Spirit was so powerful, even at the introduction of public worship, that the Clerk, T. S. Neely, was overcome and could not proceed; and Col. Sayre, attempting to raise the tune, immediately filled to overflowing and failed. After a moment's calm I commenced a tune. Frequently, through the services, not only of that day, but that whole occasion I observed the tearful eye and heard the groans of the sin-sick heart. Every evening after worship, inquirers were requested to remain and converse with the Elders and myself as to their religious views and feelings. And there was such a general disposition to come and converse that we were frequently overrun with inquiries. Among those who remained to converse, but did not unite with us, nor did they with any other church, were Andrew Kennedy, John Jack, James Russey and Dr. G. W. Garst. Twenty-six persons were received on that occasion, and all on examination but three. Some of those received at that time were Isaac Rhodes and wife, Edward Keasby and wife, O. H. P. Kennedy and wife, Susan Putnam, Margaret Sayre, Caroline Irwin, Moses Neely, Daniel Gilbert and others. One of those received on examination, Mrs. Nancy Matthews, deserves a word of notice. She came to us from a branch of the Covenanters called the Warwickites, in Butler County, Ohio. She came from Ireland to Philadelphia after she was married, at so early a period that she heard the great Whitfield and John Wesley preach in in that city. She was an excellent woman and well stricken in years at her death.

"July 15, 1843, our new church edifice, neither out of debt nor completed, was solemnly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The sermon was preached by Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and the dedicatory prayer was offered up by Rev. D. M. Stewart, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Rushville, Ind. * *

"October 31, 1843, the congregation met for the purpose of electing one or two additional Elders; whereupon, John Galbraith and Dr. John C. Helm were chosen, and on the 31st of December following, these brethren elect were regularly inducted into their offices according to the requirements of our form of government."

Prior to the 8th of June, 1844, Mr. Irwin had been serving the church at Muncie as a stated supply. At that date, however, a call having been regularly presented by the members of this church, for his services one-half the time, a committee was appointed to attend to the duties connected with such settlement. "Accordingly, Rev. D. M. Stewart preached the sermon and proposed the constitutional questions, and gave the charge to the Pastor, Rev. George S. Rea giving the charge to the people. The whole transaction connected with the installment was solemn, and, as far as the parties were concerned, with perfect unanimity, closing with singing, prayer and the benediction."

On Sabbath after the installation, John Eby and wife were baptized, and a short time subsequently their whole family of children, six in number, were baptized also, which was, most emphatically, a household baptism at that. Previous to that time, other large families had been baptized, among whom were those of Jonathan Wachtell and Baltzer Lutz, each consisting of six members; and Lewis Smith, his wife and four children. Special mention is made of the parties named, only to show that in the early history of this church, such instances of family baptisms were not infrequent. On the 10th of June following, an additional bench of Deacons was chosen, consisting of Benjamin Sayre and Samuel Parkison, who, on the succeeding Sabbath, were formally inducted into office.

Returning for a brief period from the consideration of events in direct connection, let us call the reader's attention to the circumstances attending the building of the first church edifice. On the 23d of June, 1839, a communion meeting was held at the court house. The next day, while the hearts of the people were still warm with the earnest and affectionate address of the preacher, a very successful beginning was made toward the erection of the building. On Monday following, the Pastor having visited Mr. Thomas Kirby, whose wife had previously united with the church, that gentleman, without hesitation and most cheerfully, donated the four lots upon which the church and parsonage were afterward erected, worth at that time at least $300. A solicitation of subscriptions for the purpose of building the church was immediately commenced with the following result: Charles F. Willard, $100; Russey and Jack, $100; Dr. S. P. Anthony, $30; George W. Garst, $35; G. C. Gilbert, $25; John Guthrie, $40, with many others, almost every one who was asked subscribing cheerfully to the popular enterprise, in amounts ranging from $20 down, but few being less than $5.

The building proposed to be erected was a frame, 40x40 feet, with a sixteen feet story. The first contract, which was only to raise and inclose the house, was let to Lewis Smith and A. Gates; the second contract was let to Silas Morgan, with Eleazer Coffeen as security for the performance of the work. The contractor had all the finishing lumber in the kiln drying, when it took fire accidentally and was all consumed. The contractor being individually unable to replace it without embarrassing his business, the security, for a like reason, was unable to respond, consequently the matter was not pressed at the time. In the meantime, the floors had been half laid and the doors hung, in which condition the building remained during the next half-year or more. At length Mr. Neely, one of the Trustees, procured and put a lock on the door, and told the contractor, who had manifested considerable dilatoriness in the matter, that other mechanics would be procured to complete the structure. Finally, after much solicitation on his part, the contractor was permitted to go on and finish the job, which was accomplished, but in a very indifferent and unworkmanlike manner, after the lapse of about four years from the date of commencement. Thus a debt of more than $600 had been accumulated, and the means to liquidate it were not at hand. The principal claimant, Dr. Anthony, becoming anxious for the return of his money, grew impatient and threatened execution and the sale of the property. At this period in the progress of events, the Elders and Trustees of the church, after much persuasion, induced the Pastor, Mr. Irwin, to accept an agency to solicit aid, in behalf of the congregation, from Eastern churches. About the last of January, 1845, the agent started on his mission, armed with the following introductory address:

> To our Brethren in the East:
>
> We, the undersigned, Elders and Deacons of the Presbyterian Church at Muncie, Ind., would make the following statement and appeal: Some time since, a subscription was circulated to obtain funds to erect a meeting-house. The amount raised was far short of enough to erect the building. The Trustees gave their obligations to the contractors, which amounts now, principal and interest, to $596, one payment of which has been sued upon, a judgment obtained and an execution issued, consequently our house is in danger of being sold. The other two payments are due, and we are exposed to the disgraceful and uncompromising requirements of law. We have exerted ourselves, and we are unable to collect money that is absolutely necessary to save our church edifice. Our house is unfinished, and will require at least $150 to complete it.
>
> Now, dear brethren, in view of the above facts, we turn our attention to you, whom God hath blessed with riches of this world, hoping you will put forth a benevolent hand and save a tottering, feeble church from ruin and disgrace.
>
> For the purpose of securing these funds, we have prevailed on our Pastor, Rev. Robert Irwin, to act as our agent. That the Lord may give success and thereby secure to this young and feeble church prosperity, is the prayer of
>
> Yours in the bonds of the Gospel,
>
> Thomas S. Neely,
> Jonathan Wachtell,
> John Galbraith,
> John C. Helm,
> *Elders.*
> Benjamin Sayre,
> Thomas Barnes,
> *Deacons.*

Mr. Irwin having procured a recommendation from Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilson, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, to the Pastors of Eastern churches, among whom were Rev. Dr. Heron, Swift and others, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Rev. Dr. Boardman, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore. Arriving at Philadelphia, he obtained the following important paper from Dr. Boardman:

> Philadelphia, February 15, 1845.
>
> The Presbyterian Congregation in Muncie, Ind., have become involved to the amount of $600 in erecting a new house of worship. Their edifice must soon be sold by the Sheriff unless they can liquidate the debt. Their Pastor, Rev. R. Irwin, has come to the East on this errand. I seldom approve of this class of applications and very rarely recommend them to my people. The circumstances of this case, however, are peculiar, and, as Mr. Irwin will expect only small donations, I deem it proper to express my convictions that the object is worthy of being aided, and whatever is appropriated to it will be judiciously bestowed.
>
> H. Boardman, *Pastor Fifth Church.*

Countersigned by several other ministers of the city.

Upon arriving in New York, he first called on Rev. Dr. Spring, finding him in his study in the old brick church. He wrote upon Dr. Boardman's paper, as follows:

> I cheerfully concur in recommending the above agent.
>
> Gardner Spring.
> W. W. Philip.
> New York, March 5, 1845. J. McElroy.

Most of those Pastors kindly furnished him with the names of those members of their congregation who were able and probably willing to respond to the application. In Philadelphia, he was greatly encouraged in his work by the uniformly cheerful manners of the people, and their readiness to appropriate their means to the worthy object. At Baltimore, he was kindly treated by Drs. Breckenridge, Backus and Musgrave, and through their influence others aided in the good work. On the whole, the agency was wonderfully successful, about $500 having been accumulated.

A special case was mentioned in the city of New York. James Lenox, of that city, a very wealthy and benevolent gentleman, being solicited, contributed to the church extension committee $500, of which sum $100 was appropriated for the relief of the church at Muncie.

Upon the arrival of the agent at his home, a meeting of the church was called for the purpose of arranging for the cancellation of the indebtedness and the appropriation of the fund acquired as above. After some satisfactory compromises had been made with the creditors, all the obligations of the church were met and liquidated, thus entirely relieving the society from embarrassment.

On the 25th of March, 1848, a meeting of the congregation was held for the purpose of electing Deacons. The result of this election was the choice of Joseph M. Davis and Isaac Rhodes, who were subsequently inducted into office according to the usages of the church.

During the summer of 1848, some ill feeling was engendered by the introduction and contemplated use of a new hymn-book, then recently published under the sanction and with the recommendation of the general assembly of the denomination. The differences of opinion became serious and almost savored of open rupture, but the interposition of a judicious committee, representing the elements of discord and accord, the question was eventually referred to a vote of the church membership, by which the question was set at rest by the expression of the majority in favor of the introduction of the new book.

Subsequently, another important era was marked by Mr. Irwin severing his pastoral relation with the church. This dissolution occurred in the month of October, 1849. In view of the fact that Mr. Irwin had labored for a long series of years in the interest of this church, and all that time judiciously and successfully, his separation was of more than ordinary consequence, denominationally and otherwise. Whatever may have been the causes that induced this step, the pleasant memories clustering around the experiences of the pastoral relation are a sufficient guaranty of the high appreciation of this people for an honored Pastor.

Six months later, Rev. William M. Stryker began labor as a supply for the church, but, owing to an unfortunate dissension between the Pastor and certain members, officers of the church, Mr. Stryker, after one year and a half of faithful ministration, severed his connection also, leaving the church vacant. This was in the year 1852. At a later date, a meeting of the Presbytery being called to settle the differences existing, when, in view of the situation, the dissenting Elder, who is reputed to have in some measure contributed to the dissension, withdrew. The year following, 1853, the pulpit was occupied by Rev. W. Boyd, for the succeeding twelve months, when he resigned because of ill health. On the 21st of May, 1854, Rev. Charles Munn began to preach to this congregation, remaining for about two years.

In 1857, the old frame structure which had been occupied many years by the society as its place of worship was torn down and removed and replaced by an elegant brick edifice, the one now occupied by the congregation. This building, after its erection, was used and occupied as a place of worship for about two years, when it was finally completed and tastefully furnished, at a cost of between $6,000 and $7,000, the frescoing alone costing $275. It was then regularly dedicated, Rev.

Isaac Monfort preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church at that time was entirely free from debt.

In the fall of 1857, Rev. John W. Drake came at the call of the church, and, during the succeeding two years, while the church building was in an unfinished condition, preached in the lecture-room until the main or audience room was completed. It was during the period of Mr. Drake's settlement here that the new church building was projected; hence, in this connection some account of the movements incident to the work are here introduced. Says Mr. Neely:

"I was, one evening, in my brother's (M. L. Neely) store, and George W. Seitz was clerking for him. I told Dr. Seitz that we should build a new church. He said he thought we could not do it; but went to the desk and got some paper, and told me to give him some names, and amounts that I thought people would subscribe, writing them down. He thought if we could get those amounts we could build. The next morning we started a subscription, which overran our estimates of the previous evening, the people subscribing very liberally. The subscription being completed, I went to Mr. D. J. Silver, a contractor, to ascertain how much he would require to build the church according to the plans and specifications submitted. In a few days he handed me his bid. On examination of subscription I found we had not enough by $200. I was then a Trustee, and told our people I could not let the building without knowing where that $200 was coming from; consequently, a few of us met in the old church and pledged ourselves to make up that amount, in proportion to the amounts we had then on the paper.

"I then went to Mr. Silver and told him if he would take that subscription as payment in full for inclosing the building and finishing the basement, he could have it signed over to him. He concluded to do it, and finally finished his contract, doing all the collecting himself, taking all the responsibility from the Trustees. While the church was in process of building, in the summer of 1857, we were without a Pastor." [This was prior to the incoming of Mr. Drake.]

In the fall of 1861, Rev. I. N. Shepherd was called to supply this pulpit, and on the 18th of November preached his first sermon. He continued his relation during the four years following, and was succeeded by Rev. Edward Barr, who, on the 24th of December, 1865, preached his first sermon. About the middle of November, 1866, he was regularly installed as Pastor of the church, remaining until the 10th of April, 1867, when, having received a call, he moved, with his family, to La Fayette, Ind.

Some time in May following, a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, which was accepted, but his congregation refusing to part with him, the Presbytery declined to consent to the change. Afterward, Rev. A. Y. Moore, of Crown Point, Ind., was invited, but a protest from the church and adverse action of the Presbytery prevented his acceptance. Again, about the last of October, Rev. O. M. Todd, of Lima, Ohio, was invited. The invitation was accepted, and on the 22d of November he arrived here with his family, and two days after he preached his first sermon as Pastor of the church.

On the 5th of January, 1868, services commenced for the week of prayer appointed by the Evangelical Alliance. The meetings proved to be interesting and promotive of much good, continuing for the three successive weeks. In April following, at a meeting of the Muncie Presbytery, the Clerk, William Armstrong, reported that the members of Muncie church had contributed to the benevolent objects of the church the sum of $4.59 for each member, which was just $1 more per member than was contributed by the Indianapolis church; that no other church in the Presbytery had contributed as much as $1 per member. On the 12th of May, 1868, Rev. O. M. Todd was regularly installed as Pastor, at a salary of $800 per year.

October 26, the foundation for a new parsonage was commenced, on the same lot and immediately east of the church. The building was completed on the 9th of February, of the next year, and on the 8th of March was occupied by the Pastor and his family. It cost about $1,000.

The Synod of Northern Indiana met at Logansport on the 28th of June, 1870, to organize Presbyteries, by the action of which body the Presbytery of Muncie was established with the following boundary: Including the counties of Miami, Wabash, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton, Madison, Delaware and Randolph, leaving Indianapolis and Marion County out of the territory prescribed. On the 7th of April, 1871, Mr. Todd, by the action of the Wabash Synod, dissolved his connection with the Muncie church. He was succeeded by Rev. G. A. Beattie, who preached his first sermon as Pastor on the 2d of July; his salary was fixed at $1,000 per annum.

Among the notable events in the history of this church was the departure of Miss M. L. Sellers, a member of this church, on the 9th of June, 1873, as a missionary to Ning-po, China. On the 4th of November, of the same year, Rev. Robert Irwin, the first Pastor and early friend of this church, departed this life into the full enjoyments of a higher, after a protracted illness of several years. He was in his seventy-third year at the time of his death.

At the time Mr. Beattie assumed the pastorate of the church here, the Sabbath congregations were small, and the Sabbath school and prayer meetings were but poorly attended. It seemed to be overshadowed by other churches, with the community apparently prejudiced against, while the membership was only about 130. The salary paid was $1,000, including the parsonage. In 1873, the salary was increased to $1,200, but in 1876, on account of the financial depression, only $1,000 was paid. In the meantime, the prosperity of the church was in the advance. In December, 1873, one of Esty's $750 cabinet organs, with pedal bass, was purchased for the choir. A missionary band was formed in connection with the church in November, 1874. Mr. Beattie preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation, on the 24th of February, 1878. During the balance of the year, the pulpit was filled from time to time by transient ministers, until the employment of the Rev. Mr. McCaslin, who preached his first sermon as Pastor, on the 21st of July. Since that time, Mr. McCaslin has been the Pastor in charge, with a salary of $900 per annum. In June, 1879, Duncan McDonald was elected Trustee, and, on the 2d of July following, F. E. Putnam was also elected Trustee, each for a term of three years. The status of the church, as shown by the assembly report for the year 1878, was 16 admissions upon examination, 15 by certificate, 12 adults and 27 infants baptized; total membership at that date, 239. The increase since then has been healthy, exhibiting a fair degree of prosperity, which is likely to continue.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

JUST at what time the doctrines peculiar to the denomination known Universalists began to be promulgated in Muncie we have not now the means of knowing. Certain it is, however, that, at a very early day in the history of the place, there were persons more or less numerous, who lived and died here in the full enjoyment of the faith which distinguishes them denominationally. That there were many such will not now be controverted by those familiar with the religious experiences of the past, and the inner thoughts, occasionally expressed, of professing and of non-professing Christians. Such persons, while not thinking in accord with the popular teachings of the day, nevertheless were not the least exemplary of those whose daily walk and conversation tended to give character to the better elements of society, as well in the remote past as the immediate present. Were these statements untrue the popular society known as the First Universalist Church in Muncie could never have existed, because of the absence of such germs as have been found essential to the early growth and subsequent prosperity of a body of worshiping Christians, representing so fully the distinguishing character of our citizens.

When the doctrine was first proclaimed in this city, the number of interested listeners demonstrated the presence of a large liberal element awaiting organization as a means of cultivating a better acquaintance with the teachings in natural accord with the promptings of the highest moral sentiments exemplified in the love of God as a common Father, and of man as a common brotherhood. A short time anterior to the organization of the church here, occasional ministers of that denomination delivered their messages of peace and good will to an appreciating auditory. In the winter of 1858–59, Rev. B. F. Foster and others held a series of meetings, which culminated in manifesting the necessity of "a more perfect union," the natural outgrowth of organization. That organization was perfected, as shown in the following paper prepared and executed on the 3d of February, 1859, and recorded February 4, 1859.

> We, the undersigned, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a suitable building for public worship and such other moral and literary purposes as may be agreed upon, to be located in Muncie, Delaware County, Ind., to be called the First Universalist Church Building Association.
>
> Any person may become a member of this Association by signing this article.
>
> The following is a description of the corporate seal until a metallic seal is obtained.
>
> Seal.
>
> Samuel W. Harlan.
> Jahill Graham.
> Thomas Kirby.
> Adam Wolfe.
> James Hodge.
> John Jack.
> Jac H. Wysor.
> Alfred Kilgore.
> Wm. B Kline.
> Peter Fullhart.
> S. I. Watson.
>
> Muncie, February 3, 1858.

The records of the foregoing organization exhibit the following further proceedings:

"February 18, 1859. The persons who, at a public meeting, subscribed to the declaration of principles contained in the book that contained the constitution and names of the members of the First Universalist Church of Muncie, received the fellowship of the denomination by Rev. B. F. Foster, an ordained minister thereof, met, pursuant to appointment, to perfect an organization of the 'First Universalist Church of Muncie.'

"On motion, John Richey was chosen Chairman, and S. I. Watson Secretary of the meeting. The following-named persons were elected Trustees of the church for the year commencing June 1, 1859, and for the time intervening between this date: Thomas Kirby, William B. Kline, James Hodge, John Jack and Adam Wolfe.

"On motion, the constitution and laws, as laid down in the 'Universalist Church Companion,' were unanimously adopted for the government of this church. The following persons were elected to serve as officers for an indefinite period of time: John Richey, William B. Kline, S. I. Watson, Elders; Peter Fullhart, S. O. Budd, James Charman, Deacons; Samuel W. Harlan, Clerk; Arthur W. Charman, Steward.

"April 6, 1859. The following names were presented as applicants for fellowship: M. J. Davis, N. E. Davis, Charles Rodman, William S. Cooley, George McAdams. Accepted May 4, 1859.

"At this meeting, a resolution was passed to meet regularly every Sabbath, at Putnam Hall, the proprietor having donated the use of said hall.

"May 4, 1859. The following names were presented for fellowship: Thomas Kirby, Sarah Kirby, Elizabeth Richey, James Hodge and George Harter. Accepted June 1, 1859.

"At this meeting [May 4], a resolution was passed to adopt efficient measures to organize a Sabbath school, in connection with the church, and the following committee was appointed on organization: Eliza Willard, Elizabeth Richey and Mary C. Kline. The committee was authorized to ascertain the number of scholars, to solicit funds and to furnish books.

"July 6, 1859, the following officers were elected: James Hodge, John Richey, Thomas Kirby, Elders; S. O. Budd, James Charman, W. H. McCormick, Deacons; A. W. Charman, Clerk; W. B. Kline, Steward.

"August 3, 1859, Thomas Kirby, Adam Wolfe, S. I. Watson and James Hodge, were appointed a committee to consult as to securing a Pastor, for part of the time. On the 5th of October, they made report that they had concluded arrangements with Brother Gifford, of Ohio, to preach once a month for an indefinite period of time, or until a suitable person can be obtained as settled Pastor." During the spring of this year (1859), two lots, at the southeast corner of Madison and Jackson streets, were procured of Thomas Kirby, and the present building was commenced, the corner-stone of which was laid early in the first week of June. In autumn, it was inclosed, and finished during the winter, being occupied during the dedication, which took place on Sunday, the 9th day of September, 1860, Rev. George T. Flanders, of Cincinnati, preaching the occasional sermon.

On the 7th, 8th and 9th of September, 1860, the annual session of the Indiana State Convention of Universalists was held here. The attendance was very large, and an unusual interest was manifested, the cause also, being greatly strengthened by the exercises connected therewith. The meetings were held in the basement of the new building. As the outgrowth of this annual gathering of the representatives of the church from different parts of the State, this young society, at a meeting held on the 3d of October, following, resolved to call Rev. Josiah Davis, of Illinois, to its pastoral charge, at a salary of $600 per annum. Mr. Davis commenced his work at once, and labored zealously for many months, with apparently satisfactory results. Before the completion of his first year, however, a spirit of disunity manifested itself so strongly, that it was found necessary for him to sever his connection with the society and seek another field of labor, in the month of December, 1861. Whatever the primary cause may have been, the differences between Pastor and people were permitted to assume so positive a character that dissolution became imminent, and the informal disbanding of the society was seriously contemplated. In the meantime, an attempt had been made to compromise the differences, and a committee was appointed with that end in view. The report of this committee, submitted on the 18th of December, 1861, was voted down and the meeting adjourned without day. A year and a half having elapsed, the excited feelings of the discordants had time to subside. The conditions were propitious and the time opportune, when, on the 24th of March, 1863, a portion of the members met in council, the olive branch was extended and a reconciliation was the result of its deliberations.

On the 1st of April following, Sabbath services were resumed, conducted by a substitute for a period of one month. At the end of that time, May 6, the Clerk and three others met and decided, owing to all want of interest, it was advisable to suspend all meetings for the present. They were suspended accordingly, the first meeting of which we have any notice being on the 2d of September, at which Brother Hodge presided. At this meeting, which seems to have been the first formal one after the suspension, Rev. Marion Crossley was invited to preach on the following Sunday. At a meeting on the 7th of October, on motion, Rev. E. Case was unanimously chosen to preach each alternate Sabbath for the ensuing six months. It was provided however, that the employment for that time was contingent on the sufficiency of means being raised from time to time to meet the demand.

At this time, there was a debt on the church for building and repairs, which had not been provided for, to the amount of $200, of which $100 being past due, was required to be paid at once to avoid cost. This amount was promptly raised and soon after paid. Subsequently, on the 10th of November, a melodeon was ordered to be purchased, "to be used as an aid in congregational singing." William B. Kline was appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions to purchase the same. On the 1st of December, he reported that he had received subscriptions to the amount of $106, and held a surplus of $16 over expenses attending the purchase of the instrument. This surplus was appropriated to the purchase of singing books. From that time the meetings were very well attended and there was a fair interest manifested, which increased with the progress of events. A meeting was held on the 8th of February, 1864, of which we have the following satisfactory record: "The church at this time became enthused with new life. Accessions were made to it in the persons of Mrs. Almira Case, Mary Case, Sarah Miller and William Linn and wife. Brother E. Case was employed to continue preaching each alternate Sunday for one year." A preamble and resolution were adopted by the society, the purport of which was to overlook the past differences, and invite all again to unite in and perpetuate the cause of the common brotherhood of man, and the Fatherhood of God, dissipating every evidence of estrangement. This resolution was taken and accepted on the 6th of July, 1864. Then, on the 3d of August, the church became quiet, and peace reigned in the bosom of the church, but no meetings appear to have been held until January 3, 1866. At that time, the church again met, at which James Charman was appointed Clerk pro tem. A resolution was also passed, looking to the liquidation of the church debt. In the meantime, Rev. W. B. Linell was called to the pastoral charge of the church for one year, commencing the second Sabbath in September, 1865, at a salary of $400 for his services one-half the time. During the period of Mr. Linell's ministrations to this church, an excellent feeling prevailed and his labors were crowned with success. Among other evidences of prosperity, the purchase of a bell for the church was proposed. On August 1st, 1866, the committee to whom the matter was referred, reported the purchase of a bell weighing 620 pounds, at a cost of $295.65, including the hanging and adjustment in the belfry. In addition to this, however, a further expense of $47.07 was incurred in repairing the belfry, making the aggregate cost only $342.72. While in charge of the church at this place, Mr. Linell died, after a brief illness, at Indianapolis, on the 6th of September, 1867. Subsequently, his remains were brought home and interred with appropriate ceremonies, in Beech Grove Cemetery, September 8. Mr. Linell was a noble specimen of humanity. Though well stricken in years, he did most excellent work in the field of labor to which he was so well adapted by nature. Peace to his ashes. Even the good die, and their works do follow them.

Mr. Linell was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. William C. Brooks, of Vernon, Ind., who, being temporarily called, occupied the pulpit on the 18th of September. The effort was satisfactory and Mr. Brooks was chosen Pastor, to devote one-half his time to the church here, at a salary of $600. The call was accepted and he preached his first sermon to a good congregation on Sunday, October 6, 1867, making a very favorable impression.

On the 4th of March, 1868, the propriety of changing the organic regulations having been previously considered, the proposed amendment to the constitution was put upon its third reading and passed. On the 20th of May following, Article I of the constitution, as amended, was adopted.

June 22, 1868, the basement rooms of the church were leased to the city for school purposes, at an annual rental of $200, and used for that purpose for several years afterward, the city incurring certain expenses for improvements and modifications which were found to be necessary for the purposes contemplated. These expenses the city paid.

After an earnest and efficient labor of about one year and a half, directed toward the promotion of the best interests of the church, the result showing that his labors were not in vain, Mr. Brooks resigned his charge on the 24th of March, 1869, leaving the church in the enjoyment of a spirit of harmony and good feeling. In view of its high appreciation of his work, the church on the 7th of April following, unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of the sentiments of consideration and respect entertained for him.

Rev. Marion Crossley, of Mount Gilead, Ohio, was called to succeed Mr. Brooks, on the 15th of September, 1869, to labor for this charge and preach each alternate Sabbath, at a salary of $650 per annum. Mr. Crossley entered upon his work early in November, and labored successfully, commanding universal respect for his exemplary demeanor. About the time of Mr. Crossley's employment here, a committee was appointed to make certain improvements and repairs of the church building and assembly room. On the 6th of October, 1869, this committee reported that the following sums had been expended for the purposes contemplated:

For paints and painting outside of church	$143 00
Frescoing bill	446 47
Outstanding accounts	247 52
Total	$836 99

An examination having been made of the condition and status of the membership of the church, Mr. Crossley, on the 5th of January, 1870, reported that there were sixty-five persons entitled to be recognized as members of the society. During the first week in February, thirty-nine other members were added. A subscription having been started for the purpose of raising the Pastor's salary, on the 4th of May it was reported that $1,200 had been subscribed. Then, Mr. Crossley was engaged as the regular Pastor, to preach every Sabbath, for one year, commencing May 1, 1870, at a salary of $1,200. At the meeting, on the 1st of June, the Clerk reported that, during the year, forty members had been received by fellowship, and two by letter.

July 7, 1870, a new constitution was adopted and ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the members and others.

January 4, 1871, an organ was ordered purchased, and the choir was removed from the gallery to the side of the pulpit. The cost of this new organ was $400, the old one being given in exchange. A financial report submitted on the 1st of March showed that collections had been from November 1, 1870, to February 26, 1871, $73.01, and $51.62 paid out during the same period, leaving a balance in the treasury, from this source, $21.39. On the 3d of May following, a further report showed that subscriptions had been collected to the amount of $1,221.75, which sum, less Mr. Crossley's salary, $1,200, remained as a balance in the treasury.

Application having been made by the Christian Church of Henry County, in behalf of its members at this point and adjacent, they were granted the use of this church in which to hold their meetings, at such times as it was not otherwise occupied. This arrangement was perfected on the 6th of August, 1871. One of the results, perhaps, of the occasional occupancy of this church edifice by the Christians, early known as Campbellites or Reformers, was a religious discussion between Rev. Mr. Crossley, the Pastor of this church, and Elder J. W. Howe, of the Christian Church. The question in controversy was stated as follows:

First. "The Bible teaches the final holiness and happiness of all mankind. Mr. Crossley affirms."

Second. "The Bible teaches that a portion of mankind will suffer endless punishment. Elder Howe affirms."

The debate continued during a period of four days of four hours each. Mr. Crossley made the opening arguments on the first two days, Elder Howe replying. On the succeeding two days Elder Howe, as affirmant, opened the argument and Mr. Crossley replied, making also the closing argument at the end of the discussion. The friends of both disputants, of course, manifested satisfaction as to the presentation of their respective views on the controverted points. On the 30th of October, this church gave expression to its preference in the following, among others presented: "*Resolved*, That we feel Brother Crossley has done justice to our cause and fully vindicated Universalism, at the sacrifice of health." During the progress of the debate, Mr. Crossley suffered greatly from an attack of fever, which, when the excitement incident to the occasion had subsided, entirely prostrated him, physically.

During a series of meetings held in January, 1872, twenty-two members were added to the church, and otherwise the prosperity of the society was greatly enhanced. On the 6th of March, a series of resolutions was passed, favoring the building of a parsonage. One of the resolutions created a sinking-fund for that purpose.

Mr. Crossley, on the 24th of October, 1872, a little more than three years having elapsed since his engagement with this church, resigned his charge to accept the position of Superintendent of the Missionary Box enterprise. The resignation was accepted with many regrets, for the value of his services had been so great as to endear him to the members of his charge. He preached his farewell sermon on Sunday morning, October 27, 1872.

For a few months after, the church was without the services of a regular Pastor; finally, on the 5th of February, 1873, Rev. J. J. Austin, of Morrison, Ill., was called to the pastorate. Mr. Austin, however, resigned the charge on the 22d of July, taking effect the 27th. During the interim between the resignation of Mr. Crossley and the employment of Mr. Austin, the pulpit was filled nearly every Sunday, at times by Mr. Crossley, and again by Revs. D. R. Biddlecome and W. W. Curry.

Rev. T. S. Guthrie, then of La Fayette, was called to the charge of this church on the 18th of November, 1873, but he did not commence his work until January 4, 1874, at a salary of $1,500 per annum. During the months of January and February, twenty-nine members were added to the church, a lively interest having manifested itself under the influences exerted by the new Pastor, and from that time forward the cause was onward and upward.

At the meeting on the 3d of June, 1874, the Clerk, in his annual report, after reviewing the situation during the previous year, adds: "Since the arrival of Brother Guthrie, a series of meetings was held, and quite an addition was made to the late membership. When it became necessary to raise the old list, a committee was appointed therefor which performed that duty, the result showing at this time a membership comprising 176 names, including 30 added since Brother Guthrie became our Pastor. * * * Our Sunday school has been quite successful, and the concerts given by it merited and received good attendance, adding quite a fund toward the purchase of a library. * * * The school, during the year, according to the report of the Superintendent, bearing date February 4, 1873, shows—scholars, 89; teachers, 10; officers, 4; penny collection, $89.37."

At the meeting held in July, 1874, the Quakers, on their request, were granted the use of the building on Sabbath afternoons whenever they so desire.

A committee was appointed at the regular monthly meeting in March, 1876, to examine and revise the list of members. At the meeting held on the 5th of April, that committee submitted the following report: "The record shows since the first organization of the church, a total membership of 254; number of deaths, 23; removed by letter, 17; number removed without letter, 32; number united with other churches, 4; total, 76; leaving a resident membership of 178."

June 4, 1877, Mr. Guthrie tendered his resignation as Pastor, to take effect on the 10th instant. The resignation was occasioned by a call received from the church at Cleveland, Ohio. The call being accepted by the Pastor, his resignation was also accepted by this church.

On the 18th of July, 1877, the following report was submitted, exhibiting an itemized statement of the receipts covered, into the Ladies' Social Fund, since April 19, 1875:

1875.		
Apl. 19,	Cash from predecessor	$142 50
Apl. 19,	Interest allowed	4 14
Apl. 24,	Receipts of church festival	19 68
Apl. 27,	Social at Thomas Kirby's	4 20
May 24,	Necktie party, receipts	9 10
May 29,	Necktie festival at church	45 00
June 10,	Social	5 80
June 24,	Social	1 75
July 8,	Social	1 65
July 22,	Social	2 20
Aug. 12,	Social	3 04
Aug. 26,	Social	1 43
Sept. 9,	Social	1 24
Sept. 22,	Social	9 45
Sept. 22,	Carpet-rags sold	4 00
Sept. 30,	Social	2 05
Nov. 18,	Festival at church	59 70
1876.		
Feb. 3,	Social	2 33
Feb. 17,	Social	1 27
Mar. 8,	Social	2 00
Mar. 29,	Social	2 53
June 13,	Festival at church	24 50
June 24,	Socials	2 66
Nov. 17,	Socials	2 35
Nov. 14,	Interest allowed at bank	11 39
Nov. 17,	Cash on note	10 00
Dec. 1,	Social	1 31
Dec. 15,	Social	3 32
Dec. 31,	Social	1 00
1877.		
Jan. 12,	Social	2 05
Jan. 25,	Social	1 75
Feb. 8,	Social	3 70
Feb. 23,	Social	2 05
Mar. 16,	Social	1 55
Mar. 28,	Social	3 47
Apl. 13,	Social	4 07
Apl. 27,	Social	2 64
May 11,	Social	2 05
June 1,	Social	90
	Total	$405 82

On the 3d of April, 1878, Rev. J. A. Dobson was solicited to come and preach a sermon here, as a candidate for the pastorate. About the same time, Mrs. L. D. Crossley was called also; but she served only a short time, when, through some difficulty growing out of a series of meetings held, she withdrew. Then, on the 15th of April, Rev. J. A. Dobson was again called to the pastoral charge, and he accepted the relation with a salary of $1,000 per annum.

The Finance Committee submitted its report for the year 1878, on the 4th of September, from which we glean the following items:

Total amount subscribed for salary	$862 60
Total amount subscribed for expenses	111 00
Total	$973 60
Total collections up to August	$233 52
Amount paid on salary	220 00
Amount paid on expenses	30 00
Balance on hand	352 00

On the 5th of March, 1879, the Treasurer filed his report showing receipts and disbursements from April 13, 1878, to March 5, 1879, as follows:

Church fund receipts	$94 23
Disbursements	88 19
Balance in Treasury	$6 04
Sunday-school fund receipts	$79 29
Disbursements	71 48
Balance in Treasury	$7 18

On the 7th of March, two days after, the following general report of the condition of the finances of the church was submitted:

Received cash from Secretary, since May 14, 1878, to March 31, 1879	$935 35
Disbursed from May 17, 1878, to March 6, 1879	804 98
Balance in Treasury	$130 37
Amount subscribed for salary and expenses	$1,088 00
Amount collected for salary and expenses	1,077 20
Amount uncollected	$10 80
Amount paid in	$1,077 20
Amount disbursed for salary	1,074 98
Balance on hand	$2 22

With the 14th of August, 1879, came the sad announcement that Thomas Kirby, venerable in years, full of honors, in the enjoyment of the highest confidence of his fellow citizens, an active and exemplary member of this church, was dead. In consideration of its loss, the church, on the 25th, at a special meeting called for the purpose, prepared and submitted a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. He was one of the original founders and one of the most generous patrons of the church at Muncie, though his benefactions were not confined to this church alone.

January 1, 1880, the officers of the Sunday school filed a report of the condition of the finances of that branch of the church, from March 5, 1879, to the 1st of January, 1880:

Amount of cash received	$47 89
Amount of cash disbursed	40 32
Balance on hand	$7 57

During the month of January, 1880, the choir, which formerly occupied the gallery, was removed to the northwest corner of the church, where it is at present.

The term of service of Mr. Dobson, as Pastor, having expired, he was employed on the 7th of April for another year.

The following is a statement of the disbursement of salary and incidental funds for the fiscal year, commencing May 1, 1878, and ending April 30, 1880:

Salary of minister, first year	$990 00
Salary of minister, second year	1,010 00
Total	$2,000 00

Treasurer's report:

Expense disbursed first year	$84 98
Expense disbursed second year	79 97
Total disbursements	$164 95

Report of Finance Committee:

From May 1, 1878, to April 30, 1879, incidental collections and subscriptions	$1,081 70
From May 1, 1879, to April 30, 1880, incidental collections and subscriptions	1,083 25
Total	$2,164 95

About the middle of November, 1880, Rev. Mr. Dobson—who, at the monthly meeting in April preceding, was employed to serve the church as its Pastor for the second year—felt called upon to resign his charge, and, accordingly, severed his connection with the society and with the church at large. Since that time, the society has been without a settled Pastor. That it will continue to so remain for a lengthened period is not at all probable, since there is a respectable membership here in point of numbers and quality, and, from the above showing, manifestly in a good financial condition, guarantees likely to induce a prosperous future in all that pertains to its usefulness as a branch of the Christian Church.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE Baptists were among the pioneers who were instrumental in propagating the Gospel, according to their construction of it, in Delaware County, the period of their advent being about the year 1835. Their first meetings here were held in the old court house, and in the old Methodist Church, which then stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Main streets, out in the Commons, all by itself. Those who took an active interest in these meetings were Edward Keasby, Hannah Keasby and Mrs. Martin Galliher. At that day, meetings of any kind were few, and those not very well attended by church members, the congregations being made up of citizens generally, without reference to the preacher or the denomination he represented; including these, however, there were frequently fair audiences in point of numbers. These meetings were conducted chiefly by traveling preachers, prominent among whom was Robert Tisdale, an elderly and regularly ordained minister of this branch of the church, and, by the way, quite popular with his people and among others. Cotemporaneous with him were Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Montpelier, Blackford County; Nathaniel P. Richmond, of Pendleton, Madison Co., Ind.; and Rev. George C. Chandler, all regularly ordained ministers according to the usages of the church, and personally popular. From 1844 to about 1847, Rev. Samuel Hervey administered to the spiritual wants of the little flock at this point. During all this time, an organization had not been effected, Mr. Hervey having an engagement to visit here about twice each month, dividing his time between this place and his home at Economy, in Wayne County, Ind. He was the first minister who came here with any degree of regularity, and was, perhaps, the founder of the church at this point; to say the least, his continued efforts in behalf of this people were instrumental in forming the nucleus of the present church organization. His sermons are well remembered by many of our older citizens, and retrospected with much interest and satisfaction. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Richmond, before referred to, with Rev. Father Blodget, of Troy, Ohio, Abel Johnson, and a Rev. Mr. French, all preached here occasionally, between the years 1836 and 1857. The labors of these gentlemen were entirely acceptable to the people here, who always gave them a cordial greeting whenever they came. No effort appears to have been made toward organization, until 1859, when a few of the people adhering to the doctrines of that denomination associated themselves together and formed the Baptist Church of Muncie, Ind., as follows:

"The Ecclesiastical Council convened at the call of a number of brethren and sisters in Muncie and vicinity, September 10, 1859 [the place of meeting is not given] to consider the propriety of re-organizing a Regular Baptist Church in this place. Delegates were present from the following churches: First Church, Indianapolis, Revs. G. Williams and T. H. Stuart; Cambridge City, Rev. S. Hervey and F. H. Webb; Bluffton, Rev. Abel Johnson; Greenfield, Brothers Anderson, Ralom and Campbell; Granville, Delaware Co., Brothers Huffman and Hance.

"After devotional exercises, conducted by Brother Samuel Hervey, the council organized by appointing Brother Williams, Moderator, and Brother Hervey, Clerk. The articles of faith and the covenant, set forth in the 'Church Members' Hand-book,' were presented and adopted by the church. The church being duly satisfied of the standing of the brethren and sisters—after due consideration—resolved to re-organize them as the Regular Baptist Church of Muncie, and after adopting arrangements for their organization services to-morrow—adjourned.

"Sunday, September 11, 10½ o'clock, A. M. According to previous arrangement, Brother G. Williams preached the first sermon under the new organization. His text was from I Timothy, iii, 15; after which Brother Hervey offered the recognition prayer, and Brother Johnson gave the hand of fellowship, when Brother Stuart delivered a short and appropriate charge to the church. Thus was the present Baptist Church of Muncie, organized.

"The following are the original or first members of this organization—twelve in all, four of whom were males and eight females: Abraham Helvie, Ann Helvie, Martin Galliher, Rhoda Galliher, James S. Whitman, Elizabeth A. Whitman, Thomas Wireman, Ann G. Keasby, Harriet McClellan, Mrs. W. Lewis, Hester Newell and Martha Patterson."

"Letters were presented by John Martin and Sister S. A. Worth, and they were received into the church. The following resolution was then adopted: '*Resolved*, That the church request admission into the Salamonie River Association.' Whereupon, Brothers Galliher, Helvie and Martin were appointed delegates to represent the church and request such admission. A resolution was also adopted to hold regular church meetings on Saturday, before the second Lord's Day in each month."

On the 17th of October, 1859, Nancy Alban was received by experience, and George Alban, also; the latter was baptized by Elder Williams. This was the first baptism to which reference is made in the record. November 13, of the same year, Hugh Hughes and Jane Helvie were received by experience, and on the 11th of December following, they were baptized. Polly A. Martin was received by experience on the 24th of December, and on the 7th of January succeeding, she was baptized. On the 22d of the same month, Isaac W. Ellis was received by letter.

At a meeting on the 12th of January, 1861, a resolution was adopted indicating a purpose to erect a meeting-house, of brick, to be of the dimensions of 34x48 feet. Afterward, at the meeting which was held on the 9th of February, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, when Hugh Hughes, Martin Galliher and I. W. Ellis were elected Trustees of the church.

On the 9th of November, 1861, Rev. M. D. Gage was employed to preach for one month, and on the 7th of June, 1862, he was further employed, engaging to preach each alternate Sabbath for one year. Mr. Williams being the first preacher employed by this church, Mr. Gage was the second, since the period of organization. Having, in the meantime, erected their church edifice in accordance with plans contemplated at a meeting held on the 8th of November, 1862, the Trustees reported that they were yet indebted for expenses incurred in the construction of the house the sum of $392.05, which was the balance unpaid of the total cost, shown to be $2,131.80. The church, however, was dedicated in June, 1861, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Silas Bailey, at that time President of Franklin College. At that time, Rev. M. D. Gage was the Pastor in charge, resigning November 8, 1862, which took effect December 13, following. He was successively succeeded by Rev. I. Bloomer, from November, 1863, to April 7, 1865; by Bev. J. C. Skinner, from January, 1866, who remained till February, 1868; by Rev. James M. Bennett, from April, 1869, to June, 1871; by Rev. E. A. Edwards, from April to October, 1872; by Rev. A. Johnson, from January, 1873, to March, 1875, and by Rev. J. L. Irwin, who continued in that relation from June 5, 1875, until September 30, 1876, when he resigned, good feeling prevailing between him and the church. The next regular minister was Rev. W. A. Stanton, who came in August, 1878, and continued until January 31, 1880, when he resigned also. Since that time, so far as we are informed, no regular Pastor has been in charge.

The church building is located at the northeast corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. It is a plain brick building with three windows on either side, a vestibule in front, and has a belfry on top, is comfortable and commodious and is located in a central part of the city.

BAPTIST—(OLD SCHOOL).

Early among the churches founded in this vicinity was the Missionary Baptist Church. The society held numerous meetings west of here near the river. These meetings were usually held in farmhouses, as dictated by convenience or choice. The principal and prime mover in the organization was Rev. Abraham Buckles, one of the Delaware County pioneers, and father of Judge Joseph S. Buckles. This society held meetings here as early as 1833 and 1834, and about the same time built a small frame meeting-house nearly a mile to the northeast of Muncie, not far from the northeast corner of the Hackley Reservation. These meetings have been continued up to the present time. Frequently the pulpit of the old frame church was filled by one of their own preachers, and occasionally by John Buckles, a relative of Abraham.

In 1836, a meeting was held in the old frame building, now occupied as a boarding-house, located on the alley between Main and Jackson streets, on the east side of High street. The building had then just been erected by Dr. S. P. Anthony and was not quite finished. The boys and men climbed up on the joists, filling every conceivable place. The room was crowded with people from town and the surrounding country. Rev. Mr. Buckles and others officiated. Mrs. Keasby, who furnished this information, says it was the largest meeting that had been here. Then everybody went, church members and all.

CHAPTER V.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

LIKE most of the early religious organizations, the Christians, or Disciples, as they were primarily called, held their meetings at various places both in town and country, and at different times. These meetings were addressed usually by traveling ministers, who acted as pioneers, preparing the way for the advent of Christian civilization. The efforts of these forerunners were directed, not so much toward perfecting organizations as opening the avenues which lead to organization as the ultimatum. Among the first of these early teachers, attention is directed to Dr. George W. Thompson, from the date of whose first appearing here is reckoned the commencement of the era of Christian evangelism as defined by this popular branch of the church. The formation of the church at Muncie was the immediate outgrowth of his ministerial labors. He was regarded by all as an exceptionally good speaker, as well as an assiduous worker in the cause, and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. Cotemporaneous with the Doctor were David Geary and Aaron W. Moore, both itinerants and both regarded with favor by the people. Many of the first meetings were held at the house of Mr. Adamson, afterward one of the original members and founders of the church at this place. The original organization of this church in Muncie is fixed by the following record: "We, the undersigned, propose to form ourselves into an organization to be known as the Church of Christ, meeting in Muncie, Ind. * * * * * Done this, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1868." For a considerable time after the formation of the society, meetings were held at the court house; subsequently, however, at Walling's Hall, no church edifice, so far as we have been able to learn, having in the meantime been erected, consecrated to religious worship after their peculiar forms.

Of the ministers mentioned, Dr. Thompson was from Union City, Ind.; Mr. Geary, from Newcastle, Ind., and Mr. Moore from New Paris, Ohio. During the years 1873 and 1874, Walling's Hall was engaged and occupied as a place of worship for the period of about one year. Within this time, a lot was procured, located on the northwest corner of Council and Jackson streets, purchased from James Stewart, at a cost of $500. Shortly after the purchase of this lot, contracts were let to Parry & McCoy, J. Dodson, Amos Wilson and A. J. Slinger, to build the church thereon. The contracts were let and the work completed during the year 1875, and in the autumn of that year it was dedicated to Christian worship, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, Ind. Prior to that time, on the second Lord's Day in March, 1874, a re-organization of the church took place, brought about and perfected through the agency of Elder G. W. Thompson, who had been laboring for its upbuilding for one or more years antecedent thereto, as its regular minister.

Immediately after the organization of the church, the completion and dedication of its place of worship, Rev. W. W. Whittemer was engaged as Pastor, and continued to exercise the functions of that office for the period of two years, when Rev. Milton Hough assumed the charge. A year later, Rev. J. W. Vincent came in and served this people until the calling of Rev. W. A. Hough, a period of about one year. At the end of that time, according to pre-arrangement, Mr. Hough took charge of the pastorate, and still continues in that relation, ministering to his flock according to its spiritual wants. The church, at this time, as it has been from the beginning, is in good working condition, with a fair membership, and an edifice comparing favorably with any other in the city, its size being 36x54 feet, a ceiling 18 feet in the clear; is a substantial brick structure with ample room and seat accommodation, good ingress and egress—withal, a comfortable and cozy home for Christian worshipers. The building is surmounted with a belfry, in which is hung an 800-pound bell, that cost the congregation upward of $100. The citizens of Muncie, true to their instincts, paid largely and liberally in assisting the members in the construction of this important improvement. The subscription list shows that the good people of Muncie are alive to the advantages of religious improvement within her limits. The total cost of this building exceeded $5,000.

The following are among the original members of the church organized in 1874: Amos Wilson, George Moore, J. P. Adamson, Andrew J. Slinger, Emily Adamson, Linda M. Slinger, Lizzie Louthain, Sallie Mansfield, Charles Mansfield, Martha A. Graves, Mrs. Rader, Hannah J. Puckett, Abigail Hines, Rebecca Cummings, Mrs. A. J. Claypool, Harvey Wilkins, Elizabeth Frank, Sarah J. Wilcoxon, Nancy Eber, Maggie Louthain, George Louthain, C. S. Wachtell, Andrew McGalliard and others.

The officers were: Elders—Amos Wilson, George Moore; Deacons—J. P. Adamson, Andrew J. Slinger, Andrew McGalliard; Trustees—J. P. Adamson, A. J. Slinger, George Louthain, A. McGalliard; Clerk—C. S. Wachtell.

On the 23d of February, 1878, A. J. Slinger resigned as Trustee, and John Strohm was elected in his place. C. S. Wachtell was elected Deacon in the place of Slinger. The other officers remain as in the beginning.

The following article, giving in more complete detail the ceremonies and transactions incident to the dedication of the church edifice, with a description of the building and furniture, copied from the Muncie *Times*, of November 25, 1875, will be found interesting and worthy of preservation, as a part of the history of this church. The dedication took place on Sunday, November 21, 1875:

"This church is a neat brick building, tastefully and neatly furnished. It is 36x54—the story 18 feet high, with gothic windows; elegantly seated by a Cleveland furnishing house. * * * * The furniture was supplied entirely by the ladies—ladies making the entire donation for that purpose, the subscription being obtained in small sums from all parts of the city and county adjoining. The amount thus furnished was $126.20. A baptistery, and also a neat dressing-room on either side of the pulpit, has been supplied. The entire cost of the house and grounds, exclusive of furniture supplied by the ladies, was $4,239.14.

"The exercises were opened with prayer by Elder E. W. Hammond, of Allen County, Elder G. W. Thompson leading in singing. * * * * * Elder L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, preached an able, eloquent and exhaustive discourse. * * * After the sermon, he proceeded to raise money to liquidate the indebtedness of the society, amounting to about $1,000. * * * The following is the result: J. M. Gray, $100; John Shoemaker, $50; James Stewart, $50; George Louthain, $50; Charles Mansfield, $50; V. J. Carmichael, $25; A. Wilson, $25; John C. Long, $10; Robert Mansfield, $10; A. J. Slinger, $10; Simon Davis, $10; A. J. McGalliard, $10; L. Whitney, $10; Samuel Gayman, $10; G. H. Kennedy, $10; Joseph Stradling, $10; John Strohm, $10; J. M. Long, $5; Nancy worth, $5; Owen Wilson, $5; Mary Streeter, $5; E. Adamson, $5; E. Small, $5; Lydia Mansfield, $5; William Petty, $5; N. J. Orr, $5; Sarah Long, $5; Joseph Hammer, $5; William Searls, $5; E. J. Langdon, $5; I. P. Watts, $5; E. A. Hammond, $10; G. W. Thompson, $10; J. P. Adamson, $10; George Moore, $10; John Shoemaker, $10; Charles Mansfield, $10; V. G. Carmichael, $10; James Stewart, $10; William Searls, $10; W. S. Brundage, $10; S. Gayman, $5; J. C. Long, $5; E. W. Hammond, $5; Oliver Carmichæl, $5; J. W. Taylor, $5; B. F. Bratton, $5; A. W. Clancy, $5; Harvey Wilkins, $1; John Nelson, $1; Rebecca Charman, $1; W. A. Long, $1; Mrs. Kilgore, 75 cents; J. W. Thomas, $1; E. Getter, $1; E. Davis, $1; Mrs. J. P. Watts, $1; cash, $1; Catharine Rodman, $1; D. H. H. Shewmaker, $2; Emma Osborn, $1; Sarah Wilcoxon, $2; Silas Weaver, $2; W. G. Mock, $5; Thomas D. Moore, $2; J. Q. Mitchell, $1; David Stainbrook, $5; cash, $8.77; total, $750.52.

"Elder G. W. Blodgett donated an elegant Bible, with a few proper remarks which was appropriately accepted by Mr. Carpenter, on behalf of the society."

CHAPTER VI.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—GRACE MISSION CHURCH.

FEW among the earlier residents of Muncie were adherents to the faith and form of worship peculiar to this branch of the Christian Church; hence no active efforts toward organization were made until within the past few years. Indeed, among the earlier residents, Mrs. Van Horn and Mrs. Carrie J. McCulloch were the only Episcopalians. About the year 1859, a gentleman who was a member of this church came to Muncie as a music teacher, and it was chiefly through his influence that the first Episcopalian services were conducted here. Divine worship was first conducted in 1859, by the Right Reverend Bishop Upfold, of the Diocese of Indiana, assisted by Rev. Mr. Wakefield, of Richmond, Ind. The services were held in the audience room of the First Presbyterian Church, and, as this form of worship was novel to many of the citizens, there was a very large attendance. The choir of the Presbyterian Church very kindly volunteered its assistance as a body, and practiced the chants which are so essentially a part of the Episcopal service, so that nothing was detracted from the beauty of the ritual and the services were properly rendered. No effort was made to organize the few scattered members of the flock into a congregation at that time, and, so far as can be learned, the services of the church were not again celebrated in public until about the year 1870, when Rev. George H. Engle came from Indianapolis, at the invitation of Miss Mary Burbank and Mrs. Carrie J. McCulloch, and conducted public worship in the Presbyterian Church, preaching on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Although these ladies desired an organization, they were not sufficiently well versed in the ways of the world to know what preliminary steps were necessary, and five years elapsed without any further effort in this direction. It was largely due to the influence and labors of Mrs. J. A. Heinsohn that the organization was finally accomplished. After her return to Muncie from Louisville, Ky., she called upon Bishop Talbott at Indianapolis, and represented the needs of the church here. In the meantime the Episcopal Church had gained many friends in Muncie, and, an unusual interest having manifested itself, a business meeting of the members and friends convened at the parlors of the Kirby House, one evening in March, 1875. The persons composing this meeting had under discussion the organization of a church society which would secure to them the desired opportunity of worshiping at their own altar, according to the customs of their fathers and mothers. After a full and free discussion it was decided to carry out the project, and a committee of seven was appointed to attend to the wishes expressed at the meeting, and to call upon the citizens in the interest of the church. This committee consisted of the following persons: Charles Willard, J. M. Kirby, A. R. Brown, A. H. Hamilton, J. E. Burson, J A. Heinsohn and J. D. Williams.

In response to the call of the society as represented by Mrs. Heinsohn, Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell was assigned to the charge of the mission, and the opera house was secured as the place for holding services. In May, 1875, Rev. Mr. Bicknell presented to the Bishop a class of fourteen candidates for confirmation. These were John M. Kirby, Mrs. Mary F. P. Kirby, Mrs. A. R. Brown, William Shaw, Miss Carrie Smith, Miss Lettie Smith, Mrs. H. C. Hodge, Mrs. N. F. Ethell, Mrs. G. W. Spilker, Mrs. W. R. Maddy, Mrs. C. E. Shipley, Miss Fannie Shipley and Misses Hattie and Nannie Galbraith.

Mr. Wysor had let the opera house to the society at a nominal rental, and the services were conducted in this room until it became necessary to have fires, which, in so large a room, would involve a largely increased expense. The council room in the city building was therefore engaged, and public worship was conducted here for about a year. The following certificate of organization was issued in May, 1876:

"We, the Right Reverend Joseph Cruickshank Talbott, D. D., L.L. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Indiana; Warren H. Roberts, President of the Standing Committee of said church in the Diocese of Indiana; and John M. Kirby, Warden, and George W. Spilker and A. N. Galbraith, Vestrymen of Grace Mission, in the City of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., organize a religious association, under an act of the General Assembly, approved February 12, 1855, entitled, 'An act concerning the organization of voluntary associations, and repealing former laws in reference thereto, as amended by 220 of the Statutes of 1875.' (Laws of 1875, page 171.)

"1st. The object of such association is to establish and maintain Grace Mission in the city of Muncie, and to secure in said mission the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church."

"Signed and sealed May 15, 1878." (Mis. Rec. No. 2, page 106.)

Rev. Mr. Bicknell remained in charge of the mission three months, when, at his own request, he was transferred to another field, and Rev. Herbert Root was assigned to this charge.

During the year 1876, steps were taken toward erecting a church for the congregation. Mrs. J. W. Burson donated the lease upon a lot immediately north of her residence, on Walnut street, and in the fall of that year a neat frame structure was completed at a cost of $650, which amount was paid immediately upon the completion of the building.

It is a plain, unpretentious building, and though handsomely finished within, is only designed to subserve a temporary purpose.

Rev. Mr. Root continued as Rector until after the completion of the church, remaining long enough to conduct a few of the services of the Lenten season, in the spring of 1877. Then there was an interim in which the church had no regular Rector. Rev. Charles D. L. Allen officiated in this capacity for three months, and Rev. Mr. Wells, for one month during this time. Rev. J. R. Bicknell was again called in 1877, and took pastoral charge of the parish on the 1st day of January, 1878, remaining until January 1, 1881, when he resigned on account of failing health, and went to the South. He was succeeded by Rev. F. Duncan Jaudon, the present Rector.

CHAPTER VII.

ST. LAWRENCE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

First Introduction of Catholicism into Muncie—Catholic Families then Resident Here—First Mass Celebrated—Pastoral visits Continued—Personnel of the Early Priests—Church Founded and Worshiping Edifice Projected—Subscriptions and Donations to that End—Church Erected—Its Dimensions and Cost—The Present Pastor—His Success, etc.

ABOUT the year 1853, when there were no more than two families in affiliation with the Catholic Church resident in Muncie, then a comparatively small village, Father Maloney came here from Indianapolis and celebrated mass for the first time within these limits at the house of Patrick Tuhey, a one-story frame located immediately south of where the engine house now stands, on the southwest corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. The two families that had previously embraced the Catholic faith were those of Patrick Tuhey and Nicholas Eyler, Mr. Tuhey being here first. From this time forward, Father Maloney continued to make monthly visits during a period of about four years. Afterward, no regular priests visited here until Father Clarke came in 1858. In the meantime, however, several priests came at irregular intervals, and celebrated mass according to the usages of the church, sometimes at the house of Mr. Tuhey, and sometimes, again, at the house of Mr. Eyler. The first priest, Father Maloney, was an Irishman, a short, thick-set, jolly man, and, as is usual with priests, he wore no beard. He was a man highly respected by all the people of the village, for whom he had always a kind word. He was indefatigable in his labors, and came here on horseback, overland, to this and other points. Untiring, ardent and zealous, he continued to administer to the spiritual wants of his little flock with an eye single to the perpetuity and usefulness of his church. He did his work faithfully, willingly and satisfactorily. Having ceased his labors here, he returned to his former field at Indianapolis.

In 1858, Father Clarke, a tall man of good nature and cheer, began to make regular visits to this society, coming, as had been the custom of Father Maloney, about once a month, at stated periods. He celebrated his first mass here at the residence of Mr. Patrick Tuhey; afterward, however, alternately at the house of Mr. Eyler and Mr. Tuhey. While visiting here, his route took in Union City, Winchester, Muncie, Anderson, and perhaps other points adjacent. It was his purpose to build a church edifice here, and he labored zealously to that end. Without fully succeeding, however, he made considerable headway in the preliminary work, and left an impression among the people which was readily utilized, and constituted an important auxiliary in the subsequent labors of his successors, who ultimately consummated the object desired.

About the year 1862, a change was made in the pastorate, and Father Fitzmorris became the successor of the retiring priest. He came regularly once each month and said mass in various houses in the neighborhood, as the congregation had by this time swelled to considerable proportions, numerous families, in the meantime, having been accepted by professions of faith. This Father was a large, tall man, of very even disposition, and, like his predecessors, stood high in the confidence and esteem of his people. He, also, was of Irish descent.

Immediately preceding Father Clark, Father Seing-Christ had charge of this society for a brief period, saying mass at the residence of Mr. Eyler, and, perhaps, at other places in the vicinity. At irregular periods, the church was supplied by several different priests, among whom were Fathers Shellamaker, Black, Vanderpoole, Goeghan, Maloney and Doyle, the last one, from Vincennes.

Father La Moore came here about the year 1869, and commenced the building of the church edifice in this city. His former charge was at Union City. At that time, the membership of the church had increased to about the number of seventy-five. These, though poor, were very enthusiastic, and took an active interest in the building of a place of worship for themselves and those who were to come after them. Preceding the erection of this church, Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne, came here and made the necessary arrangements for the purchase of a lot upon which to construct the building. Entertainments, such as fairs, suppers, etc., were gotten up by the ladies of the church, from which sources quite a large fund for building was realized. These sums, together with subscriptions and donations from members of the congregation and from citizens, created a fund sufficiently large to justify the commencement of the work in hand. Accordingly, a beginning was made and the construction progressed rapidly toward completion. In this enterprise, Father McMahon was the prime mover, particularly at the beginning. Subsequently, however, owing to various financial difficulties, the work was not prosecuted successfully, and this Father abandoned it for the time being, and withdrew from the charge in consequence. Afterward, the Bishop [Luers] from Fort Wayne, came forward and, instilled new life and vigor into the work, purchasing the lots in Block 8, at the corner of Charles and Hackley streets, and making up the deficiency which had occasioned the embarrassment of the society under the administration of Father McMahon. The edifice, however, was finally constructed under the supervision of Father Lawrence La Moore. He was zealous and untiring in the important work, and labored with his people, who were comparatively poor, until he secured to them their present handsome church edifice. After Father La Moore, came, for a brief period, Father Joseph A. Marshall. He continued his charge only about three months, and then gave over his work to Father Crowley, then recently from Anderson, in Madison County. It seems, however, that though Father La Moore remained in charge but a short time, his stay here was sufficiently long to see the congregation supplied with a comfortable house of worship. Father Crowley was succeeded by the present Pastor, Father William G. Schmidt, the latter commencing his ministry with this congregation on the 24th of January, 1875, laboring for them and with them during a period of about six years. The experiences of those years have established his efficiency as a safe and judicious Father, watching carefully and prayerfully over the interests of his congregation, guarding them from besetting snares, and guiding them into and along the strait and narrow way. He is yet a young man; though the years of his life have been few, they have brought with them ripe experience, the results of which are presented to his people according to their needs. He lives with and takes care of his mother and sister, who reside in the parsonage adjacent to the church on the east. His excellent deportment and high Christian character endear him not only to his congregation, but to others with whom he comes in contact.

The church, which is a fine brick edifice, 35x60 feet in size, and furnished with all the modern appliances, is situated in the eastern portion of the city, and cost about $3,500. A one and a half story frame parsonage was erected in 1875, at a cost of $925, on the grounds adjoining those of the church and immediately east.

The congregation of St. Lawrence Church, while not an affluent one, sustains the Reverend Father in good style and keeps the church in a thriving condition. This prosperity is the result of united effort and harmony of action on the part of Pastor and people, who make the well-being of the cause in this place their primary object. Hitherto many obstacles have interposed to retard the growth and prosperity of the church. In the beginning, there were few communicants and comparatively meager congregations; then financial embarrassments in the erection of their house of worship, which almost threatened dissolution. All these have been overcome by the exercise of good judgment and patient perseverance, leaving the society in a healthy condition financially and otherwise.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.

ABOUT the year 1875, some Friends in or near Muncie, and belonging to the Winchester Quarterly Meeting, sent up a request for the establishment at Muncie of a Preparative Meeting of Friends. The petition was granted and the meeting organized. The persons composing the meeting were eighteen in number, twelve adults and six children. The names of the adults were Joseph A. Goddard, Mary H. Goddard, Samuel T. Haines, Calvin Haines, William Carson, Deborah Carson, W. H. Harrington and Lydia Harrington. The Overseers were Samuel T. Haines and Mary H. Goddard. There were no recorded ministers nor elders. Meetings were first held in a room on the north side of the public square, the use of which was freely proffered to the meeting for the purposes of worship. The congregation continued to occupy that room until in January, 1880, when their new meeting-house being completed, the meetings were subsequently held there.

Meetings and Bible-school have been kept up without intermission from the beginning. Meetings on First Day mornings and evenings, and on the fifth day evenings; Bible-school on First Day mornings, before the day meeting. A series of meetings has been held each winter, and the refreshings of the Spirit have been very manifest in the hearts of His children, and of all who waited on Him for the revealing of His power. Especially was this the case during the winter of 1878–79, in a series of meetings held for a period of five weeks, under the ministrations of Nathan and Esther Frame, who have been in many places, greatly owned and blessed of the Master in the labor they have been enabled to perform in His vineyard. A large number joined the meeting, and some have done so at other times also. The number at present in the society is about eighty, three-fourths of whom are adults.

The Bible School on First Day morning averages about one hundred, and it is an interesting and profitable exercise. There are eleven teachers engaged in giving instruction. The officers of the school are Joseph A. Goddard, Superintendent; James Cropper, Assistant Superintendent; Edward Moore, Secretary; Samuel T. Haines, Treasurer.

Early in the month of August, 1879, final action was taken in reference to the building of a meeting house or place of worship. On Monday, August 4, of that year, the contract having been let, "Messrs. Hamilton & Westlake measured and staked the ground at the southeast corner of Wall and Mulberry streets, and on Tuesday, August 5, commenced work on the foundation of the Friends' New Church. The building is a frame, 35x55 feet. Work was commenced immediately and progressed rapidly toward completion. The house, though not a large one, is neat and commodious, and was erected at a cost of $1,400. It was finished in the first month of 1880, and its first occupation for worship was on the third First Day in the first month of 1880. The house was fully paid for before it was opened for religious worship, an example richly worthy of general imitation. It has a seating capacity of about 400.

The Muncie Preparative Meeting of Friends belongs to White River Monthly Meeting, and to Winchester Quarterly Meeting.

The present Trustees are Joseph A. Goddard, Calvin Haines and Robert Meeks. The only Elder is Mary H. Goddard. The Overseers are Mary H. Goddard, Elizabeth Stiffler, Samuel T. Haines, William T. Carson. There are no Recorded Ministers within the limits of the Muncie Meeting.

A good state of harmony has always prevailed, a fraternal spirit exists among themselves and toward other religious assemblies of the city, and a purpose of unity and cheerful co-operation with every good and benevolent work pervades the hearts of the members of Friends' Meeting. The Friends in Muncie feel that the Master has a work for them to do among the people, and they are humbly trying to follow the leadings of the Heavenly guide, and the light within that lighteneth every man to profit withal, in accomplishing the work allotted them to perform.

CHAPTER IX.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—PROTESTANT METHODIST.

First Meetings of the Association—First Members—Ministers in Charge—Preliminaries to the Erection of a Church Edifice—Trustees—The new Church, its Cost and Dedication—Embarrassments—Sale of the Church Building—Dissolution of the Organization.

THE first meetings held by this organization were at the house of Emamuel Rich, on the south side of East Adams street, in March, 1859. Rev. Mr. Myers was the minister and preached the first sermon. Through the agency of these meetings, a standing among the religious societies of the day was obtained, and meetings frequently held at the house of Mr. Rich and elsewhere, Mr. Myers being a frequent visitor. During the progress of events other meetings were held and other ministers were in attendance and participants on these revival occasions. In this way services were held for about two years, the congregations consisting, generally, of about the following persons: Emanuel Rich and wife, Levi Rich and wife, Charles Gift and wife, Henry Bartlett and wife, Elizabeth Wilson, Emma Miller, William Rich, Mary Kepley and a Mr. Geiger and wife.

The officiating ministers in their order were about as follows: Rev. Chamois, Rev. Rhodes, Rev. George Wails. Under the administration of Mr. Wails, about the year 1867, the congregation purchased a lot of Mr. Charles Rickert, for $300. At that time, the Trustees were Charles Gift and Levi and Emanuel Rich. An effort began to be put forth, shortly after, to erect on that lot a church edifice. In due time the building was put under contract, and finally completed some time in the year 1870, at a cost of about $2,700. Afterward, in August following (1870), it was formally dedicated by Rev. Mr. Shaffer, assisted by Rev. George Wails, the Pastor in charge.

About the time of the purchase of the lot for church purposes, the Association was regularly organized under the law, then in force, governing church corporations. On the 4th of February, 1867, the following certificate was prepared and filed, and subsequently recorded among the miscellaneous records of Delaware County:

"Muncie, February 4, 1867. This certifies that pursuant to a notice in the '*Delaware County Times*,' January 24, 1867, by P. Roth, preacher in charge, the following-named members of the Evangelical Association met at the house of Emanuel Rich: Emanuel Rich, Levi Rich, William Rich, George T. Wilson, Charles W. Gift, J. C. A. Sholz, James Kepley, James Churchill, Thomas Wilson, Mary Rich, Mary Kepley, Elizabeth Wilson, Clara A. Wilson, Emma R. Miller, Phœbe Gift, Ann Mott."

The following officers were then and there elected: Trustees—Emanuel Rich, one year; Levi Rich, two years; Charles W. Gift, three years. George T. Wilson, Secretary and Superintendent of building; P. Roth, Preacher in charge; L. Rich, Chairman.

The association maintained an active existence until some time in the year 1872, when, owing to financial embarrassments brought about in the building of a church edifice and other expenses incidental thereto, it succumbed to the pressure of circumstances, and sold the church building to the congregation, since called the Protestant Methodists of Muncie, for the sum of $1,800. Since that time the Association appears to have disbanded, as we find no evidence of its continued vitality.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

This church was organized in the autumn of 1872, in the building then recently occupied by the Evangelical Association, from whom it was purchased by this society. The outgrowth, indeed, of the Methodist Church, came from the dissolution or disbandment of the Evangelical Association. The dissolution of the one and the organization of the other, which were nearly simultaneous acts, was not necessarily a mergence of the former into the latter, notwithstanding many of the members of the Association united with the successor. Some of them, however, did not, nor did any of them as a body. The organization was effected under the leadership of Rev. J. H. Luse. Simon Dick was elected Leader; D. V. Buchanan, E. A. Keys, Emanuel Rich and Mary Campbell, Stewards. Rev. J. H. Luse continued in charge of the pastorate until the fall of 1875, when he was succeeded by Rev. B. F. Clark, who continuing with the church one year, was in turn succeeded by Rev. H. M. Boyer, who remained till the fall of 1878. Then came Rev. S. J. Jones, who, remaining one year, was succeeded by Rev. T. E. Lancaster, whose charge terminated in September, 1880, since which time the church has been without any permanent Pastor. The church in its brief career, has encountered many obstacles tending to retard its progress, but one by one they have been overcome through the well-directed efforts of Pastor and people, and these efforts have been crowned with success, while the prospects for the future are encouragingly propitious. In the meantime, the church edifice has been remodeled, the room painted and carpeted and otherwise rendered more pleasant and inviting. Now, the building presents a very beautiful interior as well as exterior. It is of brick, one story in height, very commodious and easy of access, being situated on Lot No. 7, of Kirby's Second Addition to Muncie, on the north side of Jackson Street, west of Vine. The following persons constitute the present membership: D. V. Buchanan, Susannah L. Buchanan, Christina Bartlett, Naomi Clark, John Culbertson, Mary Culbertson, Mary Campbell, Simon Dick, Susan Dick, William Dick, Lizzie Dick, A. J. Fleming, Mary Fleming, Robert Gordon, Margaret Gordon, James Helvie, E. L. Keys, Eliza A. Keys, Louisa Miller, Susan Nichols, Emanuel Rich, Mary Rich, Mary Betts, Mary Watts, Louisa Adams, Thomas Hassett, Laura Hassett, Anna Ballinger, Nancy Clark, Mary Luckey, Delila Howard, Cass Simpson, Lucy Simpson.

CHAPTER X.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A BRANCH of the Methodist Episcopal Church affording opportunities for the people of color in this country, who are chiefly Methodists, to worship according to their individual convictions, has been set apart by the General Conference of the Methodist Church of the United States, and is probably under the control of that body. Since the institution of this branch, very large accessions have been made to the general membership of the church, for the reason that these people, being naturally impulsive and enthusiastic, readily adhere to and connect themselves with that class of worshipers. As the experience has been elsewhere, in this regard, so has it been here, even in Delaware County. With these influences and examples impelling them forward, it is but reasonable to expect that the people of color in Muncie should avail themselves of like privileges. Having signified their wishes in the premises, the opportunity was granted, and the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Muncie was the result. This society was formed some time in the year 1870, with three members, all females—Mrs. Booker, Mrs. Artist and Mrs. Frey. This class of people in Muncie are generally thriving citizens, and possessed of a fair show of enterprise in the furthering of every object calculated to improve the condition of their race. This character has manifested itself in the results of their effort, which took form in a convenient and comfortable place of worship in this city. Such a building was erected in 1872; a society with corporate powers was organized under the laws of the State, on the 24th of November, 1871. To render this organization effective, the necessary Trustees and other officers were elected, as follows: William Walker, Edward Pearce, John Davis, William Hawgreens, Thomas Hawkins, and John Davis, Secretary.

The preachers on his circuit, which is composed of but two societies—the one at Muncie, and the other at Cabin Creek, in Randolph County—have been Revs. Jason Bundy, John Mac Smith, L. G. Crosby, Cassius Crosby, A. Smith, and T. Price, the last named being the present Pastor. In connection with and under the control of this society is a Sunday school of from twenty to forty members.

Three local preachers now reside in Muncie—Benjamin Roberts, Ross Collins and Amos Baxter. There are at this time the names of forty-eight members enrolled on the church records.

Religious services are held every Sabbath at their church.

The colored people of Muncie, consisting of quite an extensive population, are generally quiet and industrious, and the children make good progress in school. White citizens seem to be favorably disposed toward them, from which the inference may be readily drawn that these people, considering their opportunities, have made rapid and wholesome improvement.

The first colored family in Muncie was that of Edward Scott. He was from Virginia, was married in Henry County, Ind., and came here in 1845. They had eight children, only three of whom are now living. He was a barber, and died in 1861. Subsequently, his widow married Henry Artist, who was also a barber, and died in 1864. Mrs. Artist still remains in Muncie, having resided in the same house for the past twenty-seven years.

Except this one, there was no other colored family in this place for five years. About 1850, Silas Shoecraft moved to Muncie, and remained till 1858; returning again in 1874, where he still resides. In later years, others came, and there are at this time forty families. They are classified as barbers, laborers, teamsters, etc. One, James Ferguson, keeps a restaurant. Many of them own the dwellings they occupy, and are in fair circumstances. The principal colored citizens are Silas Shoecraft and son—A. Shoecraft—barbers; Harrison Hurdle, laborer; Thomas Evans, teamster; Ross Collins, teamster; William Jones, laborer; Mack Williams, blacksmith; Benjamin Roberts, barber; William Walker, hired hand; Watson Trimble, laborer; Andrew Poindexter, teamster; Amos Baxter, laborer; Martin Carey, blacksmith; William Stokes, barber; Mrs. Artist, washerwoman; Amanda Sizemore, washerwoman; James Ferguson, keeper of restaurant; Dr. John A. Morin, barber; Isaiah Evans, barber, and John Williams, barber. Four of the barber shops in Muncie have colored proprietors. Dr. John A. Morin employs eight hands; Isaiah Evans, four hands; John Williams, five hands, Silas Shoecraft and son, six hands, and James Ferguson, restaurant-keeper, has three hands in his employ. All these establishments are well kept and well sustained. Most of these people reside in the eastern part of the city.

There is no separate colored school here, but the children attend the city schools according to their residence and advancement. Between thirty and forty are in school at this time. This year there are four in the high school, and last year there was a colored graduate from the high school, Miss Addie Knight. Her graduating performance was received by the sympathizing assembly with great applause. Showers of bouquets greeted the gifted speaker as she left the stage, and the good wishes of many friends accompany her in her pathway through life.

CHAPTER XI.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Preliminary Action Looking to Organization—Subsequent Meetings—Organization Completed—Early Movers in the Cause—Election and Names of Officers—Board of Directors—Subsequent Action of the Association—Its Influence, etc.

THE good people of Muncie, not behind the citizens of other localities similarly circumstanced in movements calculated to improve society at an early day in the history of this organization, as an auxiliary to the Christian Church, called a meeting of those favorable to the formation of such an association, which met on Tuesday evening, July 13, 1875, at the Presbyterian Church, a previous meeting having been held on Sunday evening the 11th. The purpose of this meeting was to complete such an organization, but the meeting was not so well attended as might have been desired. The attendants, however, were not discouraged, and the work went on. This meeting was called to order by Mr. A. Hamilton, and was opened by singing, "Just as I am," and prayer. Then, on motion, Mr. J. T. Hensley was elected Secretary. The Chairman then read the constitution upon which the committee had agreed. Being read by sections and duly considered, it was adopted, except that portion containing restrictions as to age and the conditions as to membership. Upon further deliberations, the membership fee was fixed at $2 per year, payable quarterly in advance. Thereupon, it was, on motion, ordered that the Board of Directors for the association should consist of fifteen members and the clergy of the city. The names of persons who were regarded as members of the association, were then read, and from their number the following were selected as Directors: J. F. Nickey, George Andrews, Edward Nutting, Andrew Slinger, D. V. Buchannan, J. T. Hensley, Jonathan Adamson, James Mock, E. L. Keys, Robert C. Nelson, Thomas Brelsford, Robert Atkins, J. C. Weller, H. Fleming and J. W. Heath. At this meeting, also, the Board was directed to meet at the Baptist Church, on Monday evening following, July 19, for the purpose of perfecting the organization and electing the necessary officers. The meeting was held and the organization perfected accordingly, by the election of officers, which gave it a character and standing among the other religious institutions of the city. But the names of the officers then elected and those which have been since chosen, we have not been able to ascertain, neither the subsequent proceedings distinguishing the peculiar work assigned to this auxiliary of the church. Notwithstanding this failure to obtain information, the assurance still obtains that it is moving forward in the dissemination of the important truths of Christianity.

On the 22d of January, 1881, a social was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Moore, which was well attended. At this meeting the following officers for the present year were elected: President, Hugh A. Cowing; Vice President, Henry Marsh; Secretary, Edward Johnson; Treasurer, Lettie Smith; Corresponding Secretary, F. S. Tyler; Executive Secretary, A. W. Clancy. Since that time, a permanent "Home" has been secured, and the society is now in a very prosperous condition.

CHAPTER XII.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Its Origin and Early Operations—Organization and first officers—Some of the First Promoters of the Cause—Its Influence and Field of Labor.

MANY, indeed most, of the modern branches of the Christian Church, especially in America, conceive it to be the duty of all who enjoy the privileges of the Gospel at home to use their utmost endeavors toward the dissemination of light and truth among those abroad, who, it is assumed, have not been so highly favored as themselves in the enjoyments of a hopeful religious faith. Acting upon this idea, societies have been formed, missionary boards established and money contributed to aid in extending abroad the area of religious education as the handmaid of Christianity. The work of Christianizing the benighted is proposed to be accomplished through the agency of missionaries or teachers, who are sent out on the mission of love, to teach, to preach and to disseminate the messages of the Gospel. Contributions, therefore, which are made for foreign missions, so called, are appropriated to this use. Usually, these societies, formed for the purpose of collecting and utilizing such contributions by directing them in channels that will insure their legitimate appropriation—are not confined to the membership of any particular branch of the church, but, extending beyond these technical boundaries, include all who are similarly inclined. In Muncie, while the society thus formed, originated, perhaps, in the Presbyterian Church, accessions, no doubt, were received from other church organizations in the city. The first effort of which any information designed to promote the objects named, assumed form and vitalized within the body of that church, no doubt, through the active instrumentality of Rev. George A. Beattie, then its Pastor, in March, 1874, at which time, says the reverend gentleman, in a discourse delivered on the 28th of February, 1878, giving a review of the field of labor cultivated by him during the period of his pastorate in Muncie. A "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" was organized, the members of which "pledged themselves to raise $50 per annum, to support one scholar in the mission school at Ningpo, China, under the care of Miss M. L. Sellers, who went out as a missionary from this church in 1872. This year, the society has raised $108 for foreign missions. In November, 1874, a Missionary Board was organized among the children." The names of the first officers do not appear in our copy of that sermon, but we find a statement dated April 2, 1875, which shows the result of the annual election of officers held at that time as follows: President, Mrs. G. A. Beattie; Vice Presidents, Miss Hattie Fleming, Minnie Young and Lillie Brotherton; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary McCulloch; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Truitt; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Kirby.

In February, 1878, the following persons were shown to have been elected to the offices named in the society: Mrs. George A. Beattie, President; Misses Jennie Neely and Minnie Young, Vice Presidents; Mrs. A. E. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. A. McElwee, Recording Secretary, and Miss Lillie Brotherton, Treasurer. Since that date we have no account of the society's transactions, though it is known to maintain still an active existence, and continues to perform its allotted work.

From what has been thus shown of the progress of religious instruction, denominationally and otherwise, in the city of Muncie, it will appear that our citizens have arranged themselves on the side of right, and being armed with the panoply of truth, though promulgated from numerous pulpits, the cause of Christianity is not likely to suffer from neglect. As a truth not likely to be controverted, the influence of these, exerted through the various avenues presented in the past, has left an impress upon the character of its citizens that must continue in the future to sustain its reputation for good order and decorum.

CHAPTER XIII

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Old Washingtonians—Sons of Temperance—Temple of Honor—Women's Christian Temperance Union—Liquor Agency System—Other Temperance Agencies—The Situation—Agitation of the Subject—Reflections.

AT the time when Delaware County began to be populated, and for a long period antecedent thereto, the use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, was rather the rule than the exception in the regulations of society. Drinking was a custom that had come down from preceding generations with the sanction of the masses—indeed, the church, at least some of the branches of it, recognized, even encouraged the custom as essential to the maintenance of good order and propriety. With this early custom, however, the phase of drunkenness seldom manifesting itself, was less common and less reprehensible—viewed in the light of its effect upon the victims of indulgences—than at present. Then, the choice liquors of the day were found in almost every sideboard or cupboard, the presence of which was deemed and observed as the only medium through which a visitor could be received into good society, according to the accepted interpretation of the times. This method of interpretation was only modified by the agitation consequent upon the abuse of the liberty under the privileges of which the frequent use of intoxicants obtained. Moral suasion, so called, embodied the chief element of the agitation and was calculated to induce a recognition of the question in comparison with the moral obligations of each individual to every other with whom he or she might come in contact in the drama of life. At first, the agitators consisted of those persons in whom the moral idea predominated, whose stock in trade was the reprehensible feature of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, without considering the matter in any other light than as a violation of the moral law. These agitators often acquired notoriety as religious zealots, self-constituted committees charged with the important function of assisting in the reconstruction of individual and public economy. In many instances, these functions were faithfully performed with results worthy of the effort expended; in others, however, the influence for good was scarcely perceptible, and, among others, upon whom these influences were brought to bear, persons not given to the recognition of the rights of others as paramount to their own, the effect was not unfrequently to induce greater excesses as an exhibition of stubbornness in the maintenance of the boasted privilege of "personal liberty" to do as he pleased. Persons of this latter sort were not unfrequently met with in the earlier periods; even at the present day, like examples are found who lose their personal liberty in their disabiltiy to exercise even the right to be sober.

At a later period the representatives of religious organizations were clothed with the prerogative of presenting in the name of the church, the arguments illustrative of the religious views of temperance and of forming societies for the more effective promulgation of the doctrines of moral reform, temperance being made a specialty. Some of the church organizations sanctioned and even encouraged the formation of temperance societies as auxiliaries, instrumentalities for the inducement to membership in the church itself. All these agencies and others were brought into requisition in furthering these legitimate objects of reform, and unitedly they produced a change in public opinion concerning the great questions in issue.

The "Washingtonian" movement was, perhaps, the first regularly organized effort designed to suppress the use of intoxicants as a beverage, even temperately, claiming that indulgence even to a limited extent was dangerous, especially to those whose appetite had a craving for such excitants which, when gratified, exercised an unyielding control over the victim, notwithstanding the dictates of a mature judgment to the contrary. These organizations spread over the entire community and became a mighty power in the land, in the face of the most formidable opposition. Through its agency a great reform was wrought and the public mind was thoroughly imbued with the spirit that actuated the movement. Leading men and women made common cause with the prime movers, and by example and influence exerting themselves to their utmost in the interest of sobriety. Societies were organized in town and country. Lecturers were in the field cultivating all available ground and accomplished much, oftentimes availing themselves of the confessions of the "reformed" as an argument too potent to be gainsaid. The "reformed," also, were made valuable auxiliaries in inducing others far gone in intemperance, by a comparison of experiences in the sin with the means of reformation and the beneficial results of total abstinence. The existence of branches of this society in Delaware County is a well-remembered fact, but the records of their operations and the active agents engaged in them cannot now be accurately recalled. This movement had its origin at Baltimore, Md., and was the outgrowth of the labors of Dr. George B. Cheever, of Salem, Mass., and others, designed to concentrate effort for the common good of all,—indulging their appetites in strong drink. The following details are copied from "Our First Century," and give a fair and accurate outline of the circumstances incident to the organization of this first temperance society or order:

"It appears that six individuals, who were in the habit of associating together, were seated, as usual, on Friday evening, April 2, 1840, in Chase's tavern, in Liberty street, Baltimore, where they were accustomed to meet almost every evening, for the purpose of enjoying mutually all the benefits and conveniences which that establishment and each other's society could possibly afford. These were William K. Mitchell, tailor; John F. Hoss, carpenter; David Anderson, blacksmith; George Steers, blacksmith; James McCurley, coach-maker, and Archibald Campbell silver-plater. A clergyman, who was preaching in the city at that time, had given public notice that on that evening he would deliver a discourse on the subject of temperance. Upon this lecture, the conversation of the six comrades presently turned; whereupon it was agreed that four of them should go and hear it and report accordingly. So, after the sermon, they returned and conversed on its merits for some time, when one of the company remarked: 'After all, temperance is a good thing.' 'Oh,' said the host, 'they are all a parcel of hypocrites.' 'Oh, yes,' replied McCurley, 'I'll be bound for you, its your interest to cry them down, anyhow. I tell you what, boys, let's have a society and make Bill Mitchell President.' 'Agreed,' cried they. The idea seemed to take wonderfully, and the more they talked and laughed over the idea, the more they were pleased with it. After parting that night, they did not all meet again until Sunday, then they took a stroll, and, between walking and treating, they managed to arrange the whole matter to their entire satisfaction. It is agreed that one of them should draw up a pledge, and that the whole party should sign it the next day. Accordingly, on Monday morning, Mitchell wrote the following pledge: 'We, whose names are annexed, desirous of forming a society for our mutual benefit, and to guard against a pernicious practice which is injurious to our health, standing and families, do pledge ourselves as gentlemen, that we will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider.'

"He went with this, about 9 o'clock, to Anderson's house, and found him still in bed, sick from the effects of his Sunday adventures. He arose, however, dressed himself, and, after hearing the pledge read, went down to his shop with his friends for pen and ink, and there did himself the honor of being the first man to sign. After obtaining the names of the remaining four, the worthy President finished this noble achievement by adding his own. On the evening of that day, they met at the residence of one of their number and duly formed themselves into a society, with the usual officers. Little did these six associates know of the fame and achievements they were molding. Having thus got under way, they next turned their attention to obtaining members and devising means to defray the expenses of their meetings; it was therefore agreed that each man should bring a man and that every one should pay 25 cents upon becoming a member, and twelve and a half cents monthly thereafter. The next debate was as to the name they should give to their society. A number were proposed, among them that of Jefferson, when it was finally agreed that the President and Secretary should be a committee to draft a constitution and select a name. This they did, giving to the association the name of 'Washington Temperance Society,' in honor of the father of his country, and were subsequently known as Washingtonians.

"Great and wonderful were the results destined to flow from the 'Washington Temperance Society,' thus started by those six inebriates in the city of Baltimore. At their second meeting, they had two new members, but in a comparatively short time the society increased so much that it became a question how they could employ their time so as to make their meetings interesting. The President thereupon suggested that each member should rise in his place and give his experience, and by way of commencement, he arose and told what he had passed through in the last fifteen years, and the advantages he had derived from signing the total abstinence pledge. This was the origin of that most popular and efficient method which the Washingtonian society and all its auxiliaries adopted for giving interest and effect to their gatherings. Signers were thus obtained, and the attention of the public was attracted, so that a class was reached which otherwise might not have been affected by the labors of those other good men who had for so many years been engaged in promoting temperance in a different way.

"By Christmas, in 1840, the reform had become so popular that thousands had flocked to its standard, and enrolled themselves as the friends of temperance. The wave had swept onward and tidings of the great reformation reached distant cities. On invitation from New York for a delegation of five men to hold experience meetings every day for one week in that city, Messrs. Hawkins, Pollard, Shaw, Casey and Mitchell proceeded to that place, and there held the first Washingtonian Missionary meeting ever known in the United States. It was a type of that success which was to accompany the new system in behalf of temperance, for, during each of the speeches, multitudes came forward and signed the pledge, and, taken together, such a scene had never before been witnessed in New York. But the most powerful among all the advocates of Washingtonian reform was Mr. John H. W. Hawkins, who rose from the very gutter of drunkenness to the rostrom of impassioned eloquence in advocacy of reform and with prodigious success. The peculiar circumstances of his history had an almost overpowering effect on his own feelings whenever he spoke, and his audiences listened now breathlessly, and anon with uncontrollable demonstrations of enthusiasm. He was a man of plain, good, common sense, with a peculiar sincerity about him, and an easy way of working up his hearers to a state of sympathy with him. He would at one time assume the melting mood and picture the scenes of a drunkard's home—and that home his own—and the fountains of generous feelings in many hearts gushed forth in tears; and again, in a moment, as he related some ludicrous story, those tearful eyes glistened with delight, sighs changed to hearty shouts, and long faces were convulsed with broad grins and glorious smiles. Drunkards and outcasts of the worst type that swarm in the festering purlieus and penetralia of New York, were reclaimed, and such was the overwhelming power of the movement that, finally, immense meetings were held in the park. In Boston, too, the old cradle of liberty rocked with tumultuous enthusiasm for independence from the tyrant of strong drink."*

The popularity of this new organization, as shown by the influence exerted by it in checking the progress of the current of intemperance, so disastrous to life and life's purposes, in the cities of the East, having traversed the vast field there presented, and lifted thousands from the slough of degradation into which the habitual use of alcoholic beverages that drown them, gradually moved Westward conquering and to conquer. The first introduction of the order into this portion of Indiana, was about the year 1843, some three years or more subsequent to its most auspicious commencement in the Monumental City. Here, as elsewhere, its introduction was hailed by the friends of good order and reform with heartfelt satisfaction; by those, however, who from fear of being deprived of the freedom guaranteed by the great charter of American liberty, marshaled themselves into the ranks of the drunken and dissolute of society—with defiant sneers or silent indifferences. Notwithstanding some of these adverse manifestations, the meetings were well attended and the number who signed the prescribed pledge on their own behalf and for the benefit of others was great compared with the aggregate of our population. The societies organized here continued to flourish, exerting an influence for good for a number of years, the effects of which are observable in the manners and characteristics of our people to-day. Though the societies so formed, in the course of time through a want of the vitalizing energy consequent upon continued success, disbanded, yet the spirit of the teachings remained, and the good results obtained continued also—tangible evidences that the work had not been in vain—monuments marking the former existence of a movement destined to humanize mankind.

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*First Century, pp. 39[illegible]-398.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The work thus forwarded by the molding hands of the Washingtonians, constituted a safe foundation of an order possessing less of the public promiscuous enthusiasm characterizing the earlier organization, but promising and foreshadowing a working system not subject to the gaze of the outer world, with secrets behind the vail of the most attractive significance, beautiful symbology, representing the prime virtues, "love, purity and fidelity." The beneficent order was known as the Sons of Temperance. It was a legitimate outgrowth of the Washingtonian system, preserving most or all of its attractive features, omitting those not well received and adding new ones calculated to interest, instruct and sustain the members; while cultivating temperance as the cardinal element, embellishing the ceremonies with the chaste and elegant lessons of Christian duty and obligations. A brief reference to the date and circumstances of its origin and development will not be out of place in this connection. Touching this matter, we copy the following from the report of Luke Hassert, Grand Scribe of the National Division of the order, prepared and submitted by him, pursuant to a resolution of that body, on the 17th of June, 1844:

"On the 29th of September, 1842, sixteen persons engaged in the temperance cause, believing that an institution was called for, based upon the strictest virtue, morality and sobriety, affording mutual aid in seasons of sickness and distress, met at Teetotaller's Hall, 71 Division street, New York, and organized the order of the Sons of Temperance, adopted a constitution, and took other preliminary measures to commence active operation. So well pleased were they with the plan proposed, that they entered into it with an ardor seldom witnessed.

"The constitution and principles were extensively circulated through the country, by means of the *Organ* (a newspaper devoted to the good cause of temperance) and an application for a charter to open a division in the city of Newark, N. J., was received ere our order was a month old. As there was not a sufficient number of brothers legally constituted to form the Grand Division, and as the power to grant charters and perform other functions appertaining to that body was called for, New York Division No. 1 (the original, and at that time the only Division of the order) appointed a delegation, consisting of Daniel H. Sands, E. L. Snow, John W. Oliver, James Bale, Thomas Edgerley, Evan Griffith and Francis W. Wolfe, to act as a Grand Division pro tem. Thus constituted, that body went into operation December 10, 1842, on which occasion the charter for Newark Division No. 1, of New Jersey, was granted; and, on the 15th of the same month, the division was instituted by the grand officers. On December 15, a charter was granted for Union Division No. 2, and, on the 30th, a charter for Friendship Division No. 3, both of New York City.

"These being now the constitutional number of patriarchs and associates to form the Grand Division proper, January 9, 1843, the organization existing under the resolution of New York Division No. 1, above referred to was dissolved, and the Grand Division of the State of New York duly organized. The following were the officers elected: Daniel H. Sands, G. W. P.; John P. Joralemon, G. W. A.; John W. Oliver, G. Scribe; Alexander Young, G. T.; Evan Griffith, G. Chaplain; A. L. West, G. Conductor; William Tate, G. Sentinel." From January 9, 1843, to January 8, 1844, twenty-eight other divisions were instituted in, and in the vicinity of the city of New York. At that date, the Grand Division of the State of New Jersey was chartered by the Grand Division of New York, acting as the grand fountain head of the United States, and was regularly instituted by the grand officers on the 25th. Between that time and the 17th of June, 1844, thirty-seven other charters were granted, including those for grand divisions in the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. At the date last named, the Grand Division of the United States was instituted, holding its session in the hall of the Grand Division of the State of New York, in the city of New York.

On the 11th of May, 1845, under the authority of the National Division, P G. W. P. White, of Pennsylvania, organized the Grand Division of the State of Ohio, from which body the following subordinate divisions: Indiana, No. 1; Wayne, No. 2; Clark, No. 3; Crystal Fount, No. 4; Unity, No. 6; Fayette, No. 7; Madison, No. 8, and Washington, No. 10, in the State of Indiana, received charters empowering them to work. These charters were granted to those Indiana subordinate divisions in the winter of 1845–46.

The representatives of these eight divisions, working under the aforesaid authority, met at the town of Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., on the 2d of May, 1846, at which time, J. C. Vaughn, G. W. P., of Ohio, vested with the power as Deputy Most Worthy Patriarch, organized the Grand Division of the State of Indiana. The following were the Grand Officers elected and installed on that occasion: E. H. Barry, G. W. P.; John Pritchell, G. W. A.; J. R. Goodwin, G. Scribe; William B. Smith, G. T.; James A. Nelson, G. Conductor; Anselm Butler, G. Sentinel. Among the proceedings supplemental to the organization of the Grand Division of Indiana, was the granting of a charter to Muncie Division, No. 12, at Muncie, with Samuel W. Harlan, Worthy Patriarch. This division was organized shortly afterward in the court house. Among the early workers in this new order, we find the names of Samuel W. Harlan, Thomas S. Neely, Warren H. Withers, J. S. Ferris, A. F. Estabrook, E. G. Keasby and many others, active and efficient laborers in the temperance cause, whose names are not now at command. From a conversation with Mr. Neely on this subject, the following is gleaned: He says: "Mr. Warren H. Withers was the most active member of the order here, if not indeed the prime mover in the institution of the division at this place. We fought every application presented to the County Commissioners for liscense to sell intoxicating liquors, and endeavored to cause the Legislature to absolutely restrict the traffic, if not prohibit it. In the first instance we were more than ordinarily successful, confining the sale of liquors to very narrow limits. Our general endeavor was to raise the standard of morals in our little town. The result of our good work, the Lord be praised, is everywhere seen. Our division continued to hold its meetings in the court house for a number of years subsequent to its organization. How many, I don't remember; but finally we moved to a building, I think, on the site of Linn's shoe-store, where we remained until the division surrendered its charter and disbanded. The organization in its time enrolled among its members a very large proportion of the best people of the town, all of whom worked zealously in the cause, exerting every energy and influencing every action tending to throttle the demon of intemperance, and despoil his efforts to degrade mankind." At the fifth quarterly session of the Grand Division, held on the 10th of April, 1847, the Grand Worthy Patriarch reported concerning Muncie Division No. 12, as follows: "Brother Neely, under date of February 17, says: 'This division stands just where it did when I last saw you at Indianapolis. The reason why we do not prosper is this: One of the leading members of our division went into partnership with a man in a mill and still-house, and withdrew from the order. Two others violated the pledge and had to be expelled. We are getting along harmoniously internally.' But, under the date of March 30, he writes: 'We are getting along at this time as well as we could expect. I think we have surmounted all difficulties. In the four weeks, we have initiated eight persons. Every thing is going along pleasantly, and the brethren are in good spirits.'" The division quarterly report at that date, gave the membership at forty-two.

In 1848, the clause in the pledge prohibiting the use of cider as a beverage, became a source of contention, some claiming that the use of sweet cider was no violation, while others in full conformity with the rulings and decisions on the subject, maintained that the use in any form or any state as a beverage, was a violation of the obligation. Under the circumstances, some of the members feeling that the point was too finely drawn, and that their sensitiveness on the subject would not permit them to remain, withdrew from the order. The effect at first was somewhat contagious, several of the brethren withdrawing in consequence. Mature consideration, however, convinced the division of the propriety of the entire prohibition of all inducements to the use of intoxicants, and in the end profited by the experience. The returns from the quarter ending March 31, 1849, shows that four have been initiated, no withdrawals, suspensions, expulsions or violations of the pledge during that period, and a total membership of fifty-five; J. S. Ferris, Worthy Patriarch. For a few years subsequent to the organization of this division, it prospered, representing the active element of society on the temperance question. In the course of time, however, the interest began to wane, the meetings were sparsely attended, finally dissensions arose, and the order having apparently outlived its era of usefulness in this locality, succumbed to the inevitable, and Muncie Division, No. 12, disbanded. Interest in the temperance movement on the part of its friends, representing the best class of our citizens, continued with little abatement.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

An outgrowth of the general agitation on the subject of temperance throughout the State about this period, was the passage of a law entitled: "An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, except in the cases therein named, and to repeal all former acts inconsistent therewith, and for the suppression of intemperance." Approved, February 16, 1855. The important features of this law was well expressed in the following selection from the fourth section of the act: "The County Commissioners of each county may give to any person, who shall apply in writing therefor, authority to manufacture spirituous and intoxicating liquors at such places within the county as the Commissioners may designate, and to sell the same at such places only, in any quantity, to the duly authorized agents of the several counties of this State. Such authority shall not continue more than one year from the date thereof, and may at any time be revoked by the Commissioners. But all persons engaged in the manufacture of such liquors at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled, as a matter of right, to such authority from the County Commissioners, to manufacture upon the terms in this section provided, which shall be renewed from year to year, so long as such manufacturer shall not violate any provision of this act; but, in case such manufacturer shall be convicted of any such violation, his authority shall cease and shall not be renewed. Before the Commissioners grant such authority, the applicant shall file his bond with the Auditor of the county, with two good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, in a penalty not less than $1,000, nor more than $6,000, payable to the State of Indiana, conditioned that the applicant will not, at any time during the year next following, in any manner or degree, violate the provisions of any law of this State touching the manufacture or sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor. * * * * And every act of the applicant in selling any spirituous or intoxicating liquor to any person other than a duly authorized county agent, shall subject the applicant to prosecution in the same manner as if he had no authority from the Commissioners to manufacture or sell."

Section 5 provides that "the County Commissioners, at any meeting of their board, may appoint some suitable person or persons as agent or agents of the county for the purchase of pure and unadulterated spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and for the sale thereof, within said county, for medicinal, chemical and mechanical uses only, and pure wine for sacramental use; and the Commissioners may remove any such agent at pleasure, and, if necessary, appoint another in his stead. Not more than two such agents shall be appointed in any one township, unless the township contain over ten thousand inhabitants, in which case the Commissioners may appoint two agents for each ten thousand inhabitants, and one for each five thousand over such ten thousand inhabitants. * * * * * Every agent shall hold his office one year, unless sooner removed; he shall sell such liquor only in one place to be designated by the Commissioners, and, on the purchase and sale of such liquor, he shall conform to the rules prescribed by the Commissioners not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. He shall keep an account of all his purchases and sales; the date, quantity, kind and price of the liquor, and the name of the person of whom purchased; and the date, quantity, price, kind of liquor of each sale, and the name of the purchaser. Such account shall be kept in fair, legible writing, in a book purchased for the purpose; and shall at all times be open to public inspection. He shall exhibit his book of entries to the County Commissioners whenever required by them at any of their meetings, and he shall report to them, under oath, every three months, the price, quantity and kinds of liquor of his purchases and sales; and, in his report, he shall specify the number of sales, and the intended use of each sale as stated by the purchaser, and the amount he has remaining on hand at the end of each three months." As such agent, he was entitled to sell to the following persons and no others: "1st. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, and an inhabitant of the county in which such liquor is sold, or of a township or city adjoining said county; provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for some one of the purposes in the preceding section named, and not to be sold, disposed of, or given away, or to be used on the premises; or, 2d—To any persons authorized to sell such lqiuor as in the last section provided."

Under and pursuant to the provisions of this law, the Commissioners of Delaware County at their special June session, 1855, appointed Thomas and William Lewis agents to sell liquors in Selma, for the term of one year; William H. Stewart, agent for Muncie; Alfred Kilgore, agent for Yorktown, each for one year. Each of these agents furnished the necessary bonds. At the regular September session of the year, William Miller was appointed agent for the sale of liquor at his house, in Harrison Township, for a like period with those previously appointed. Allen Benadum, also, was appointed agent for Center Township, in the place of William H. Stewart, who had previously resigned.

William Lewis & Co., agents appointed for Selma, in Liberty Township, submitted at the special September session, 1855, the following report in compliance with the provisions of that law:

June 25,	2½ gallons alcohol, of W. & T. Lewis	$2	07½
June 25,	3¼ gallons M. wine, of W. & T. Lewis	3	57½
June 25,	1½ gallons Port wine, of W. & T. Lewis	2	06
June 30,	⅛ cask, 22 gal. brandy, of Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	99	00
June 30,	½ bbl. 20 gal. Port wine, of Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	51	25
June 39,	½ bbl. 2) gal. Madeira wine, Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.	61	25
June 30,	½ bbl. 17½ gal. alcohol of Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	11	90
June 30,	bbl. 40 gal. whisky, of Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	12	88
June 30,	keg 10 gal. rye whisky, Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	6	00
	Drayage		40
	3 Fawcets, of Patterson & Sample		75
Aug. 14,	1 bbl. whisky, of Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	13	65
Aug. 14,	1 doz. rye whisky, of Allen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	20	75
	Drayage		40
	Paid freight on above	4	48
Sept. 8,	1 bbl. 40½ gal. whisky	14	17
Sept. 8,	1 bbl. 40 gal. rye whisky	20	00
	Drayage		40
	Freight	4	48
	Total	$336	58

The following is the amount purchased, amount sold, and amount on hand: Alcohol—20 gallons; sold, 6 gallons, ½ pint and ½ gill; on hand, 13 gallons, 29½ gills. Malaga wine—3 gallons, 1 quart; sold, 2 gallons, 3 quarts; on hand, 2 quarts. Port wine—21½ gallons; sold, 2½ gallons; on hand, 19 gallons. Brandy—22 gallons; sold, 5¾ gallons; on hand, 18¼ gallons Madeira wine—20 gallons; sold, ⅔ gallons; on hand, 19⅓ gallons. C. whisky—119½ gallons; sold, 79 gallons; on hand, 40½ gallons. Rye whisky—91½ gallons; sold, 47 gallons; on hand, 44½ gallons.

The report was received and approved, when the board allowed Messrs. William Lewis & Co. $40 as agents to that date, and $336.58 for liquors purchased by them, out of the receipts of the agency then in the treasury.

Alfred Kilgore, from Yorktown, at the same session made a similar report, which, being accepted and approved by the board, he was allowed $32 for his services, and $438.67 for liquors purchased. William H. Stewart, agent for Center Township, also reported and was allowed $65 for his services.

At the December session, 1855, Messrs. T. & William Lewis, agents, were allowed $28,62 for services rendered during the preceding quarter. William Miller, agent for Harrison Township, made a report of his proceedings for the quarter just ended, of which the following is an abstract:

Whisky, 81¼ gallons, at a cost of	$27 79
Drayage and freight	7 47
Total	$35 26

Sold 68 gallons, 1 quart, 1 pint, 1 gill, for $41.79. Whole number of sales, 107, all for medical purposes except sale No 3, partly for medical and partly for mechanical purposes; sale No. 55, for mechanical purposes and also No. 106 for the same purpose. Amount on hand, none; leakage, twelve gallons and three gills. Inasmuch as he used his own fund, no order is allowed and he is granted the profits thereon." During the same session, Messrs. William and Thomas Lewis, agents for Liberty Township, resigned. Alfred Kilgore, agent for Mount Pleasant Township, filed his report, which, being examined, was approved and accepted, and he was allowed $30 for his services. Allen Benadum, agent for Center Township, made his quarterly report which was accepted and he was allowed $75 for his services to date. Again, at the March session, 1856, William Miller, agent for Harrison Township, made report of his transactions for the preceding three months, commencing December 4, 1855, and ending March 5, 1856, as follows:

Number of purchases, *one.*	
40 gallons and 2 quarts of whisky, @ 33c. per gal	$13 37
Drayage and freight	4 25
Total	$17 62

Number of sales, 74; all for medical purposes except sale 174, which was for mechanical purposes. Amount sold, 43 gallons, 1½ pints, $28.09; on hand, none. Claim for services, $11.47. He resigned, and his resignation was accepted.

The foregoing items and reports embrace the major part of the working system, under the provision of the law above cited.

WESTERN CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This auxiliary to the temperance movement in Delaware County, was organized during the last week in April, 1875, by Mrs. Julia A. Aveline, of Fort Wayne; Mrs. Dr. Harvey and Mrs. Noe, of Indianapolis. The District Vice President, Mary H. Rogers. On Thursday forenoon, a committee on county organization, previously appointed, made the following report of Township Vice Presidents: Washington Township, William Woodring; Harrison, N. J. Morgan; Mount Pleasant, W. H. Fertich; Salem, Michael Paul; Union, P. Keplinger; Center, T. H. Roberts; Hamilton, John Minton; Monroe, William Ross; Niles, Benjamin F. Smith; Delaware, H. J. Lockhart; Liberty, Mrs. E. Graham; Perry, Z. W. Cecil.

The sphere of this organization, it will be seen, was the combination of the township with the county effort by popularizing the working method, so as to reach those classes of society not otherwise so readily affected in behalf of sobriety and good order. Without records the proceedings had from time to time in extending the influence designed to be exerted, we have been unable to give further details of what has been accomplished in this department of the work.

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT.

Among the most popular and perhaps the most effective results following from the operations of the "Christian Temperance Union," that known as the "Murphy Movement" is entitled to take rank with the most important that have been presented for the consideration of the masses of society as this time constituted. An excellent presentation of the facts incidental to the introduction of this organization among our people, is found in the following extracts from the report of the President of the Christian Temperance Union of Delaware County, published in the Muncie *Times* of December 27, 1877:

"The Murphy movement was inaugurated in the city of Muncie and Delaware County, by a few individuals, in fact, the initiatory step was taken in the Good Templar's Lodge-room, where a committee was appointed to invite the Timmony brothers, who were then at Union City, to visit Muncie and hold a series of meetings. The committee, however, invited that old veteran in the temperance cause. Col. John W. Ray, of Indianapolis, who came and started the 'Red Ribbon' movement on the evening of the 16th of May last. About two hundred signed the Red Ribbon pledge upon that occasion. The next evening, by a unanimous vote, the Murphy pledge was substituted, and the Murphy movement as it was then and is still known, was vigorously set in motion. * * * After a series of nightly meetings continuing near three weeks, it was deemed advisable to establish a permanent organization. This organization was effected Friday evening, June 1, by the adoption of the constitution of the National Christian Temperance Union, and the election of permanent officers. At the time your present officers were elected, the number of members in the city was, in round numbers, 1,800 Meetings had been held at Cowan's Station, Yorktown, Mount Zion and West Chapel, aggregating about four hundred more members. Since the permanent organization, meetings have been held at New Burlington, Eaton, Wheeling, Selma and Daleville, at all of which places unions have been formed, and, as far as known, a large increase of numbers has been made to the original number. The aggregate number enrolled at the original meetings at these places, was a little rising of 500. Prof. James Montgomery held several meetings at a schoolhouse in Mount Pleasant Township, known as Mount Nebo, and enrolled over one hundred pledged members. The membership in the city at this time is 2,310, and about three thousand eight hundred in the county. * * * * * For the receipts and expenditures of the union, you are respectfully referred to the report of your Treasurer. Receipts, $123.40; expenditures, $123.40.

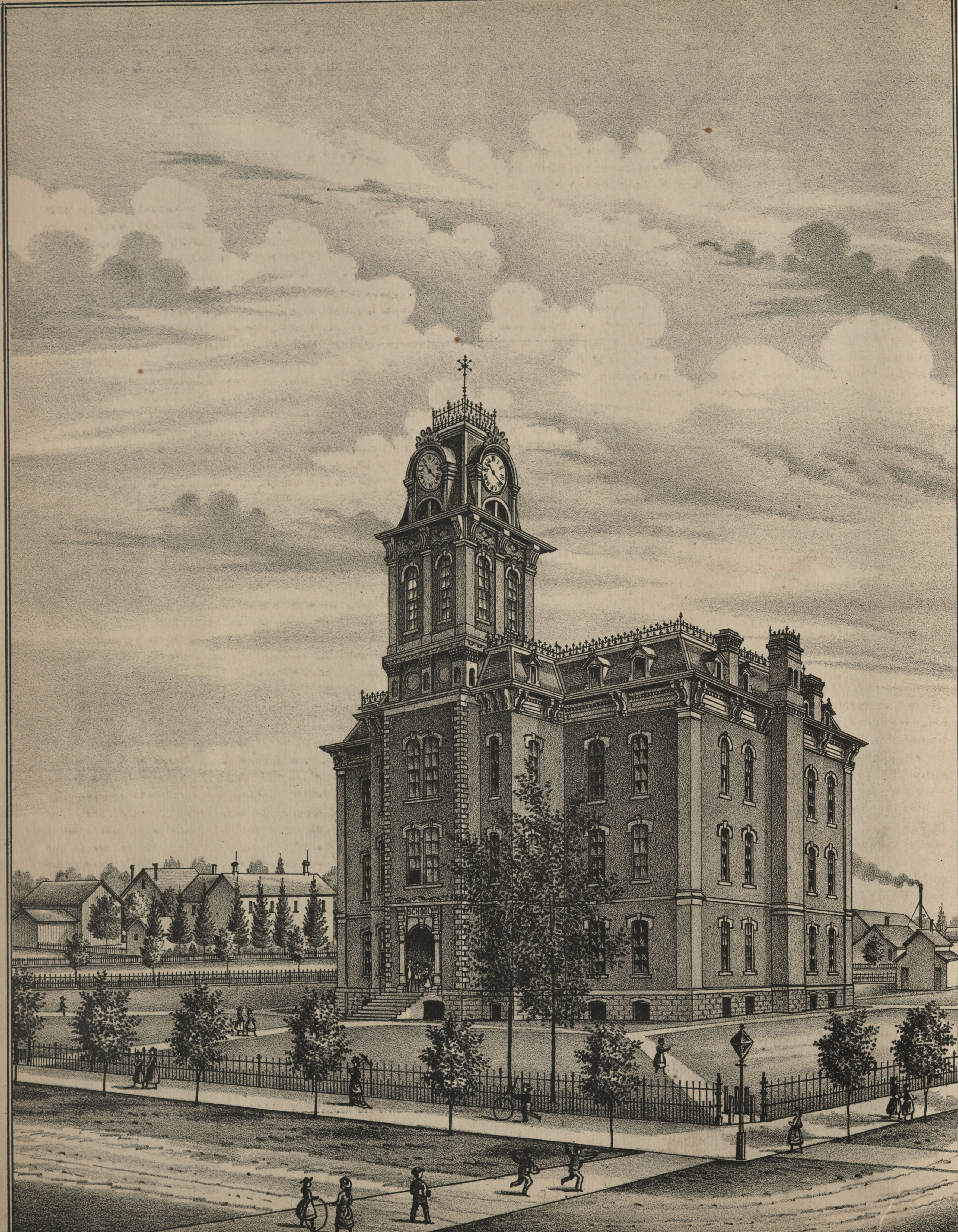
"In the month of August, a committee, with Judge March as Chairman, was appointed to mature and submit a basis for the establishment of a 'Holly-Tree Inn,' or reading-room for the use and benefit of the young members of the union and the public generally. * * * * *

"As a matter of reflection for temperance people and tax-payers, also, a few figures showing the number of saloons in Delaware County; the number of convicts in the State prison; the cost of criminal prosecution, and the amount paid for the support of paupers during the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, may not be amiss. On the 1st of January, 1873, there were four saloons in the county and five convicts in the State prison The amount paid for criminal prosecutions during the year was $1,166.80, and for the support of paupers, $5,183.58. On the 1st day of July, 1874, there were fifteen saloons; convicts in the penitentiary, seven; paid for criminal prosecution, $1,169.04; paid for support of paupers, $6,239.03. On the 1st of July, 1876, there were five saloons; convicts in the penitentiary, six; cost of criminal prosecutions, $2,475.32; paid for support of paupers, $6,217.14.

"The greatest cost for prosecution of criminals was in 1876, which we conceive was the legitimate harvest of the seed sown by the eleven saloons of 1875. In 1873, when there were four saloons, the seed sown by them produced a crop of criminal prosecutions that cost but $929.15, showing most clearly that the greater the number of saloons, the greater will be the number of criminals and the cost of criminal prosecutions."

At a meeting of the union Sunday afternoon, December 17, 1877, the committee on by-laws, submitted a report which was adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: D. R. Pershing, President; T. J. Sample, D. V. Buchanan, Vice Presidents; Walter L. Davis, Secretary; L. A. Kirkwood and B. B. Allen, Assistants; J. T. Wills, Special; Lloyd Wilcoxon, Treasurer; William Lynn, Chorister; Miss Isadore Moorehouse and A. W. Clancy, Assistants, Thomas Brelsford, J. T. Wills, George Feathers, James Mitchell, John Ludlow, L. T. Wilson, Theodore Walling, Mrs. C. W. Moore and Miss Ida Elliot, Executive Committee.

The "Holly-Tree Inn," to which reference was made in the report of the President of the Christian Temperance Union, in a preceding paragraph, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to the purposes for which it was intended, on Tuesday evening February 26, 1878, at 7:30 o'clock. D. R. Pershing made the opening address defining the utility of the organization the sphere of its operations and an outline of the steps leading to its institution as a part of the effective machinery of the temperance movement.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MUNCIE, IND.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

In 1861, an organization of the order of Good Templars was effected by Mrs. Amanda Way, D. G. W. C. T., of Winchester, Ind. The organization was perfected in the court house in this place, and readily acquired popularity among the masses, many of fhe leading citizens becoming prominent members, active in extending its influence among the people in anticipation of the good effects upon society at large. Among those most active in the movement were Dr. Budd, Job Swain, David Case, Mrs. D. Hathaway, William Lynn, Mrs. A. M. Klein, David Cason and William Jackson. Its influence was fully to the expectations of its warmest advocates, continuing to be a power in the land for the maintenance of good order, by keeping in subjection the promoters of intemperance and disorder. Thus it continued on the even tenor of its way for a period of about ten years, when the confidence inspired by its presence and example began to wane, and, in an opportune moment, the organization ceased to exist. During the period of its prosperity, an excellent organ had been purchased as a promoter of harmony by the agency of the music it imparted. This instrument, when the order disbanded, was presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church, Florence Chapel, in Anthonytown, this county, and subsequently, when the house of worship of that society was destroyed by fire, something more than a year ago, it was consumed in the common conflagration. The specific name of this society was the "Broad-Ax Temperance Lodge," so named after a prominent lecturer who had come here about the time the lodge was founded, and delivered a series of very popular and effective lectures on the subject. This lecturer, from the peculiarities of his method in treating the subject of intemperance, and the violations of law incident to its indulgences, received the significant cognomen of "Broad-Ax." For many years the lodge maintained a distinguished reputation in the sphere of its operations. In 1872, about the time the lodge was overtaken by an indisposition to longer labor with combined effort in the chosen cause, its meetings were held in the court house.

The present order of Good Templers was organized in Simpson Chapel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the 15th of October, 1875. The prime mover in this new organization was Frederick W. Heath, who circulated a petition and secured the necessary signers and subscriptions to secure the re-estabishment of the order in this city. He labored indefatigably and successfully, as the institution of the new lodge referred to fully attests. Their places of meeting continued for a time to be in the church, from which place it was moved to the old I. O. O. F. hall. Here they continued to meet until March, 1879, when, having secured the excellent hall in the opera house, they moved to and have since occupied those premises.

The following are the present officers: W. F. McIlvain, W. C. T.; F. Carpenter, W. V. T.; George Ludlow, W. S.; Kate Powers, W. C. T.; Marion Snyder, W. M.; Rosa Miller, W. I. G.; Maggie Cray, W. R. H. S.; Frank Carpenter, W. A. S.; P. S. Snyder, W. T.; George Feathers, W. F. S.; Addie Snyder, W. D. M.; Harry Crosfield, W. O. G. Report for the quarter ending July 31, 1880: Number of members at date of last report, 90; initiated, 19; admitted by card, 1; re-instated, 2; total, 112. Suspended for non-payment, 20; deaths, 1; total, 21. Whole number of members, 91; number of male members, 54; female members, 36; ministers, 1. Receipts from initiations, $11.40; from degrees conferred, 25 cents; from quarterly dues, $19.50; from other sources, 20 cents; total, $31.35. Total amount in the treasury, $87.20.

From the time when the agitation of the temperance question in this locality began first to elicit public attention, through the various agencies that have been appropriated from time to time, at no period in the history of the movement were there indications that the agitation was not productive of good. True, at some times, an apparent recoil from injudicious or over-action has tended to induce discouragement. These phases, however, were always followed by exhibitions of renewed energy on the part of the more zealous advocates, which never failed to secure vantage ground to the friends of reform. Upon the whole the society of Muncie has been and is greatly advantaged by the reformatory influence pervading its atmosphere. Whatever, therefore, may be said of the insignificance of the temperance movement, the casual observer cannot fail to see that the status of this model young city, among others of the State, is greatly improved because of the ordeal through which it has passed.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE educational sytem of Muncie was not developed at a very early period. The first school of which we have any very accurate account was taught in a log cabin that originally occupied the site now appropriated by Wysor's Opera House, in the winter of 1829–30, by Henry Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina, who had come here a short time previously from Preble County, Ohio. In this school there were about twenty pupils representing eight families. It was maintained by subscription, the patrons agreeing to and paying so much for each and every scholar. Such was the custom of those days. As a consequence, the schools were not continuous, occupying about three months during the winter, with an occasional summer term. Prior to 1839, this custom prevailed generally, in this locality as elsewhere. From that period until the inauguration of the common-school system in 1853, John Brady, as Treasurer of the Congressional township fund, exercised a somewhat healthy control over the school machinery of the day, designating houses for the purpose and distributing the funds pro rata among the several schools, in part payment of teachers for their services, the funds on hand being insufficient to pay tuition fees in full.

"In 1849, Thomas S. Neely, a native of Pennsylvania, who had been a school examiner in Ohio, called a meeting of the voters of District No. 9 for the purpose of voting a tax for the erection of a schoolhouse. At the appointed time, he, but no other person was present; but, after going around making personal appeals, a sufficient number of voters came to vote the tax of 25 cents on the $100 which was asked. The district not having the needed money or credit, the house could not be built until an additional tax of 37½ cents was collected. With the proceeds of these taxes, a house was erected in the school year of 1851, in which John Dragoo taught a short term of public school. The District Trustees then were Thomas Kirby, John A. Gilbert, and Thomas S. Neely.

"Muncie, for school purposes, was a part of Center Township until 1853. The township board, organized in 1853, consisted of Thomas Kirby, Daniel Jarret, Patrick Justice, Trustees; David T. Haines, Secretary; John Gilbraith, Treasurer. Justice, having moved away, was succeeded by Truitt. At a meeting of the voters of the township, called for the purpose of considering the question of a special school tax, June 4, 1853, the vote for tax was thirty-five against fifty. The friends of the system did not despair. On the petition of Moses Neely and twenty others, the board called another meeting for October 8, of the same year, when the result was, for tax, fifty-six; against, fifty. In the meantime, the board employed Pierre L. Monnis, in the seminary building, and S. A. Haines in the other, to teach a quarter of school at $80 each. These schools closed August 1, 1853. The enrollment in both was 177; average attendance, 118. The school of Mr. Haines had an average attendance of 74. He was followed by Osborn Willson, who taught, in the winter of 1854, a school of fifty-four days, at $1.50 a day, and was required to furnish his own assistant and wood. The school became so filled that it was moved to the Methodist Church. The schoolhouse was sold and the church and another lot bought.

"The Town Board was organized in 1855, with Frederick E. Putnam, President; William F. Jones, Secretary; Edward G. Keasby, Treasurer. These Trustees served for a period of ten years, except one of them, for whom George W. Spilker served a short time at the beginning, and Robert Winton was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Keasby. The first work was to provide adequate school room. Though the need was great, there was opposition to the erection of a two-story house. It was urged by some that the hall and upper floor would occasion too much noise, and that it was not right to put children from the same family and district into separate rooms. The State Superintendent was visited and asked to interfere against the erection of a two-story house. He immediately suggested to the Trustees to build as large and high as they could. The County Seminary was purchased in 1855 for $1,780, in ten installments. The grantor of the seminary lot claimed that the sale was a diversion of a trust, and brought a suit which was not finally decided until 1863. In 1856, the new schoolhouse (the south part of the present Washington building), was ready for use, and in the following winter there was a three-months' free school. The Principals of these schools were A. J. Finch, in the Washington building, and O. S. Howe, in the seminary, who were assisted by Miss Finch and Mary Kurtz. In these and subsequent schools, a singular expedient was adopted for reducing the number of pupils to the extent of the accommodations. When a family was largely represented in school, the younger members were told to go home and remain until there should be more room or the older ones had completed their course.

"The Principals followed in rapid succession. There were H. Clarkson, Charles W. Moore, T. B. Johnson, J. F. Duckwall, Thomas J. Brady, George H. Richardson, P. W. Lewellen, L. W. Emerson, William R. Scudder, E. J. Rice, Levin Schaffer—all in seven years of two schools. There were no public schools in the years 1865 and 1866."

The foregoing, copied from the sketch of Superintendent H. S. McRae, presents a condensed statement of the results of the school system of Muncie, as developed in the early experiences of our educators, and is valuable for the information it contains not elsewhere attainable in so brief a form. In addition to these general facts, however, it is deemed advisable to give more in detail many items of fact essential to a complete and accurate understanding of the subject. In 1859, when the provisions of the act for the management of the common schools of the State had been sufficiently tested to exhibit fully their working features and their adaptedness to the situation, the School Board of the town of Muncie enlightened the public with a detailed report of what had been accomplished. The following is copied from School Record No. 1.

First report of the Board of School Trustees of the town of Muncie, Delaware County, Ind. To the Board of Trustees of said town, Muncie corporation, March 30, 1859.

Town Corporate Trustees:

Gentlemen:—Please accept the following preface to our report:

In the spring of 1855, we formed the corporation without schoolhouse or real estate, with the exception of one lot at Site No. 1, and with it we received notes and cash as set forth at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Exhibit X. In the fall of 1855, we purchased an additional lot, bought some brick, and, in the spring of 1856, commenced the erection of, and since that time have completed and partially furnished, the House No 1, and now present it to you free from debt, except $8.60, not due, at cost as per payments in Exhibit No. 1.

During the summer of 1856, some dissatisfaction appeared in consequence of the new building being erected at the east end of the town. To allay these feelings, we looked for the remedy. We found that E. C. Anthony had bought the seminary property, paid one year's interest, made some repairs, etc., and that he was willing to assign said certificate of sale to us for the benefit of the schools, on our paying him the amount expended. After reflection, we procured said assignment and paid Anthony $94.80 interest for one year, and $25.20 for repairs as seen in Exhibit No 2, in said purchase. We became responsible for the original sale, $1,580, payable in ten equal installments, with interest advanced upon the unpaid amount annually. These payments have all been met, and the repairs, to make it tenable, as seen in said exhibit No. 2, and for ordinary expenses. We present it to you free from debt.

In relation to House No. 2, we would further say that, since we purchased the same, we have been officially notified that G. W. Garst has a suit pending in our court to recover the property from the State, claiming to own the same by virtue of the original donation. Until said suit is adjusted, we have declined making any further improvements or additions to said property. We hope this decision may meet your approval. For further and more detailed account, we refer you to the following report and exhibits with notes and figures of reference:

No. X.

Muncie, March 30, A. D. 1859.

To the Trustees of Muncie Corporation:

Gentlemen—The undersigned, School Trustees for said corporation, would make the following report. We have received into our hands in funds applicable to building purposes, since the organization of the present system, as follows:

1855.		
Oct. 12,	Of Center Township Trustee	$201 95
Oct. 12,	Of note, M. Church	186 87
Oct. 14,	Of J. C. Matthews, Township Treasurer	300 00
1856.		
May 16,	Of J. C. Matthews, Township Treasurer	774 04
Aug. 7,	Of Brick to Huffer	1 50
Aug. 12,	Rent of M. Black, No 2	18 00
Aug. 13,	Brick to L. Smith	1 00
Sept. 8,	A. Cory, sale of old lot, per J. Maddy	100 00
Sept. 15,	A. Cory, sale of old lot, per J. Maddy	100 00
Sept. 19,	A. Cory, sale of old lot, per J. Maddy	50 00
Nov. 10,	A Cory, sale of old lot, per J. Maddy	100 00
1857.		
Mar. 30,	Interest on church note	21 47
May 2,	County Treasurer	698 11
June 5,	Wood sold	1 00
June 20,	Rent, Miss Kirts and Simpson	10 00
Sept. 25,	Wood sold	3 50
Oct. 15,	Rent, Mrs. Gilbert, No. 1	4 50
Dec. 30,	Wood sold	40
1858.		
Jan. 2,	Rent, No. 1	7 00
Jan. 27,	Delinquent tax	6 77
Jan. 27,	Rent, C. W. Moore	5 00
April 19,	County Treasurer	1,092 25
July 15,	Miss Jacks, rent, No. 1	10 00
Nov. 23,	Mrs. Gilberts, rent, No. 1	10 00
Dec. 1,	Delinquent tax, 1857	40 80
1859.		
Feb. 26,	Rent, C. W. Moore, No. 1	17 00
Mar. 7,	Tuition, C. Carter, No. 1	4 00
	Total amount of building funds received	$3,765 16

Out of which the following payments have been made upon the orders of the board, as per number and date, and the persons set forth in the * * * * schedule and for the purposes therein named.

The items of expenditure as referred to above being very voluminous, we give only the aggregate sum disbursed upon eighty separate orders, issued by the board for materials, labor and interest invested in the erection of Schoolhouse No. 1, as follows: Total amount for building purposes for House No. 1, as per exhibit, $2,586.96.

We have made payments for House No. 2, as shown below, and for the purposes set forth. (Items omitted as in No. 1). Total payments for House No. 2, of building funds, as per exhibit, $859.60.

The following exhibit showing the amount paid out for fuel, stationery, janitor's fees, etc., including one or two mixed orders for the use of both houses, such as stove repairs, nails, etc. (Items omitted).

Total amount paid for the above, specified as per Exhibit No. 3, $290 72.

No. A. We have received of Teacher's Funds, since the organization of our board and system as follows:

1856.			
July 7,	Of County Treasurer, Tax Fund	$243 42	
July 7,	Of County Treasurer, Township Fund	57 48	
	Total for 1856		$300 90
1857.			
June 25,	Of County Treasurer, Tax Fund	$322 69	
June 25,	Of County Treasurer, int. on Township Fund	79 95	
	Total for 1857		$402 64
1858.			
Apl. 19,	Of County Treasurer, Tax Fund	$328 24	
Apl. 19,	Of County Treasurer, int. on Township Fund	101 81	
	Total for 1858		$430 05
	Total amount received		$1,133 59

The following exhibits the amount paid to teachers for the different schools in said corporation, under our care, given in aggregate:

Total amount paid for tuition, as per Exibit, $1,121.98.

ABSTRACT.

Whole amount of Building Fund received as per statement		$3,765 16
Expended for House No. 1, as per exhibit	$2,586 96	
Expended for House No. 2, as per exhibit	859 60	
Expended for fuel, salaries and fixtures	290 72	
		$3,737 28
Building Fund on hand		$27 88

Whole amount of Teachers' Fund received—Statement A		$1,133 59
Expended for winter school, 1856–57	$291 98	
Expended for winter school, 1857–58	400 00	
Expended for winter school, 1858–59	430 00	
		1,121 98
Teachers' Fund on hand		$11 61

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed]. FRED E. PUTNAM,
WILLIAM F. JONES,
EDWARD G. KEASBY.
Trustees of Muncie Corporation for Common Schools.

Recorded here by order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Muncie, Delaware County, Ind., May 4, 1859. [School Rec. No. 1, pp. 1 to 10, incl.]

C. E. SHIPLEY, *Clerk of Muncie.*

Afterward, in 1865, when the old town corporation had been superseded by the city government, a new School Board was chosen, consisting of Arthur F. Patterson, John A. Husted and Stacy A. Haines, Trustees. Of this new board the first named was President, J. A. Husted, Treasurer, and Mr. Haines, Secretary. Having entered upon the duties of this office, they made report of the condition of the trust committed to their charge as follows:

Upon examination of the books and papers placed in our hands, we find the following property and effects for general school purposes, viz.: One house and lot designated as School No. 1, in good condition, estimated value, $6,000, and capable of accommodating about three hundred pupils. Also, one house and lot known as the Old Seminary Building. Said house being examined by competent judges, is pronounced wholly unfit for school purposes.

Also, amount of Tuition Fund from predecessor	$2,287 78
Also, amount of Tuition Fund in hands of County Treasurer	1,083 37
Also, amount of Building Fund from predecessor	31 49
Also, amount of Building Fund in hands of County Treasurer.	1,981 24
William F. Jones, indebtedness to Building Fund	65 00
Total funds for all purposes	$5,448 88

And whereas, we find upon examination that according to the last enumeration, there were within the limits of this city about eight hundred children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and that House No. 1 has not the capacity for accommodating but about one-third of the children in said city, and, it appearing to the board impossible to rent suitable rooms for schools, and the means as shown by the foregoing exhibit, being considered sufficient to build suitable houses, provide furniture, apparatus, etc., necessary for a thorough organization and efficient management of said schools—the following action was taken, to wit: That in view of the increasing necessity for an additional schoolhouse or houses, within the city of Muncie, and the consequent increase of expenses necessary to be incurred in the erection thereof, it is ordered by the board that there be levied a special tax of 25 cents on each $100 of taxable property within the city of Muncie, and 50 cents on each poll for the construction, renting or repairing of schoolhouses, providing furniture, school apparatus and fuel therefor, and for the payment of other necessary expenses of the schools; and, that the County Auditor be requested to assess the special tax as above levied, on his tax duplicate for the year 1865, in the manner as specified in Section 13 of an act to provide for a system of common schools, approved March 6, 1865.

On the 19th of June, 1865, J. A. Husted, Treasurer of the board, made a report showing the indebtedness on account of the old seminary building to be $632.00, of which $316.00 with $28.44 interest was then past due. The amount was ordered to be paid. At the same session of the board, the committee before appointed to examine the condition of, and the improvements necessary on, the old building in question, made report giving the opinion that the same could "be repaired and made safe for schools, but at considerable expense." An estimate of these expenses having been made in the meantime, a report was made on the 24th of June following, that, "to make it subservient for school purposes," would cost "the sum of $1,400," and for stoves, furniture and apparatus, the further sum of $600, making the aggregate necessary expenditure $2,000. The project was therefore abandoned, at a subsequent meeting on the 1st of July following, and the removal of the old building determined upon for the purpose of erecting a new one on the same site, No. 2, to be constructed of brick and two stories in height. In the meantime, September 2, Prof. William Richardson was employed to take charge of School No. 1.

On the 6th of February following, John Parry and Peter H. D. Bandey were ordered to prepare plans and specifications for a new building, to be thirty-two feet and six inches wide, sixty five feet long and two stories high, and report the same at the next meeting. These plans and specifications were accordingly reported on the 24th of February, adopted and notice ordered to receive proposals. April 2, 1866, the contract was let to Martin Young, at his proposition of $1,425, and afterward the contract for the stone and brick work was let to John Hamilton, at the rate of $1.70 per perch for stone, and $4.50 per thousand for brick, with an additional $5.50 for excavating for the foundation. In the meantime, while the erection of the new building was in progress, James Truitt, who had been employed by the board for the purpose, on the 28th of July, 1866, reported that, after taking down the old seminary building and paying all attendant expenses, there remained a balance in his hands of $355.21, which was paid over to the board. He reported also, that "about ten thousand of the brick of said building, with the bell, were put in the new building, since erected, and that there yet remained to be disposed of a lot of lumber, and most of the old sash and glass." The board allowed him $45 for his services, being at the rate of $2 per day.

There being an insufficiency of funds in the hands of the board, the Muncie National Bank, on the 10th of August, 1866, loaned the city $5,000, to complete the new school building, No. 2, without interest. For the payment of this loan, the tuition funds, special school funds, as well as funds receivable, were to be deposited for collection with said bank as collaterals.

August 13, Messrs. Dodson & Huff were awarded the contract for plastering the new school building at their bid of $440, and previously Ludlow & Paxon contracted with the board for furnishing desks and seats, preparatory to the commencement of the next school term. About this time an enumeration of the children in the city entitled to attend schools showed the number to be 414 males and 386 females, in all 810.

On the 21st of November, 1866, Martin Young, the contractor, submitted his final estimate for building Schoolhouse No. 2, which was allowed, in the sum of $273, and the building received off his hands. The building now known as the Jefferson School, being completed and ready for occupancy, the board selected and employed the following teachers for the ensuing terms of the free school, commencing on Monday, December 3, 1866. Prof. Charles R. Paine, Suprintendent and teacher of high school; Miss Julia Gilbert, grammar school; Sophia Gilbert, intermediate—all in House No. 1. Thomas Marshall was appointed to take charge of and teach the grammar school in House No. 2; Mrs. Frownfelter, the intermediate, but she resigned because of declining health, and Josephine Gilbert was appointed in her stead; Abraham J. Buckles, the second intermediate, and Miss Kemper in the primary department—all in Building No. 2. The following assistants were also appointed: Miss Morey, in the high school; Miss Sophronia Case, in intermediate and grammar; and Miss Mary Willard, in the primary department—in House No. 1. Miss Louisa Nelson selected for House No 2. John Gard was employed as janitor for both buildings.

On the 23d of February, 1867, the following itemized statement of the cost of Schoolhouse No 2, with all appurtenances thereto:

Draft and specification of building	$18 00
Moving and disposing of old building	151 35
Advertisement for contractors	7 50
Cleaning out well and putting in pump	27 56
Survey to locate schoolhouse	2 00
Brick. 125 thousand, @ $7	875 00
Stone, 57 perch @ $1	57 00
Hauling brick	87 60
Hauling stone	48 35
Door-caps and sills	101 40
Mason work	927 29
Carpenters' work—house	2,943 00
Carpenters' work—necessary	120 00
Carpenters' work—partition fence and benches	57 35
Plastering and blackboards	460 00
Painting and glazing	183 75
Paints, oils and glass	287 69
Castings for seats and ventilators	270 00
Seats, desk and furniture	356 12
Two step-stones	41 27
Vault	73 80
Lightning rods	31 48
Guttering and spouting	49 00
Stoves and pipes	97 00
Excavation and grade	407 00
Fence inclosing lot	150 00
Varnishes, etc	14 48
Total	$7,844 93

The following is the report of the Superintendent, Prof. Paine, for the school term opening December 3, 1866, and closing February 22, 1867:

Number of days in school term	60
Number of teachers employed—male, 3 ; female, 9	12
Average daily compensation male teachers	$2 50
Average daily compensation female teachers	$1 39½
Average daily compensation male teachers, high school	$6 66⅔
Average daily compensation female teachers, high school	$2 00
Number of male pupils enrolled between 6 and 21 years of age	332
Number of female pupils enrolled between 6 ane 21 years of age	300
Whole number of pupils enrolled	632
Average daily attendance for the term	446

Of the whole number in attendance during the term, 609 were studying orthography, 569 reading, 262 writing, 441 arithmetic, 183 geography, 171 English grammar, 5 physiology, 27 history of the United States, 138 object lessons, 42 algebra, 12 natural philosophy, 9 Latin, 7 German, 4 French, and 4 universal history. Whole number of pupils in attendance at School No. 1, 326; average daily attendance, 245½; whole number in attendance School No 2, 306; average daily attendance, 200½.

March 9, 1867, the Treasurer of the board filed his report of its transactions since the organization, June 6, 1865:

TUITION FUND RECEIPTS.

1865.		
June 6,	Received from Treasurer of old Board	$3,371 15
Nov. 6,	Received from County Treasurer	320 92
1866.		
May 22,	Received from County Treasurer	1,441 28
Nov. 13,	Received from County Treasurer	307 37
		$3,950 72

TUITION FUND EXPENDITURES.

1867.		
Feb. 23,	Paid teachers, as per report	1,490 00
	Tuition Fund on hand	$2,460 72

SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND RECEIPTS.

1865.		
May 9,	Received from old Board	$31 49
June 17,	Received from County Treasurer	1,981 14
Nov. 6,	Received from County Treasurer	34 94
1866.		
June 9,	Received from sale of old schoolhouse	379 25
May 22,	Received from County Treasurer	1,999 88
Nov. 3,	Received from County Treasurer	23 97
	Received from loan	4,556 33
	Total receipts Special Fund	$9,007 10

SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND EXPENDITURES.

1865.		
June 15,	Paid W. F. Jones, services Trustee old Board	$90 50
Oct. 7,	Paid Adam Wolfe, for grading Lot No. 1	126 71
Oct. 7,	Paid indebtedness on Lot No. 2	502 56
	Paid expenses on Lot No. 2 and building house	7,742 76
	Paid repairs, Janitor's fees, fuel, etc	544 57
	Total expenditures	$9,007 10

On the 5th of June, 1867, Mr. Paine resigned the superintendency, and Hamilton S. McRae, the present Superintendent of the city schools, was employed to succeed him.

During Mr. Paine's period of service, the free schools continued only sixty days, with private or select schools preceding and following it, under the control of the Superintendent. The board, at its meeting of July 18, 1867, determined to have free schools throughout the entire school year of ten months, and at this time employed Prof. McRae as Superintendent, and Miss Mary Emma Montgomery, as Principal of the high school. The Superintendent, after devoting a half-hour for each hundred pupils in the other schools, was required to discharge the duties of assistant in the high school. Mr. McRae has filled this position ever since his election in 1867.

Owing to the crowded condition of the schools, the board rented the basement of the Universalist Church for a high school room in September, 1867. Prior to this, the north room on the second floor of the Washington building had been occupied for this purpose, and it was after the removal to the church basement that single-seated desks were first introduced. From the high school this plan spread to the other departments, until the old double seats and desks were all disposed of.

The high school had no other assistant until 1874. Mrs. McRae (nee Mary Emma Montgomery), served as Principal of the high school until the close of the school year 1873, and was then absent until April, 1874, during which time Temple H. Dunn and Alonzo D. Mohler served as Principals. At another time (from October, 1875, to April, 1876), Mrs. McRae was again absent, and Samuel D. Luckett served as Principal. Mrs. McRae has occupied this position continuously from that time to the present.

In September of that year, Miss Louise Essick, was employed as teacher of mathematics, and was succeeded in 1875 by Miss Mary Smith. Samuel D. Luckett was elected to the same position in 1876, and Theodore F. Rose succeeded him, serving three months. In 1878, A. F. Schem was elected to succeed Mr. Rose, and teach German, which was introduced upon the petition of Joseph Hummel and others, and made a part of the high school course. Mr. Schem served a year and four months, and was succeeded by John Schurr, the present assistant.

In 1875, Prof. B. F. Peters was employed as special teacher of music for all the schools.

In 1873, the schoolrooms again became overcrowded, and for the accommodation of the school children living south of the railroad, a room was rented in that quarter of the city. Miss Mary A. Young was employed to take charge, and in this room taught the D, C, and B primary grades. She was succeeded by Mrs. Martha I. Ivins (nee Ellis). In January, 1876, the north part of the Jackson School building, embracing two rooms, was opened and the three grades previously mentioned were transferred to the room on the ground floor. Miss Jennie Neely was the Principal of the building, and taught the A primary, and D and C grammar grades. In 1878, the south part of this building was completed, and Miss M. A. McElwee employed as teacher of the B and A primary grades. In 1880, the remaining room was seated and furnished for a schoolroom. The Jackson building occupies the square bounded on the north by Adams street, east by High street, south by Charles street, and west by Franklin street.

The following persons have served as Principal of the various schools since their organization under the city government:

Washington School—Miss Jennie Neely, Miss Sarah C. Badeau, Miss Jennie Neely (re-appointed), Mrs. Sarah Irwin, Miss Ida A. Husted, Miss Sadie Brandon, William H. Fertich, James W. French, A. W. Clancy, S. W. Heath, Miss Mary A. Young.

Jefferson School—Calvin C. Waldo, Stanton J. Hussey, R. S. Gregory, John Gilbert, Stanton J. Hussey (re-appointed), John W. Jones, David H. H. Shewmaker.

Jackson School—Miss Jennie Neely, 1876 to 1880; Miss Matilda A. McElwee, 1880 to the present time, 1881.

In 1869, Stanton J. Hussey tendered his resignation as Principal of the Jefferson School. The board appointed Ralph S. Gregory as his successor. A meeting of the citizens of that district was held, and by those present, C. C. Waldo was elected to fill the vacancy. The court, at the instance of Mr. Waldo, granted an injunction to restrain Mr. Gregory from taking charge, and that the schools might not be closed while the action was pending. Mrs. McRae was placed temporarily in charge of the Jefferson building while Mr. Gregory took her place in the high school. The court, upon hearing the case, sustained the action of the board ruling that the law governing the election of teachers did not apply to city schools. There was no feeling against Mr. Gregory, but the people felt that their rights had been abridged by the action of the board and made this a test case.

The year 1867 may be fairly regarded as having marked a new era in the educational system of Muncie. Prior to this time, all the schools, with the exception of the few months of free school, had been conducted on the principle of pay in proportion to the grade occupied by the pupil—the higher grades being the most remunerative to the teacher. Under this plan it was easy for the pupils to progress, when the standard of promotion was money versus merit. Upon assuming charge of the schools in that year, and before forming the acquaintance of any of the pupils (in order to prevent the charge of favoritism), Mr. McRae subjected every one to a personal examination, in order to establish a standard by which to grade the schools. So superficial had been their previous education that a fair knowledge of the principles of division was adopted as the standard of qualification for admission into the B grammar grade, and even then only a fair proportion of those in the upper grades succeeded in passing the examination successfully. Nearly two-thirds of all the pupils were assigned to a lower reader than that they were using, or, in the technical phrase of the school-room, "turned back."

It is worthy of note, as an evidence of advancement, that the test then applied was milder than that which is now the standard of qualification for the D grammar grade. Many of the scholars went home with tears in their eyes, and the inauguration of the new system was a fiery ordeal, and some ill feeling was engendered. This subsided, however, within three months, for the good effects of the new order were too plainly marked to be longer doubted. "The work of previous teachers," says Prof. McRae, in his history of the Muncie schools, "had been so well done that a class of seven girls was graduated in 1868. This result sent an inspiration all along the lines of the lower grades, and gave the schools a strong position."

Under the new system, each of the three district buildings embraces eight grades, with two grades in each room. The pupils of the D primary attend only in the afternoon, and those of the C primary in the morning. The morning session opens at 8:45 o'clock, and closes at 11:30; the afternoon session opens at 1:15 and closes at 3:30. There is an in-door recess of five minutes each half hour, with no out-door recess. In these schools are taught the eight branches on which teachers are required to be examined, besides the elements of drawing, music, physics and botany.

In the high school, all the common branches are reviewed. There are three courses of study, any one of which pupils may select. These are Latin, German and English. The branches of the district school are reviewed in the high school. The discipline partakes more of the nature of friendly kindness, than the absolute despotism once thought necessary for the government of schools. Pupils are not suspended on account of absence or tardiness, and seldom for any cause, while corporal punishment in the schools is the exception rather than the rule. The Trustees, Superintendent and teachers maintain that those most liable to be suspended are those who most need the benefits of the schools.

The teachers examine the pupils in writing, monthly. The Superintendent examines them near the close of each school year, for promotion, and also examines individuals at any time when the interest of the pupil requires it.

In 1876, the board purchased apparatus for teaching the metric system of weights and measures, and, since 1877, the alphabet adopted by the American Philological Society, having a single character for a single sound, has been used as a pronouncing alphabet. The schools of Muncie have such a strong position in the estimation of the citizens, that private or pay schools could not be well sustained, except such as the kindergarten, commercial colleges or schools of a like nature.

The following table contains a condensed exhibit of the growth of the schools in Muncie:

YEAR.	Enumeration.	No. Schoolhouses.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Value of School Property.	Total Amount paid Teachers.	Total Expended for Special School Purposes.	Length of School in days.	No. of Years in School Course.
1855.....	396	......	......	....	....	....	....	.....	......
1860.....	621	2	8	373	$10,000 00	$500 00	$2,350 38	65	......
1865.....	749	2	......	....	10,000 00	....	479 94	.....	......
1870....	1,075	2	10	873	20,000 00	4,655 00	2,008 39	200	11
1875.....	1,273	3	12	1,121	40,400 00	6,584 00	3,475 64	200	11
1876.....	1,439	4	13	1,187	45,250 00	7,125 00	10,198 37	200	11
1877.....	1,505	4	13	1 211	45,250 00	7,330 24	2,948 10	200	11
1878.....	1,550	4	13	1,149	45,250 00	7,499 00	6,843 60	200	11
1879.....	1,586	4	14	1,234	55,250 00	8,050 00	16,184 40	200	11
1880.....	1,790	4	14	1,258	80,150 00	8,050 00	24,611 21	200	11

The demand for increased facilities to accommodate the large enrollment of children entitled to school privileges, made it necessary to consider the question of erecting another building within the limits of the city. The matter having been extensively discussed, the Board of Trustees, at a session held on the 3d of July, 1875, decided on and purchased of Thomas J. Matthews and Robert H. Mong, outlots numbered two and three, Coffeen's Third Addition to South Muncie, upon which to erect an additional school building, paying for the lot the sum of $2,500. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 13th of August, P. H. D. Bandey, presented plans and specifications for a school building in the Fifth Ward. They were accepted by the board, and a notice for sealed proposals ordered. On the 21st of August, the contract for the entire building was awarded to P. H. D. Bandey, for the sum of $5,075. The construction of the new building progressed rapidly, and, on the 3d of February, 1876, the contractor reported the same completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, an additional cost of $104 for extras being charged in the account, making the aggregate $5,179. The board having in the meantime inspected the building, accepted it and settled with the contractor. The entire expense incurred in and attendant upon the construction of this school building No 3, is set forth in the following detailed statement:

Purchase of Out-lots 2 and 3	$2,500 00
Excavating	47 00
P. H. D. Bandey, completing house	5,179 00
Ruttan Heating & Ventilating Co	475 00
Freight and drayage on furnace	16 65
Smoke-stack	60 50
Hardware, etc	8 50
Freight and drayage	15 28
Grading, etc	9 00
Interest on school lot	46 67
Sundries	43 25
J. A. Hill, locks, etc	2 80
Repairing and building fence	9 01
Lightning rods	127 22
Shick, hardware	7 18
Muncie Foundry, castings	5 10
Tile drain	7 65
Pump	7 50
Total	$8,567 31

In the fall of 1877, the board contracted with C. E. Dickerson & Co. to furnish the school buildings with new desks and other room fixtures for the accommodation of the schools. On the 29th of October, 1877, this company was allowed $561.30 for furniture thus supplied. In April following, to meet the growing demand for more room for school purposes, the board ordered that an addition of two rooms be made to the new building No. 3, erected a short time previously, and the contract for brick to be used in the construction was awarded to P.

H. D. Bandey, and the other branches of the work to Silas Covalt and Thomas Hassett. Soon after the order for these improvements had been made, the question of enlarging the dimensions of the high school building was extensively agitated and preliminary action had. Finally, on the 3d of September, 1878, the board resolved that the high school ground plan should be ninety-two feet and six inches, by seventy-five feet six inches, with additions at each end twenty feet square, and the contract for facing-stone was awarded to Jesse Cloud, the contract for rubble work being awarded to L. D. Koontz. On the 24th of the same month, Joseph Pretzman was awarded the contract for furnishing 300,000 brick, or enough to complete the building, at $4.90 per thousand. Subsequently, on the 20th of March, 1879, P. H. D. Bandey was authorized to make all plans, working drawings, etc., for the completion of the whole work, for which he was to be allowed the sum of $175. He was also appointed to superintend the construction for a further sum of $200, less 1 per cent for any contract he might take. The brick and cut-stone work was awarded to Parry & McCoy for $8,805, on the 6th of July, 1879; the contract for carpenter and joiner's work having been awarded to Martin Shaffer and George W. Shaffer, on the 26th of May preceding, for $3,397, and to Hinkley, Pursell & Co., to furnish slate, iron and galvanized iron work, on the 17th of June, for $1,795. Afterward, on the 30th of September, E. Howard & Co., were contracted with to furnish a bell weighing 2,500 pounds, at $625, Charles A. Willard, Esq., having four days previously, September 26, proposed to present the board with a town clock suitable for a building of the character in process of construction. Finally, on the 8th of March, 1880, Messrs. Shaffer & Smith were awarded the contract for plastering, at the price of $1,900; and, on the same day, all other finishing work, "to complete the high school building according to plans and specifications; all work, woodwork, etc., except plastering," was contracted for with P. H. D. Bandey, for the sum of $8,695.12. Soon after the proposed donation of the clock for the new school building became known, the estimate of the public concerning it was manifested in the following article copied from the *Times* of that date:

"It is with pleasure we announce to our citizens that we are to have a city clock, one that is second to none in the State. It is a gift to the citizens of Muncie by our worthy and esteemed fellow-citizen, Charles A. Willard, Esq., and will be placed in the tower of our new school building as soon as completed. The clock will be from the famous manufactory of the Howard Company, which is a sufficient guarantee of its superiority. The regulators at Klein's and Elliot's are from the same factory. Mr. Willard will go East and attend to all its construction, and, with his superior skill and workmanship, we know that it will not only be a thing of beauty, but a joy forever, and as nearly perfect as it is possible for time and money to make it. The clock will have four dials, fronting east, west, north and south, so that it can be seen from all parts of the city; the dials will be ten feet in diameter, black with gilded figures two feet in length, hands five feet long and also gilded. The clock will be made to strike the hours, and at each half-hour give one stroke. The weight required to run the striking post weighs about 600 pounds. The entire weight of the clock aside from the bell, will not be far from 1,500 pounds. Its cost will be from $1,600 to $1,800, when put in position. Mr. Willard is deserving of and will receive the thanks of his fellow-citizens for this useful and magnificent present."

THE MUNCIE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.*

The graduates of the Muncie High School, desiring to perpetuate the friendships of school life, to cultivate friendly feelings toward those who annually come forth from their Alma Mater, to advance that social and mental culture so necessary and so ennobling to all, and finally, to cherish, by tokens of regard and words of love, the memories of their departed schoolmates, constituted themselves, and all who might thereafter become members, into an organization known as the Muncie High School Alumni Association.

All graduates of the Muncie High School are members. At the date of organization—March, 1878—the membership numbered eighty. Since then forty-four names have been added to the list, as follows: June 27, 1878, nine; June 19, 1879, twenty-one; June 17, 1880, fourteen—in all 124 members. Many of these are actively engaged in teaching, and others are preparing to follow their example. Some have chosen the law as their profession, while others, in one capacity or another, are connected with mercantile pursuits. One chose the missionary's life and one the ministry. All, wherever they work, bid fair to do credit to their Alma Mater, knowing that they honor her best by advancing her interests.

The first re-union was held on the evening of June 28, 1878. It consisted of a very satisfactory entertainment at the opera house, followed by a banquet at the Kirby House. The principal feature of the programme was the annual address, by Mrs. T. W. Harper, of the Class of 1868; subject, "Woman Suffrage." The festivities were continued until a late hour, when all went home tired and happy. Another month of June brought another re-union. As before, the literary exercises were conducted at the opera house, after which the association repaired to the Kirby House to banquet, and meet old friends once more. The annual address was delivered by Rev. Charles Bacon, of the Class of 1872. Subject, "Culture."

That each year finds the association stronger, was proven by the increased attendance when the time for the third re-union came. The entire exercises for 1880 were conducted at the Kirby House. Miss Frone A. Case, to whom was assigned the delivery of the annual address, was ill, and unable to be present. The omission was filled, however, by a letter from Miss Case, which was read by the President. The next re-union will be held in June, 1881. May the association grow in greatness, and each one know the duty which they owe to themselves and to their Alma Mater, to meet at least once in every year, to renew friendships begun in the days of "auld lang syne." Though paths in life may lie far apart, may they converge at last in a happy, eternal re-union.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

Within the past fifty or sixty years, a great change has taken place in the system of education. In place of the principle of compulsion, the superior power of love has been acknowledged and employed; and instead of the rod, kindness and encouragement, allied with firmness, are found more potent to lead than a weapon to drive. For this revolution in education mankind is indebted to Rousseau, Pestalozzi. Frœbel and others, whose noble ideas, first executed in private schools and instutitions, have at last gained entrance into public schools.

Friederich Frœbel was born in Germany, became the pupil of Pestalozzi, and then undertook the reform of the whole system of education. He carefully studied the child in its moral, spiritual, intellectual and animal nature. He perceived that, by the old system of instruction, the gradual and harmonious development of all the faculties was not secured, but that the moral and physical natures were neglected, while the inventive and creative faculty, innate in every child, remained undeveloped. As a result of this careful study, he organized, about the year 1840, a school to which he gave the name of Kindergarten (child garden). In this name is embodied the idea that education, as culture, has to be with children as human plants, which are to be attended by circumstances favorable to their free development, and to be trained by means suitable to their natures.

After devoting nearly a life-time to the education of scholars beyond childhood, he said: "We must begin at the beginning, for too much has to be undone in later years, that has been done wrong at the outset." Thus did he devise the plan of an institution, as an intermediate step and connecting-link between the child's home-life and the school; one that is intended for children between the ages of three and seven years. Its purpose is thus briefly indicated by himself: "To take the oversight of children before they are ready for school-life; to exert an influence over their whole being, in correspondence with their nature; to strengthen their bodily powers; to exercise their senses; to employ the awakening mind, to make them thoughtfully acquainted with the world of nature and of man; to guide their hearts and souls in a right direction, and lead them to the origin of all life, and to union with Him."

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*Prepared by a member of the association.

At the suggestion of Prof. Hamilton S. McRae, Superintendent of the public schools of Muncie, a meeting of all parents interested in the organization of such an institution was called, and, on the evening of March 19, 1879, at the residence of Mrs. Jack, an association was formed and the following constitution and by-laws adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name—This organization shall be called the Kindergarten Association of Muncie, Indiana.

ARTICLE II.

Object—The object shall be the support of a Kindergarten.

ARTICLE III.

Membership—Any person who has subscribed $30 for the support of a Kindergarten in Muncie, has the right of membership in the Association for one year. Any other person, on subscribing said amount, by the consent of the Board of the Association, may become a member for one year.

Section 2—Any member shall have the right to send one pupil at a time, and to withdraw the same and substitute another, at discretion.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—The officers of this Association shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve for one year, until their successors are elected.

Section 2—These officers together shall constitute an executive board, which shall hold regular monthly meetings, and, in the interval between the meetings of the Association, shall have full power to act for the same, provided that the board shall not incur any obligation in excess of the amount subscribed.

Section 3—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, decide questions touching the management and discipline of the school, subject to the direction of the board and Association

Section 4—The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of those present at each meeting of the Association or board, and of all business transacted, and shall make a financial report at the close of the year.

Section 5—The Treasurer shall pay no money without the warrant of the Secretary.

ARTICLE V.

The regular yearly meetings of the Association shall be at such time and place as the board may select. The President may, or at the request of a majority of the members shall, call a meeting at any time.

ARTICLE VI.

By-laws—Any by-law not inconsistent with this constitution may be adopted at any meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the members present at any two consecutive meetings.

At this meeting the following officers were elected: Mrs. Mary Kirby, President; Mrs. W. S. Richey, Secretary; Mrs. Martha Little, Treasurer. These ladies served faithfully from the organization of the association until June, 1880, when Mrs. W. S. Richey was elected President; Mrs. Lizzie Long, Secretary; and Mrs. Elizabeth Heinsohn, Treasurer. An instructor was then applied for at the office of the Board of Public Schools, Department of Kindergarten, St. Louis, Mo., and in response, Miss Fannie C. Colcord, at the request of Miss Susie E. Blow and Prof. W. T. Harris, Superintendent of Public Schools, St. Louis, accepted the position, and, on Monday, March 31, 1879, opened the Kindergarten at the residence of Mr. G. S. Maddy, with a scholarship of twenty-five names. In September of the same year, the location was changed to the residence of Hon. M. C. Smith, and, upon the completion of the high school building, it was removed to the northeast corner room, on the first floor, where there are now twenty-nine names enrolled, and the Kindergarten has become one of the institutions of Muncie. It is in the hands of those who are thoroughly imbued with the idea in which this system of training the young minds was founded, and an earnest, unselfish zeal for its best interests is constantly manifested by its teachers, officers and members. Mrs. Richey, who has been an officer of the association since its inception, has been particularly active, and has devoted a large proportion of her time to the interest of the institution. The first report of the Treasurer shows the receipts to have been during the first ten months, $778.50, and the disbursements as follows:

Paid Kindergartner	$500 00
Paid Janitor	1 80
Paid furniture	51 05
Paid rent	126 00
Paid fuel	29 25
Paid supplies	50 19
Total	$758 29

During the next three months the receipts were $234.20, and the expenses $249.83. At the end of the term the pupils gave a public exhibition at Patterson's Hall, for which an admission fee of 10 cents was charged. The profits paid the delinquency, and left a balance of $32.20 in the treasury. This amount was appropriated toward furnishing the new room at the high school building, which had been given to the use of the Kindergarten free of rent for one year, by the Board of School Trustees.

The charter members of the Kindergarten Association were Mrs. M. E. Burson, S. A. Wilson, George H. Andrews, Mrs. A. H. Hamilton, Mrs. A. L. Wilson, Mrs. W. L. Little, Mrs. George Kirby, W. S. Richey, W. B. Williams, J. L. Streeter, A. E. Smith, Charles Wildermuth, M. James, Mrs. A. A. Milligan, Mrs. J. M. Long, James Boyce, Mrs. John Cassady, Mrs. Emma Mont McRae, George S. Bartlett, Thomas H. Kirby, Mrs. John M. Kirby, Miss Jennie Neely, Mrs. Emma Dobson, Mrs. Sue Maddy.

The Kindergarten found many others interested in its progress. Among these, several paid from $2.50 to $5 toward the tuition. One of this number was Joseph Hummel, who also placed in the new room at the high school building a desk for the teacher's use.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Officers—George W. Stephenson, President; Thomas S. Neely, Secretary; G. D. Leach, M. D., Treasurer; Hamilton Samuel McRae, Superintendent; Benjamin F. Peters, Special Teacher of Music.

Teachers—High School—Mrs. Mary Emma Mont. McRae, Principal; John Schurr, Assistant; Hamilton Samuel McRae, Assistant.

Washington School—Mary Anna Young, Principal; Letta Belle Sparr, Assistant; Lola Augusta Truitt, Assistant; Elizabeth Emily Willard, Assistant.

Jefferson School—David Henry Harrison Shewmaker, Principal; Mrs. Sarah Kate Kessler, Assistant; Catherine Elizabeth Kealy, Assistant; Betsy Willson Gilbert, Assistant.

Jackson School—Matilda Adaline McElwee, Principal; Mrs. Marthat Ida Ivins, Assistant; Mary Maud Brady, Assistant; Cassie Elonora Heath, Assistant.

Kindergarten—Executive Committee—Mrs. Julia S. Richey, President; Mrs. Lizzie Long, Secretary; Mrs. Mary E. M. McRae, Acting Treasurer.

Teachers—Fanny C. Colcord, Director; Carrie H. McCulloch, Paid Assistant; Alice E. Tyler, Volunteer Assistant.

CHAPTER XV.

CITY LIBRARY.

Date of Organization—Early Promoters of the Institution—First Officers—Stock Taken—Collection of Books—Reading-Room—Privileges to Citizens—Review of its Career—What it has Accomplished—Present Officers.

RECOGNIZING the benefits and advantages to communities flowing from the general diffusion of knowledge, a few citizens, conceived the idea of securing such blessings and privileges to the people of the city of Muncie. Thus inspired, Hamilton S. McRae, taking the initiative steps in that direction, procured a meeting of the citizens to take place at the court house on the evening of the 30th of May, 1874. To that meeting was submitted the question of the practicability of organizing a public library with free reading-room and museum attached. The citizens present at that meeting, though few, were thoroughly imbued with the importance and value to the people of the enterprise, and proceeded at once to perfect an organization in accordance with the laws upon the subject, and from the small beginning, on the 30th of May, 1874, the public library became one of the city's institutions, which, its founders here express the hope, may be as permanent as time, as flourishing as the young city to which it is an ornament, and a source from which the people may derive such useful information and acquire such practical education as are suited to the wants and needs of those who do the great business of life, and are called upon to become the working bees of the hive—the hewers of wood and drawers of water of our general, social and domestic system.

"This meeting was composed of those who became the stockholders, organizers and officers of the society. And these names are Hamilton S. McRae, Walter March, William B. Kline, William Brotherton, Carlton E. Shipley, Thomas J. Brady, Erville B. Bishop, James Boyce, Marcus C. Smith, William Glenn, James N. Templer, Stanton Hussey, Frank Ellis, N. F. Ethell, David H. Case and John W. Ryan, from which was chosen H. S. McRae, President; Erville B. Bishop, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriet Patterson, Librarian; the Board of Directors being H. S. McRae, Walter March, E. B. Bishop, William Glenn, William B. Kline, Marcus C. Smith, John W. Ryan—the latter chosen Clerk. The society seeing the impossibility of securing a fund by private subscription sufficient for the necessities of the enterprise, and seeing the inequality of a method which provided such privileges for the many at the expense of the few, at the proper time, a committee of three—H. S. McRae, M. C. Smith and J. W. Ryan—was appointed to memorialize the city government for such a subscription, to be raised by taxation within the city, as would enable the Board of Directors to make such a purchase of books and fixtures as would insure a respectable, valuable and at once attractive library.

"On the 21st day of July, 1874, that committee met with the City Council, then composed of Asa Hodson, O. M. Todd, M. James, Frank Shafer, Isaac Meeks, E. P. Smith, Benjamin Gift and Wallace Hibbitts, as Councilmen, and secured the passage, by that body, of an ordinance subscribing 1,500 shares of $2 each, to the capital stock of the association.

"In the meantime, through the exertions of the President of the society, the remains of the old county, township, Philalethean and workingmen's libraries, consisting in all of some 2,195 volumes, were gathered together and placed in the rooms of the association and formed, with those purchased, the magnificent array of books with which we are surrounded, and to which the members point with pleasure and pride as the finest public library in Indiana, outside of the cities of the first class, and yet but one year old to night.

"Incident to the library a reading-room has been provided, supplied with the leading current literature from the world whence the comers of both continents may read in the newspapers and periodicals of their own country the current events of the time. In the first year of its existence the library has furnished its rooms, provided a reading-room, supplied all that is believed to be necessary to make it perfect, gathered together 2,195 volumes of books, and fifty-nine pamphlets and magazines, and has one-half of its whole stock subscriptions in tact.*"

From the Muncie *Democrat* of January 14, 1875, we glean the following interesting items relating to the opening and success attending the ceremonies of inaugurating the new reading-room, the outgrowth of the public library. "The reading-room of the Muncie library opened Saturday morning, January 9, 1875, at 8 o'clock. * * * * From 1 to 6 P. M. the number of visitors was forty-two, a large majority of whom came to read; * * * number of evening readers, sixteen." This reference would seem to indicate a very high appreciation of the merits of an institution of such recent growth. The sequel shows that the estimate placed upon the enterprise in the beginning was in no way based upon an uncertainty; indeed, it was scarcely a foreshadowing of the future appreciation of it manifested by the well-established popularity of to-day.

At a meeting of the City Council on the 6th of April, 1876, "An order for the second installment of stock in the Muncie Public Library, for $1,500, was made." Again, at a meeting held on the 4th of June, 1877, "$700 was appropriated for the Muncie Library, as reported by the committee; also, an ordinance was passed taking additional stock." At a subsequent meeting of the Council, held on the 16th of January, 1879, 300 additional shares of stock were subscribed for, the shares to be $2 each. This gives the city a very extensive representation in the association.

The library association was organized as above stated, on the 30th day of May, 1874, under the law approved February 16, 1852, with sixteen shareholders representing seventy-seven shares of $2 each. The original stockholders were Walter March, H. S. McRae, William B. Kline, William Brotherton, Carlton E. Shipley, Thomas J. Brady, Erville B. Bishop, James Boyce, Marcus C. Smith, John W. Ryan, James N. Templer, William Glenn, Frank Ellis, Stanton J. Hussey and Nathaniel F. Ethell, each five shares, D. H. Case, two shares. On the 21st of July, 1874, at the time the city subscribed the 1,500 shares previously referred to, 375 shares had been subscribed by individuals. According to the report for 1874–75, published in 1876, there were 1,943 shares owned in all.

Mrs. Harriet L. Patterson, who served as Librarian from the commencement up to January 12, 1881, says, in her final report to the Board of Directors: "At the close of my service as Librarian, I desire to place before you in as concise a manner as possible a full report of the six years' work. You are well aware that when I took charge of the room its contents were one dozen chairs, one table, one news board with six papers. This on the 9th of January, 1875. The first work accomplished was the preparation of a list of periodicals to be recorded as accession to the reading-room during the year. On or about the 11th of February, the month following, the books from the county and township libraries were given in trust and sent to the room.

About the same time, the library committee having effected the purchase, Henry Marsh's then circulating library of over 1,300 books were sent in. Then the library of the workingmen's institute—this by donation. A pencil catalogue was then made of all the books received up to that time, each book being carefully examined. All that were found incomplete were rejected; such as needed repairs were laid aside for that purpose. The cases having been placed in the room, the books were then labeled, classified and each in its own department arranged upon the shelves alphabetically according to authors. On the 20th of February commenced the task of entering the books on the accession catalogue. The first book on the catalogue, No. 1, was presented some time during the year 1874 by Miss Lucy Trueworthy. The first donation in 1875 was by Mr. Thomas Kirby. Many valuable donations have been added since, as the tables will show. On the 1st day of June, the library was opened to circulation. Up to that time there had been entered on the accession catalogue 2,190 books." * * * * * Her said report further shows that, on December 31, 1880,

Muncie City held shares of stock		2,215
Number of individual stockholders		203
Number of individual shares held		503
Whole number of names registered during first six years of library's existence		1,550
Number of cards then in use		1,000
Whole number of books purchased		2,166
Whole number of books donated		865
Whole number loaned from county and township		556
Entire acccession of books	3,258	
Periodicals, bound	329	
		3,587

The present Board of Directors consist of Harry Wysor, President; Mrs. Lida A. Ryan, Secretary; William B. Kline, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary E. Burson, William F. Jones, Hamilton S. McRae, and Walter March.

They were elected by the City Council on the evening of January 3, 1881, to serve the ensuing year, and, on the 12th of January following, they appointed the present Librarian, Mrs. Caroline R. Fleming.

Both as public reading-room and library, this institution has been beneficial and successful. It has been extensively patronized, and is continuously growing in popular favor.

Mrs. Fleming (present Librarian), reports on the 31st of March, 1881:

Number of bound books in library	3,636
Number of borrowers registered to date	1,772
Number of publications taken:	
Quarterly	6
Bi-monthly	2
Monthly	23
Weekly	20
Semi-weekly	2
Daily	7
Aggregate	60

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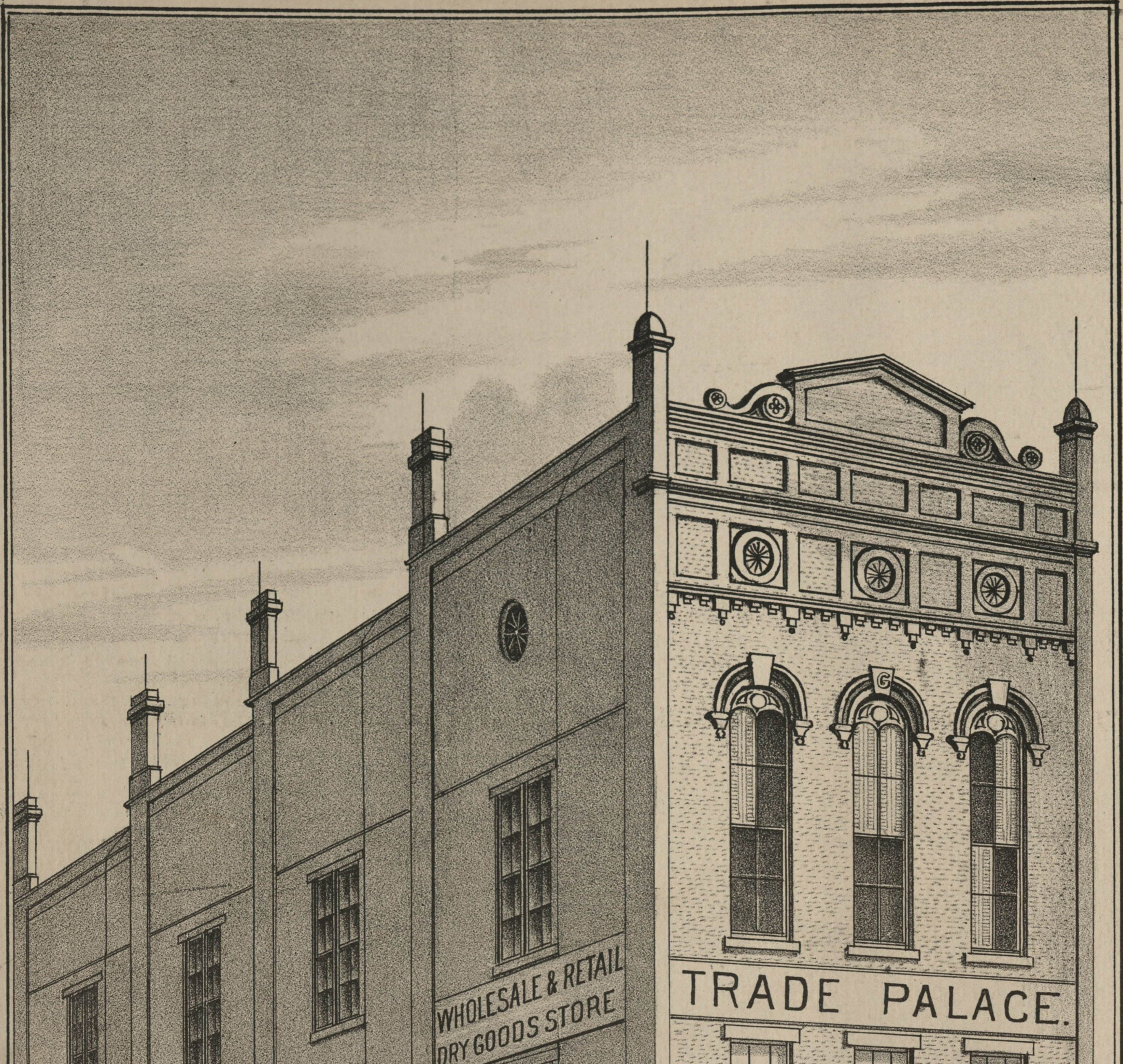
*From historical sketch presented by J. W. Ryan, May 31, 1875.

the


WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRY GOODS STORE
TRADE PALACE.
R. S. GREGORY'S LAW OFFICE
TRADE PALACE
CLOTHING
HOUSE
ARTH. WOLFF
THE
CLOTHIER

MASONIC HALL MUNCIE IND.

Number of books issued during March	2,165
Number of references during March	150
Number of readers in room during March	831
Names added to the list during March	50
Number of books issued during quarter ending March 31, 1881	5,970
Number of books issued during quarter ending March 31, 1880	3,542
Increase last quarter over corresponding quarter of 1880	2,428

She also reports office receipts and expenditures as follows for the quarter ending March 31, 1881:

Balance on hand January 1, 1881	$ 64
Receipts from fines and damages	12 55
Total	$13 19
Sundry expenditures during quarter	2 60
Receipts in excess of expenditures	$10 59

The reading-room is free to all. The library is also free for all residents of the city. Non-residents may have the privilege of borrowing books on the following terms: For one year, $2; for five years, $5. For transient borrowers a deposit of $3 or more is required on taking a book, and payment of 3 cents per day, or 10 cents per week for the time it is retained. The library and reading-room during the week is kept open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., and on Sunday from 9 till 10:30 A. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M.

The salary of the Librarian is now $260 per annum, and receives no other income. The other officers serve without compensation. The expenses of the library are paid by the city.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS.

CHAPTER I.

MASONIC.

Delaware Lodge, No. 46—Introductory—Dispensation—First Meeting and Organization—Early Records—Original Members—First Officers—By-Laws—Seal—Jewels—Finances—Celebration June 24, 1844—Subsequent Meeting Places—In the Court House—In George B. Norris' Building—Erection of a Permanent Hall—Its Cost—Stockholders—List of Offcers from Organization—Roll of Members and Date of First Admission, Etc.

When Delaware County began to be populated by white men, and the era of civilization began to dawn upon the wilderness, Freemasonry, the handmaid of Christianity, was a primal element of the pioneer movement which has left its impress upon the society of to-day. In the course of time, the number of those who had been inducted into the mystic temple was sufficiently increased to justify the experiment of instituting a lodge authorizing them under the regulations prescribed by the Grand Lodge to affiliate together and to work according to the usages of the fraternity. In the fall of 1842, a number of the brethren, feeling that the proper time had come to avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy these privileges, made application for a dispensation empowering them to meet as a lodge and to work. The request was granted and a dispenastion issued by Philip Mason, of Connersville, Grand Master, bearing the date of 7th day of October, 1842, of which the following is a copy:

> *To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:*
>
> Whereas, it has been represented to us that at Muncietown, Delaware County and State of Indiana, there resides a number of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, who are desirous of associating together agreeably to the constitution of Ancient Masonry; and it appearing for the promotion of the Royal Art, necessary and proper that the said brethren should be enabled to work together as a regular lodge of Masons.
>
> Therefore, I, Philip Mason, Grand Master of the most ancient and honorable society of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, in the State of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Grand Lodge, testified by their rules and regulations, do hereby constitute and appoint the Worshipful Samuel P. Anthony, Master; Patrick Justice, Senior Warden, and John Brownlee, Junior Warden, together with all such brethren as are now or may hereafter become members, a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, by dispensation, by the title of Delaware Lodge, U. D.; and do hereby ordain that all regular lodges respect them as such, hereby granting them full power to assemble and work together as a regular Lodge, to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow-crafts, and raise Masters, according to the form and established customs of Ancient Masonry, and not otherwise. Also, to exact from these members contributions, as they shall judge necessary, for the support of the lodge, relief of the brethren in distress, together with such contributions toward the Grand Charity Fund as are required by the constitution of Masonry and the laws of the Grand Lodge of Indiana; commanding the aforesaid brethren to reverence and obey their superiors in all things lawful and honest, as becomes the honor and harmony of Masonry. To record in their lodge-book this present dispensation, their own private regulations, and their whole acts and proceedings from time to time as they occur; and by no means to divert their said lodge hereby constituted, or form themselves into separate meetings, without the consent of said Worshipful Master and Wardens; and are not to cease from their workings as a lodge until ordered to do so by the Most Worshipful Grand Master for the time being. And I do enjoin and command the aforesaid brethren to make due returns of this dispensation, a copy of the private regulations, and a copy of all the proceedings had in the said dispensation, to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Indiana, at their next annual communication, to be holden in the town of Indianapolis, on the fourth Monday in May, next ensuing the date hereof, and to which time this dispensation shall continue in force, and no longer. All which, by the acceptance hereof, they are bound to observe, and the brethren aforesaid, by the acceptance hereof, acknowledge the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge and Master as their superiors, and promise to pay due regard to such instructions and recommendations as they shall hereafter receive from them. For the more effectual preservation of these presents, the same are hereby ordered to be recorded.
>
> Given under the hand of Philip Mason, Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Indiana, and the seal of said Lodge, this 7th day of October, Anno Lucis 5842, Anno Domini 1842.
>
> Philip Mason.
>
> {L.S.}
>
> *Attest*, Austin W. Morris, *Grand Secretary*.

The organization of the Masonic order in Muncie was affected, pursuant to the aforesaid dispensation, by the institution of Delaware Lodge, U. D., on the 20th of March, 1843, in the then residence of Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, the Worshipful Master. The building was a two-story frame, situated on the east side of High street, on the south side of the alley between Main and Jackson, and now occupied as a boarding-house. A short time after the organization, the west upper room of the court house was fitted up, and from that time for several years, the meetings of the lodge were held there. The first records appertaining to the transactions of this lodge, bear the marks of antiquity and are, indeed, venerable relics of the past. The minutes of those proceedings were kept upon sheets of foolscap paper, and the whole, consisting of some forty-three pages of manuscript, inclosed in a flabby calf-skin cover, which has imparted to the paper a dark-brown color, giving it the appearance of greater age than it really has. We quote from these early records the following: "March 20, 1843. A meeting was convened. Present, James Hogan, S. P. Anthony, Patrick Justice, John Brownlee, John M. Thomas, John Hupp, Jesse Sythan, James O. Leas, B. Sayre and G. E. Cook.

"James Hogan was called to the chair and a lodge was opened in the Master Mason's degree. Samuel P. Anthony was then installed as Worshipful Master, Patrick Justice as Senior Warden, and John Brownlee, as Junior Warden. After which the lodge proceeded to ballot for subordinate officers with the following result: James Hogan, Secretary; John M. Thomas, Treasurer; John Hupp, Senior Deacon; Jesse Sythan, Junior Deacon; James O. Leas, Tiler. These latter officers were then duly installed. A committee was appointed to draw up a code of by-laws, to report at the next meeting. The lodge was then closed, to meet again March 21, at 6 o'clock P. M.

"March 21 The committee on by-laws, consisting of Brothers Hogan, Justice and Hupp, made report, and the by-laws, so reported, consisting of twenty-five articles, were unanimously adopted by the lodge, which, after adoption, were signed by the following members: Samuel P. Anthony, Patrick Justice, John Brownlee, James L. Hogan, John Hupp, Jesse Sythan and James O. Leas."

At the session of the Grand Lodge, on the 23d of May, 1843, Brother Bartlett from the committee on dispensations, having examined the proceedings and by-laws, and found them generally regular, noting certain exceptions, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a charter be granted Delaware Lodge, at Munceytown, as Delaware Lodge, No. 46; and that Brothers Samuel P. Anthony be the first Master thereof, Patrick Justice, the Senior Warden, and John Brownlee, the Junior Warden." A charter was issued of that date.

"July 8, 1843. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the County Commissioners in reference to renting the grand jury room in the court house, for a lodge-room." Subsequently, the committee reported that the room could be procured for that purpose and it was procured accordingly.

"November 4, 1843. The committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the lodge, made the following report: '1st. We find Moses L. Neely in arrears as Treasurer to the amount of $16.18¾. This calculation is made after deducting his account of $49.50; $6.06, printer's fees for by-laws, washing aprons, etc.; $5 paid to James L. Hogan. Samuel W. Harlan is in arrears as Secretary, $38.75; John Brown for dues, 50 cents; B. G. Cunningham for dues, 25 cents; James L. Hogan, cash, $7.37½; George H. Billingall, for called meeting, $2; D. Kilgore, for dues, 25 cents; John Neff, dues, 25 cents; J. O. Leas, dues, 50 cents; J. Sythan, dues, 50 cents; William T. Scott, dues, 25 cents; total due the lodge, $66.81¼.

"We find the lodge is indebted as follows: S. P. Anthony's account, $18.67½; fee to Grand Secretary, 75 cents; Benjamin Sayre, account, $1.65; Patrick Justice, fee to Grand Secretary, 75 cents; John H. Thomas, fees to Grand Secretary, 75 cents; Grand Lodge claimed for dues, charter, etc., $16.25; total indebtedness, $39.12. Deduct Hodge's account, $7.37½; which leaves in the treasury, $19.31¼. At this meeting a committee was appointed to devise a seal.

"December 2, 1843. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing six months: David Kilgore, W. M; Samuel Anthony, S. W.; George H. Ballingall, J. W; James O. Leas, Secretary; M. L Neely, Treasurer; S. W. Harlan, S. D.; B. W. Scott, J. D.; Joseph Bowman, Tiler. These officers were installed at the semi-annual festival of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1843.

"December 30, 1843. The committee on seal reported the following device: Center should be a compass and square, and around the margin, Delaware Lodge Seal, which was amended to read 'Delaware Lodge, No. 46, Seal,' and the report, with this amendment, was then adopted.'

"March 19, 1844. A committee was appointed to procure jewels for the lodge and make report, the next meeting. At the meeting of April 27 following, the committee having procured a set of plated jewels, A. M. Klein was allowed $5 for the same. Jesse Sythan, one of the original members of this lodge having died, the lodge, by its committee appointed for the purpose, passed resolutions of respect to his memory, at the meeting of March 19, 1844, and ordered that the lodge be draped in mourning and that the brethren wear the usual badge for thirty days."

"April 27, 1844. The committee on finance make report as follows:

"Having examined the books of the Secretary and Treasurer, we make report as follows:

The Secretary has paid out since last settlement	$59 50
Received since last settlement	59 50
The Treasurer has received since last settlement	$79 40¼
Paid out since that time	60 06¾
Balance in the treasury	$19 33½
Received in dues and fees	$24 12½
Paid out, as per receipts	16 50
Balance in hands of Secretary	$7 62½
Total in the treasury of the lodge	$26 96

"June 24, 1844. At 11 o'clock A. M., the necessary preparations having been made for the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. The lodge proceeded in the following order the Presbyterian Church, in charge of W. T. Scott, Marshal of the Day, music, ladies, brethren, citizens, who marched through the principal streets to the church, where the order of proceedings was as follows:

"Prayer by Rev. Robert Irwin, of the Presbyterian Church; music by the band; installation of officers; address by Samuel W. Harlan; music by the band; singing by the citizens. Benediciton by Rev. Mr. Clifford.

"The procession was again formed in line of march and proceeded to, and all participated in, the dinner prepared for the occasion by Mr. Russey. Dinner over, the crowd dispersed and the order proceeded to the lodge-room, after which the exercises closed. The officers installed on this occasion were David Kilgore, W. M.; Patrick Justice, S. W.; Moses L. Neely, J. W.; F. E. Putnam, Secretary; Joseph Bowman; Treasurer; S. W. Harlan, S. D.; H. E. Bowen, J. D.; J. O. Leas, Tiler.

"March 7, 1846. At this time the lodge received from the members who had removed the jewels, etc., from the grand jury-room, in the court house, a report setting forth that the removal was consummated in consequence of a demand made for the rent of the room by the County Commissioners, the grand jury having granted the lodge the use of the room rent free. The jewels, etc., in the meantime, had been removed to the room of Dr. S. P. Anthony, Past Master of the lodge. Subsequently, the meetings of the lodge were held in a room then occupied as a family residence by Mr. G. B. Norris. At the meeting of May in that year, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Norris for the use of this room. About this time, the matter having been under consideration, the committee appointed for the purpose, reported favorably on the proposition to secure the old room in the court house in common with the Sons of Temperance, who were then occupying it, the lodge to pay one-third of the rent. A review of these preceedings is given as follows:

"When the lodge was removed from the court house, under the circumstances referred to, the effects, for the time being, were deposited in a room in the building owned by Mr. Anthony, in Commercial row, from which, soon after, they were removed to the building occupied by George B. Norris, a frame building recently moved off the lot at the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets—the present site of the Boyce Block—but burned in the street during the process of removal. From this building the lodge was again moved into a room which Mr. Anthony had built with a special view to its occupancy as a Masonic hall, and fitted up for that purpose during the interim. This room was on the south side of Main street, immediately east of High. The inconvenience of the construction—ingress and egress, as well as the rooms—caused the order to make arrangements with the County Commissioners, which were afterward consummated, renting the entire upper story of the court house and remodeling it to suit the convenience of the fraternity. The next removal was to the Globe Block, which was fitted up expressly for the purpose of a lodge-room, being built by Fred E. Putnam and Judge J. Brady in conjunction. An understanding was arrived at between the builders, Messrs. Putnam and Brady, that the lodge, in conjunction with the I. O. O. F., would put on the third story and fit the same for the purposes of a lodge-rooms. Mr. Putnam, however, not meeting with anticipated success in the collection of the subscriptions, fitted the same at his own expense and rented it to the Masonic Order, at the rate of $50 per year. The rent of this hall commenced on the 15th of October, 1853, and Mr. Putnam, having collected on subscription the sum of $150, three months rent was allowed in advance.

"June 14, 1851. The lodge appropriated $8 toward the building of the Washington Monument at the national capital, in return for which it received a portrait of Washington and a design of the monument, with a certificate of membership in the association.

"September, 1851, the by-laws of the lodge were so changed that the officers elected were to serve one year instead of six months as heretofore.

"On the 9th of October, 1851, A. M. Klein, jeweler, presented the lodge with an appropriate seal, with a compass and square, etc.

"At the meeting in April, 1852, the committee on lodge-room reported that they had leased the court house room for a period of seven years, and had used it only two years and a half; but, as the room was very inconvenient, it was resolved to surrender the lease and rent the room of Fred E. Putnam, for a period of five years.

"March 23, 1862. The record shows the following abstract of the condition of the lodge at that date and a review of the work done during the year preceding:

Amount received for degrees during the year	$60 00
Amount received for dues during the year	83 75
Amount received from other sources during the year	36 51
Value of property	250 00
Amount paid out for charity during the year	78 25
Amount paid out for Grand Lodge dues	37 50
Amount paid out for other purposes	81 80

"Initiated, 6; passed, 7; raised, 5; number of members at the commencement of the year, 69; dimitted, 3; re-instated, 1; admitted from other lodges, 2; total membership, 74.

"During the current year 1862, a committee was appointed for the purpose of acquiring ground and making all necessary preparations for building a hall. In February, 1863, an addition of two was added to the committee in the persons of John W. Burson and Archibaid Hamilton, the original committee being D. H. Case, George W. Fay and Manuel Marks. On March 28, 1863, the committee made and submitted the following report:

"'We have bargained for the lot known as the "Charley Cooper lot," at the southwest corner of the public square, and are waiting for a deed, which will be made next Saturday. The amount of stock raised is $3,350. Your committee is of the opinion that the amount of stock now in hand is sufficient to make a commencement, and would offer the following resolution and ask to be discharged.' Which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure material and lot, the erection and inclosure of the building on the lot now bargained for, as soon as practicable. If the contract fail on the lot now bargained for, the committee will proceed to purchase the next most suitable, and go on with the building.

"The following were then appointed on the committee: David H. Case, John W. Burson, James Montgomery. May 2, 1860, this committee reported a proposition to collect moneys and issue a certificate of stock, in shares of $25 each, to be known as 'Stock of the Masonic Hall in Muncie,' to be signed by the Chairman of the committee, and countersigned by the Secretary, and to have the seal of the lodge on them, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Lodge take $300 of said stock.

"May 13, 1863. The committee reported the purchase of the 'Cooper lot," of twenty-four feet front, for $1,252, and that they had let the contract for excavating the cellar, and had contracted, also, for the brick and stone, lumber, laying the brick, stone, etc.; collected from stock and other sources, $1,775. Paid out for materials, $1,189.54; balance on hand, $585.46."

On the 24th of June, 1863, the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, upon which was engraved the following: "M. W. G. M. William Hacker, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863." The following is an abstract of the deposit: "Holy Bible; names of officers of Delaware Lodge, No. 46; date of dispensation; date of organization under dispensation; date of charter and general officers of the same; list of names of members of Delaware Lodge, No. 46; list of first officers and present; date of dispensation for Muncie Chapter; petitioners for same; date of charter and petitioners for the same; date of organization under charter; first officers, present officers and members; a list of members of Mount Moriah Lodge; copy of by-laws of Delaware Lodge, Mount Moriah Lodge and of Muncie Chapter: a craftsman; history of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Presbyterian Church of this place; name of State and county officers; copy of *Delaware County Times;* also, *Times and Free Press*; Greeley Almanac for 1863; a blank stock certificate of Masonic Hall; copper coins, U. S. A.; one 3-cent piece; one 5-cent piece, one 10-cent piece, one 25-cent piece; copy of the *Little Messenger;* three copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Indiana; Fravell's Report to Grand Lodge on Foreign Correspondence."

After the ceremony was concluded, the assembly repaired to the fair grounds, where an oration was deilvered by Grand Master Hacker, and a dinner was served, prepared by J. M. Davis. The old house on the building lot was sold to R. H. Mong, and removed.

The following are the shareholders in the "Stock of the Masonic Hall in Muncie:"

Delaware Lodge No. 46, 12 shares, at $25	$300 00
Muncie Chapter, No. 30, 16 shares at $25	400 00
James L. Stephenson, 4 shares at $25	100 00
George W. Spilker, 2 shares at $25	50 00
James K. Trimble, 2 shares at $25	50 00
John Wright, shares at $25	50 00
Jacob W. Miller, 20 shares at $25	500 00
A. and H. Hamilton, 4 shares at $25	100 00
J. M. Davis, 4 shares at $25	100 00
Ed Heatherington, 1 share at $25	25 00
Henry Heinking, 2 shares at $25	50 00
John W. Burson, 20 shares at $25	500 00
Mark Walling, purchase of lot	125 00
B. A. Clark, 4 shares at $25	100 00
J. T. Makepeace, 2 shares at $25	50 00
George H. Baxter, 2 shares at $25	50 00
Samuel E. Mitchell, 4 shares at $25	100 00
John Marsh, 8 shares at $25	290 00
J. V. Veach, 4 shares at $25	100 00
Lemuel King, 2 shares at $25	50 00
E. J. Montgomery, 12 shares at $25	300 00
George W. Fay, 4 shares at $25	100 00
James Mason, 2 shares at $25	50 00
Joseph Edmonds, 2 shares at $25	50 00
J. R. Lockwood, 2 shares at $25	50 00
Samuel W. Harlan, 2 shares at $25	50 00
John Parry, 2 shares at $25	50 00
Manuel Marks, 2 shares at $25	50 00
James Wasson, 4 shares at $25	100 00
Samuel P. Anthony, for walls, half of all	445 19

The following is a summary report of the Building Committee, submitted May 26, 1877:

Whole amount of original stock issued	$11,350 00
Ontstanding stock belonging Muncie Chapter, 30 shares	3,800 00
Outstanding stock belonging Muncie Lodge	200 00
Outstanding stock belonging Muncie Council	575 00
Outstanding stock belonging Muncie Commandery	525 00
Total outstanding and unredeemed stock	$5,100 00

drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, redeemable at the pleasure of the lodge.

We find the grand total expense to date to be $29,310.66, which includes every item of expense, even the original and re-issue of stock from which we have deducted stock redeemed, showing the following:

Deduction as above	$6,250 00
Interest	3,498 56
Insurance	892 00
Taxes	255 98
Carpets	277 82
Safe and expense of	101 16
Wood and expense of	120 63
Streets and walks	95 70
Fence	28 66
Old members of Delaware Lodge dimitted to Muncie Lodge	73 49
Damage to Samuel P. Anthony on account of hurricane	240 00
Commandery, a small part	98 97
Clock	25 00
Well	16 80
Stamps	20 25
Total	$11,995 02.

RECAPITULATION.

Total debit as above	$29,310 66
Total credit, as above	11,995 02
Balance	$17,315 64
Deduct amounts for furniture and fixtures for Commandery and Lodge	315 64
Actual cost of hall to date	$17,000 00

The following is a complete roll of the officers of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, from the date of organization to the present time, with date of election and the term of service of each:

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS.

Samuel P. Anthony, from March 20, 1843, to Dec. 3, 1843, 2 terms.
David Kilgore, from Dec. 3, 1843, to Dec. 21, 1844, 2 terms.
S. P. Anthony, from Dec. 21, 1844, to May 6, 1846, 3 terms.
Moses L. Neely, from May 6, 1846, to May 29, 1847, 2 terms.

S. P. Anthony, from May 29, 1847, to May 11, 1848, 2 terms.
S. W. Harlan, from May 11, 1848, to Dec. 9, 1848, 1 term.
S. P. Anthony, from Dec. 9, 1848, to June 2, 1849, 1 term.
F. E. Putnam, from June 2, 1849, to Dec. 14, 1850, 3 terms.
S. P. Anthony, from Dec. 14, 1850, to June 7, 1851, 1 term.
Samuel W. Harlan, from June 7, 1851, to Dec. 4, 1851, 1 term.
Samuel P. Anthony, from Dec. 4, 1851, to May 21, 1853, 3 terms.
Fred E. Putnam, from May 21, 1853, to June 10, 1854, 1 term.
Samuel P. Anthony, from June 10, 1854, to June 14, 1856, 2 terms.
Samuel W. Harlan, from June 14, 1856, to May 2, 1858, 2 terms.
Carlton E. Shipley, from May 2, 1858, to June 11, 1859, 1 term.
William Craig, from June 11, 1859, to June 2, 1860, 1 term.
Jeremiah F. Nickey, from June 2, 1860, to June 7, 1862, 2 terms.
Asa H. Hodson, from June 7, 1862, to Dec. 26, 1868, 7 terms.
Joel R. McKimmey, from Dec. 26, 1868, to Dec. 18, 1869, 1 term.
William Craig, from Dec 18, 1869, to Dec. 3, 1870, 1 term.
Ralph S. Gregory, from Dec. 3, 1870, to Dec. 19, 1874, 4 terms.
S. Ambrose Wilson, from Dec. 19, 1874, to Nov. 25, 1876, 2 terms.
P. H. D. Bandey, from Nov. 25, 1876, to Dec. 7, 1878, 2 terms.
Ralph S. Gregory, from Dec. 7, 1878, to Dec. 1880, 2 terms.

SENIOR WARDENS.

Patrick Justice, from March 20, 1843, to Dec. 3, 1843, two terms.
Samuel P. Anthony, from Dec. 3, 1843, to May 18, 1844, 1 term.
Patrick Justice, from May 18, 1844, to Dec. 28, 1846, 5 terms.
Samuel W. Harlan, from Dec. 28, 1846, to May 11, 1848, 3 terms.
James L. Russey, from May 11, 1848, to Dec. 24, 1849, 3 terms.
Samuel P. Anthony, from Dec. 24, 1849, to June 22, 1850, 1 term.
George B. Norris, from June 22, 1850, to Dec. 14, 1850, 1 term.
H. E. Bowen, from Dec. 14, 1850, to June 17, 1851, 1 term.
Carlton E. Shipley, from June 17, 1851, to May 9, 1852, 1 year.
George B. Norris, from May 9, 1852, to May 21, 1853, 1 term.
William Andrews, from May 21, 1853, to June 10, 1854, 1 term.
Samuel V. Jump, from June 10, 1854, to June 14, 1856, 2 terms.
George H. Baxter, from June 14, 1856, to May 2, 1857, 1 term.
Leven B. McKimmey, from May 2, 1857, to June 2, 1860, 3 terms.
David R. Armitage, from June 2, 1860, to June 22, 1861, 1 term.
Asa H. Hodson, from June 22, 1861, to June 7, 1862, 1 term.
Abner J. Peterson, from June 7, 1862, to May 30, 1863, 1 term.
Jeremiah F. Nickey, from May 30, 1863, to June 18, 1864, 1 term.
Joel R. McKimmey, from June 18, 1864, to Dec 5, 1866, 1 term.
P. H. D. Bandey, from Dec. 5, 1866, to Dec. 7, 1867, 1 term.
Frank Ellis, from Dec. 7, 1867, to Dec. 26, 1868, 1 term.
Isaac Branson, from Dec. 26, 1868, to Dec. 18, 1869, 1 term.
Ralph S. Gregory, from Dec. 18, 1869, to Dec 3, 1870, 1 term.
Cyrus G. Neely, from Dec. 3, 1870, to Dec. 23, 1871, 1 term.
Daniel R. Youse, from Dec. 23, 1871, to Nov. 29, 1873, 2 terms.
S. Ambrose Wilson, from Nov. 29, 1873, to Dec. 19, 1874, 1 term.
Erville B. Bishop, from Dec. 19, 1874, to Dec. 11, 1875, 1 term.
P. H. D. Bandey, from Dec 11, 1875, to Nov. 25, 1876, 1 term.
Theophilus E. Burt, from Nov. 25, 1876, to Dec. 15, 1877, 1 term.
William H. Johnson, from Dec. 15, 1877, to December, 1880, 3 terms.

JUNIOR WARDENS.

J. Brownlee, from March 20, 1843, to June 20, 1843, 1 term.
Benjamin Sayre, from June 20, 1843, to Dec. 3, 1843, 1 term.
George H. Ballingall, from Dec. 3, 1843, to May 18, 1844, 1 term.
Moses L. Neely, from May 18, 1844, to Dec. 21, 1844, 1 term.
Benjamin Sayre, from Dec. 21, 1844, to May 6, 1846, 3 terms.
F. E. Putnam, from May 6, 1846, to May 27, 1847, 2 terms.
Moses L. Neely, from May 27, 1847, to May 11, 1848, 2 terms.
J. H. Wysor, from May 11, 1848, to Dec. 24, 1849, 3 terms.
H. E. Bowen, from Dec. 24, 1849, to June 22, 1850, 1 term.
G. W. Spilker, from June 22, 1850, to Dec. 14, 1850, 1 term.
Carlton E. Shipley, from Dec. 14, 1850, to June 7, 1851, 1 term.
T. E. Burt, from June 7, 1851, to May 9, 1852, 1 year.
A. M. Klein, from May 9, 1852, to May 21, 1853, 1 year.
Israel Lamm, from May 21, 1853, to June 10, 1854, 1 year.
George W. Spilker, from June 10, 1854, to June 9, 1855, 1 year.
J. R. Lockwood, from June 9, 1855, to June 14, 1856, 1 year.
John S. Hutchings, from June 14, 1856, to June 6, 1857, 1 year.
Joseph A. Hill, from June 6, 1857, to May 2, 1858, 1 year.
John H. Harlan, from May 2, 1858, to June 11, 1859, 1 year.
A. M. Klein, from June 11, 1859, to June 2, 1860, 1 year.
Manuel Marks, from June 2, 1860, to June 22, 1861, 1 year.
Thomas S. Waterhouse, from June 22, 1861, to June 7, 1862, 1 year.
Manuel Marks, from June 7, 1862, to May 30, 1863, 1 year.
James Montgomery, from May 30, 1863, to June 18, 1864, 1 year.
John J. Heath, from June 18, 1864, to Dec. 5, 1866, 2½ years.
Michael Paul, from Dec. 5, 1866, to Dec. 7, 1867, 1 year.
James R. Turner, from Dec. 7, 1867, to Dec. 26, 1868, 1 year.
Cyrus G. Neely, from Dec. 26, 1868, to Dec. 18, 1869, 1 year.
Daniel R. Youse, from Dec. 18, 1869, to Dec. 3, 1870, 1 year.
John M. Kirby, from Dec. 3, 1870, to Dec. 14, 1872, 2 years.
William H. Johnson, from Dec. 14, 1872, to Nov. 29, 1873, 1 year.
Jacob B. Turner, from Nov. 29, 1873, to Dec. 11, 1875, 2 years.
Halsted W. Little, from Dec. 11, 1875, to Nov. 11, 1876, 1 year.
William H. Johnson, from Nov. 25, 1876, to Dec. 15, 1877, 1 year.
Halsted W. Little, from Dec. 15, 1877, to Dec. 7, 1878, 1 year.
Samuel U. Huffer, from Dec. 7, 1878, to Dec. —, 1880, 2 years.

SECRETARIES.

James Hogan, from March 20, 1843, to June 20, 1843, 1 term.
Samuel W. Harlan, from June 20, 1843, to Dec. 3, 1843, 1 term.
James O. Leas, from Dec. 3, 1843, to May 18, 1844, 1 term.
Fred. E. Putnam, from May 18, 1844, to May 6, 1846, 4 terms.
W. G. Ethell, from May 6, 1846, to May 11, 1848, 4 terms.
J. S. Ferris, from May 11, 1848, to Dec. 9, 1848, 1 term.
F. E. Putnam, from Dec. 9, 1848, to June 2, 1849, 1 term.
W. G. Ethell, from June 2, 1849, to June 2, 1850, 2 terms.
C. E. Shipley, from June 22, 1850, to Dec. 14, 1850, 1 term.
George W. Spilker, from Dec. 14, 1850, to June 7, 1851, 1 term.
F. E. Putnam, from June 7, 1851, to May 21, 1852, 1 year.
George B. Norris, from May 21, 1852, to June 10, 1854, 2 years.
George H. Baxter, from June 10, 1854, to June 9, 1855, 1 year.
Fred. E. Putnam, from June 9, 1855, to Dec. —, 1880, 25½ years.

TREASURERS.

John M. Thomas, from March 20, 1843, to June 20, 1843, 1 term.
Moses L. Neely, from June 20, 1843, to May 18, 1844, 2 terms.
Joseph Bowman, from May 18, 1844, to Dec. 21, 1844, 1 term.
G. P. Helvie, from Dec. 1, 1844, to Dec. 13, 1845, 2 terms.
J. W. Miller, from Dec. 13, 1845, to May 6, 1846, 1 term.
Samuel P. Anthony, from May 6, 1846, to Dec. 28, 1846, 1 term.
H. E. Bowen, from Dec. 28, 1846, to Dec. 24, 1849, 6 terms.
Joseph M. Davis, from Dec. 24, 1849, to June 7, 1851, 3 terms.
W. G. Ethell, from June 7, 1851, to June 9, 1855, 4 years.
George H. Baxter, from June 9, 1855, to June 14, 1856, 1 year.
Adam Wolfe, from June 14, 1856, to June 11, 1859, 3 years.
John Marsh, from June 11, 1859, to Dec. —, 1880, 21½ years.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

The following is a nearly complete list of the members who have been initiated and admitted into the lodge from the date of organization to the present time, as taken from the records of the lodge:

Joseph Bowman, May, 1843.
Moses L. Neely, May, 1843.
Benjamin Sayre, June, 1843.
B. G. Cunningham, June, 1843.
David Kilgore, May, 1843.
Samuel W. Harlan, May, 1843.
John Neff, Jr., June, 1843.
G. H. Ballingall, Aug., 1843.
William Russey, Dec., 1843.
H. E. Bowen, Dec., 1843.
W. F. Spence, Dec., 1843.
William Bruner, Feb., 1744.
O. H. P. Kennedy, July, 1844.
B. W. Scott, Oct., 1844.
J. W. Miller, Aug., 1844.
Fred E. Putnam, April, 1844.
W. G. Ethell, March, 1844.
Arthur W. Sanford, April, 1845.
Peter Doty, April, 1845.
John Shick, Sept., 1851.
Israel Lamm, Jan., 1852.
W. J. F. Krohn, March, 1852.
L. E. Tansey, March, 1852.
James H. Powers, March, 1852.
S. V. Jump, June, 1852.
S. Hamilton, Sr., June, 1852.
A. Hamilton, June, 1852.
B. G. Cunningham, July, 1852.
R. V. Murray, July, 1852.
Elisha Bargdoll, Aug., 1852.

Cornelius Beal, Sept., 1852.
G. E. Cook, Nov., 1852.
Charles Coleman, Nov., 1852.
William Seldomridge, Nov., 1852.
Joseph Taylor, March, 1853.
Thomas Heath, March, 1853.
Beal Manifold, May, 1853.
George H. Baxter, May, 1853.
Nathan Branson, June, 1853.
William Mitchell, Sept., 1853.
J. F. Gothup, Sept., 1853.
Jonathan Ross, Oct., 1853.
Morgan Wilson, Oct., 1853.
David Ribble, Nov., 1853.
Thomas Whitney, Dec., 1853.
John W. Teal, Dec., 1853.
Jesse L. Williams, Jan., 1854.
Israel Conklin, Jan., 1854.
Ambrose Dixon, March, 1854.
A. J. McMullen, April, 1854.
J. J. Routh, ——, 1854.
Jacob H. Powers, April, 1854.
Joseph W. Babb, May, 1854.
David Pease, May, 1854.
O. M. Hollister, Ad. Sept., 1854.
John Horne, July, 1854.
George W. Goodwin, Ad. Aug., 1854.
Josiah Harbaugh, Ad. Sept., 1854.
Samuel Widener, Sept., 1854.
William Quigerly, Ad. Sept., 1854.
William M. Thornburg, Ad. Sept., 1854.
John A. Hutchings, Nov., 1854.
James Sparr, Nov., 1854.
David M. Hoober, Dec., 1854.
John F. Dynes, Dec., 1854.
William F. Gray, Dec., 1854.
James K. Trimble, March, 1855.
John Gray, Ad. April, 1855.
Luther Frazier, Ad. May, 1855.
George W. Edgerlee, May, 1855.
Samuel Mitchell, May, 1855.
James L. Stephenson, May, 1855.
Abel Gibson, May, 1855.
William Miller, July, 1855.
Stanton Powers, Aug., 1855.
W. A. Cuykendoll, Sept., 1855.
Frederick Charman, Nov., 1855.
Adam Wolfe, Ad. Jan., 1856.
Joseph A. Hill, Ad. Jan., 1856.
Fred Charman, Ad. Jan., 1856.
Stanton Powers, Ad. Jan., 1856.
Jacob W. Heath, Feb., 1856.
Parker B. Osborn, March, 1856.
William Price, Ad. ——, 1856.
P. F. Davis, Ad. June, 1856.
A. J. Riley, Ad. June, 1856.
James Barnes, July, 1856.
James M. Childs, Sept., 1856.
John S. Priest, Nov., 1856.
Abraham Hart, Dec., 1856.
John Brewer, Dec., 1856.
John Wright, Dec., 1856.
John W. Burson, Ad. Dec., 1856.
John H. Harlan, Jan., 1857.
J. R. McKimmey, Jan., 1857.
J. A. Bowen, Jan., 1857.
John M. Trego, Jan., 1857.
Christopher Ribble, Jan., 1857.
Jacob Holsinger, Feb., 1857.
Henry Kirby, Ad. Feb., 1857.
John Marsh, Ad. March, 1857.
D. R. Armitage, March, 1857.
George A. Heath, April, 1857.
David Nation, May, 1857.
Joseph A. Bowen, July, 1857.
Alfred Kilgore, July, 1857.
Liberty Ginn, July, 1857.
Abner Purdieu, Sept., 1857.
Benjamin F. Neely, Nov., 1857.
Emanuel Marks, Feb., 1858.
William Craig, Ad. Sept., 1858.
David Osborn, Ad. Sept., 1858.
L. L. Purdieu, Oct., 1858.
V. R. Garner, Oct., 1858.
W. M. Petty, Ad. Dec., 1858.
W. H. Bates, Dec., 1858.
George W. Fay, Dec., 1858.
Harman Hart, Dec., 1858.
Richard Harris, Dec., 1858.
H. S. Tomlinson, Feb., 1859.
J. F. Nickey, Ad. June, 1859.
Henry Heinking, Ad. Aug., 1859.
James Shaw, Ad. June, 1859.
John G. Bridges, Aug., 1859.
Charles R. Moorhouse, Ad. Aug., 1859.
F. A. Hardin, Ad. Aug., 1859.
Daniel R. Youse, Ad. Aug., 1859.
W. F. J. Krohn, Ad. Aug., 1859.
Abner T. Peterson, Dec., 1859.
L. D. Koontz, Jan., 1860.
Lemuel King, Ad. Jan., 1860.
Wilson Clark, Ad. March, 1860.
Asa H. Hodson, Ad. May, 1860.
Eli C. Emmons, June, 1860.
David H. Case, Ad. July, 1860.
John W. Peterson, Aug., 1860.
J. V. Veach, Nov., 1860.
Robert Clark, Ad. Feb., 1861.
Solomon Mohler, March, 1861.
Edward Hetherington, March, 1861.
Thomas S. Walterhouse, Ad. March, 1861.
Peter Cogshell, April, 1861.
Hugh A. Stephens, June, 1861.
C. F. Armitage, Aug., 1861.
Joel Russell, March, 1862.
O. V. Moul, Jan., 1863.
James Montgomery, Ad. Jan., 1863.
James R. Turner, Jan., 1863.
Benedict Feathers, Ad. May, 1863.
Isaac Stout, May, 1863.
Peter H. D. Bandey, Ad. May, 1863.
John J. Heath, June, 1864.
Christian R. Shafer, July, 1863.
Eber Graves, Ad. July, 1863.
Michael Paul, Aug., 1863.,
John E. Diviney, Aug., 1863.
Charles R. Case, Dec., 1863.
Samuel Burnett, Dec., 1863.
Benjamin Smith, Dec., 1863.
A. J. Riley, Ad. Jan., 1864.
Henry C. Winans, Jan., 1864.
Henry C. Marsh, Jan., 1864.
Hiram Allen, Feb., 1864.
William M. Ross, Feb., 1864.
Isaac Bronson, Feb., 1864.
William S. Brundage, Ad. March, 1864.
John F. Dick, Ad. March, 1864.
Henry Sheets, March, 1864.
James A. Ross, April, 1864.
George W. Baker, April, 1864.
Hiram H. Darter, May, 1864.
Abraham Sheets, June, 1864.
M. J. Read, July, 1864.
Moses Marks, July, 1865.
Lewis McLaughlin, July, 1864.
Elias J. Rice, Ad. Aug., 1864.
William J. Morgan, Ad. Sept., 1864.
James H. Russey, Sept., 1864.
A. L. Zimmerman, Nov., 1864.
A. R. Peterson, Nov., 1864.
James Mason, Ad. Nov., 1864.
Daniel H. Sheller, Ad. Nov., 1864.
James H. Long, Ad. Nov., 1864.
Henry C. Klein, Nov., 1864.
Joseph R. Shideler, Dec., 1864.
S. L. Davis, Jan., 1865.
Abel Gibson, Ad. Jan., 1865.
Matthew Jones, March, 1865.
Joseph B. Craig, Ad. Jan., 1865.
J. W. Baldwin, March, 1865.
Hiram Bell, Ad. March, 1865.
Barnett B. Stephenson, April 1865.
Alexander Darter, April, 1865.
Edwin L. Longacre, June, 1865.
Joseph Hummel, July, 1865.
G. W. Smith, Aug., 1865.
Hiram Allison, Sept., 1865.
Paul Newbern, Sept., 1865.
Silas B. Maulsbey, Sept., 1865.
W. S. Birch, Ad. Dec., 1865.
Holmes McCoy, Ad. Jan., 1866.
John M. Kirby, Jan., 1866.
Edward W. Gilbert, Jan., 1866.
Andrew J. Slinger, Feb., 1866.
Frank Ellis, Feb., 1866.
James L. Streeter, Feb., 1866.
Cyrus G. Neely, March, 1866.
W. B. Linell, Ad. March, 1866.
Daniel Shaw, April, 1866.
Samuel W. Mitchell, Ad. April, 1866.
James Oard, June, 1866.
George Louthain, July, 1866.
Edwin A. Haines, April, 1867.
Lewis D. Evans, June, 1867.
Robert Bell, June, 1867.
David Haney, June, 1867.
S. A. Wilson, July, 1867.
Samuel O. Budd, Aug., 1867.
Warren Stewart, Oct., 1867.
George W. Vanmeter, Ad. Oct., 1867.
E. W. Shipley, Ad. Dec., 1867.
John Oakerson, Ad. Feb., 1868.
Charles A. Webster, March, 1868.
W. S. Phelps, March, 1868.
Oliphant M. Todd, March, 1868.
C. C. Waldo, April, 1868.
William M. Winslow, May, 1868.
Erville B. Bishop, May, 1868.
David W. Kurtz, July, 1868.
Duncan Williams, Jan., 1869.
John J. Shields, Jan., 1869.
Joshua A. Compton, Ad. March, 1869.
William J. Andrews, April, 1869.
William H. Johnson, April, 1869.
L. D. Koontz, Ad. April, 1869.
George W. Atkins, Ad. April, 1869.
John G. Bridges, Ad. June, 1869.
Clark Skiff, Ad. June, 1869.
Eli Cox, June, 1869.
Ralph S. Gregory, Sept., 1869.
J. V. Veach, Ad. Sept., 1869.
Joseph A. Hill, Ad. Sept., 1869.
John F. Missick, Oct., 1869.
Isaac Brown, Nov., 1869.
Halsted W. Little, Nov., 1869.
David W. Stewart, Jan., 1870.
John Parry, Ad. Jan., 1870.
John V. H. Cassady, Feb., 1870.
John J. Fullhart, Feb., 1870.
Martin Oard, Feb., 1870.
Marion Crossley, Ad. Feb., 1870.
Thomas J. Brady, Ad. March, 1870.
Hugh Hughs, March, 1870.
Madison C. Klein, March, 1870.
William H. Bates, Ad. April, 1870.
George Kirby, May, 1870.
T. H. Kirby, May, 1870.
A. W. Smith, May, 1870.
E. H. Swain, June, 1870.
Abraham Campbell, Ad. June, 1870.
Scipio Craig, June, 1870.
William M. Knapp, June, 1870.
J. E. Erwin, Ad. July, 1870.
Joseph Cowing, Ad. July, 1870.
James Rockwell, Sept., 1870.
John O'Niel, Sept., 1870.
Laf. M. Bowser, Nov., 1870.
Goldsberry S. Maddy, Jan., 1871.
James H. Newton, Feb., 1871.
George H. Andrews, Feb., 1871.
Leonidas M. Neely, March, 1871.
Orlando H. Swain, March, 1871.
C. Parker Sample, April, 1871.
Arthur F. Patterson, April, 1871.
John L. McClintock, April, 1871.
Coleman H. Maitlen, May, 1871.
John W. Garner, June, 1871.
Samuel Cecil, June, 1871.
Zelomer Coffeen, June, 1871.
Orville Reed, June, 1871.
William N. Jackson, June, 1871.
Phineas Turner, June, 1871.
J. Milton Thomas, July, 1871.
James Boyce, Aug., 1871.
Arthur C. Mellett, Dec., 1871.
William Reid, Feb., 1872.
John A. Wachtell, March, 1872.
Jerome B. Knowlton, March, 1872.
E. Webster Gilbert, April, 1872.
John Gray, Ad. May, 1872.
John Hamilton, Jr., June, 1872.
Abraham Frazier, July, 1872.
Nathan Frazier, July, 1872.
George B. Snodgrass, Aug., 1872.
Jacob B. Turner, Aug., 1872.
George Hammond, Jan., 1873.
N. Fuller Ethel, Feb., 1873.
John E. Burson, Feb., 1873.
Arthur R. Brown, Feb., 1873.
Marcus S. Claypool, April, 1873.
William H. Barlow, May, 1873.
John S. Bryant, May, 1873.
William Young, May, 1873.
Samuel P. Anthony, Jr., May, 1873.

Edward S. Peaslee, May, 1873.
John E. Kock, July, 1873.
James Pixley, Sept., 1873.
John W. Dungan, Oct., 1873.
Arthur E. Smith, Oct., 1873.
Josiah E. Mellett, Oct., 1873.
Charles S. Westlake, Sept., 1873.
William A. Hoyt, Nov., 1873.
Joseph A. Quick, Dec., 1873.
Daniel Goodin, Dec., 1873.
Francis M. Wright, Ad. Jan., 1874.
Z. M. Lewellen, Ad. April, 1874.
David B. Shideler, Ad. April, 1874.
William Miller, May, 1874.
William J. Vigus, May, 1874.
Charles A. Hill, July, 1874.
John B. Karnes, Ad. July, 1874.
Henry Conklin, Sept., 1874.
Samuel Gibson, Ad. Sept., 1874.
William D. Mason, Dec., 1874.
Frank W. Watson, Jan., 1875.
William H. Younts, Ad. Jan., 1875.
John W. Trueworthy, March, 1875.
Edwin C. Minton, April, 1875.
Isaac J. Williams, April, 1875.
David H. H. Shewmaker, Ad. April, 1875.
John A. Younce, Ad. April, 1875.
S. L. Sutton, July, 1875.
John W. Abrell, Ad. Aug., 1875.
Thomas J. Bowels, Ad. Oct., 1875.
David W. Stewart, Ad. Nov., 1875.
George S. Bartlett, Nov., 1875.
W. Perry Ross, Ad. Feb., 1876.
E. A. Nixon, March, 1876.
James W. Driscol, Ad. April, 1876.
Nathan Jetmore, Ad. May, 1876.
George W. Seitz, Ad. Dec., 1876.
Samuel U. Huffer, Oct., 1877.
Garret D. Leach, Dec., 1877.
Ephraim Smell, Jan., 1878.
Milton Guinup, Aug., 1878.
Clark Skiff, Ad. April, 1879.
William N. Whitley, Ad. May, 1879.
William F. McIlvain, Oct., 1889.
Robert Howat, May, 1880.
George R. Sater, May, 1880.
William M. Marsh, May, 1880.

CHAPTER II.

MUNCIE LODGE, No. 433.

Dispensation Issued—Work Under Dispensation—Charter Granted—Report of Committee Thereon—Increase of Membership—Takes Stock in Masonic Hall, Muncie—Purchases and Fits up a New Hall—Officers Under Dispensation and Charter—Subsequent Proceedings—Present Officers and Membership.

IN the fall of 1870, it became apparent that another lodge than Delaware, No. 46, was necessary within this jurisdiction to accommodate the increasing wants of the order in Muncie. On application, therefore, to W. M. Grand Master Martin H. Rice, a dispensation was granted the applicants and such others as might affiliate with them for that purpose, to work as a lodge, bearing date November 10, 1870, under which, on the same day, Muncie Lodge, U. D., was organized and proceeded to work, Asa H. Dobson, as W. M.; Isaac Branson, S. W.; and Robert C. Bell, J. W. On the evening of the institution of this lodge an election was held for subordinate officers, with the following result: Hugh Hughes, Treasurer; William L. Little, Secretary; Web. S. Richey, S. D.; George W. Van Metre, J. D.; Jacob W. Heath, Tiler. For the time being the meetings were held at the hall of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, at the corner of Main and High streets.

At the session of the Grand Lodge, in May following, the records, etc., were sent up for inspection and consideration. These having been referred to the committee on charters and dispensations in that body, at the proper time the following report was made and concurred in:

The records of Muncie Lodge, U. D., have been neatly and correctly made up, in proper form, and in a book of superior quality. The by-laws are in harmony with the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge. The committee, therefore, recommended that a charter be granted the brethren of Muncie, in Delaware County, to organize a lodge, to be called Muncie Lodge, No. 433, and that Brothers Asa H. Hodson, be appointed W. M.; Isaac Bronson, S. W.; and H. Clay Hodge, J. W., of said lodge.

At that time Muncie Lodge reported a membership of six. A charter was accordingly issued May 23, 1871, to Muncie Lodge, No. 433. The report submitted at the session of 1872, of the grand body, make the following more satisfactory showing: initiations, 22; passed, 20; raised, 15; affiliated, 27; death, 1—John E. Erwin, October 14, 1871. Total membership, 46; representing a fair proportion of the best Masonic element of the community. The report for the next year was quite satisfactory also; 6 initiated, 6 passed, 10 raised, 2 affiliated, 1 death—William Hollingshead, January 23, 1873—and a total membership of 57; an increase of eleven over the last year. During the years 1874 and 1875, there was a total increase of eight, four each year, while in 1876, there was a decrease of one in the aggregate membership. At the close of the year 1880, the number reported to the Grand Lodge was sixty-seven.

In April, 1879, Muncie Lodge purchased Odd Fellows Hall, East Main street, and, after refitting and thoroughly overhauling it, moved in and took possession and have since occupied the premises as owners. The hall is sufficiently large for the use of the order, and well adapted, in furniture and fixtures, to the purpose for which it has been especially set apart.

The following persons have served as Worshipful Masters of Muncie Lodge, from the date of its institution, November 10, 1870, to the present time: Asa H. Hodson, from 1870 to December, 1873; Webster S. Richey, from January, 1874, to December, 1874; Asa H. Hodson, from January, 1875, to December, 1875; and William H. Wood, from January, 1876, to the present time. At the stated meeting in December, 1880, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year and installed December 18, 1880: William H. Wood, W. M.; Charles M. Kimbrough, S. W.; John R. McMahan, J. W.; Joseph Hummel, Treasurer; J. Wall Perkins, Secretary; Julius C. Wood, S. D.; George Cummings, J. D.; William H. H. Richey, Tiler.

CHAPTER III.

MUNCIE CHAPTER, NO. 30.

Dispensation Granted to Anthony Chapter—Charter Issued—S. P. Anthony, Proxy, to Institute Chapter at Muncie—Dissatisfaction—Chapter not Constituted—M. E. G. H. P. William Hacker Perfects the Organization—Charter—Original Officers—Some Early Admissions and Exaltations—Members in 1858, Celebrate St. John's Day, 1859—Some Official Irregularities——Action of the Chapter—Appointment of Special Deputy—His Report—Subsequent Proceedings—Reports of Membership, etc., to Grand Chapter—Present Officers and Members.

IN the latter part of the year 1855, Samuel P. Anthony, Thomas Whitney, Joseph A. Hill and a number of other companions, resident in the town of Muncie and the immediate vicinity, petitioned the M. E. G. High Priest of the State of Indiana for a dispensation authorizing them to meet and work a Royal Arch Chapter. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and the dispensation was issued appointing Samuel P. Anthony, H. P.; Thomas Whitney, K.; Joseph A. Hill, S., designating the chapter as Anthony Chapter, U. D. At the meeting of the Grand Chapter in May, 1856, the by-laws and records of the proceedings had under the authority of said dispensation were presented and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations. This committee on the 22d of May, 1856, made report thereon as follows:

"The Committee on Charters and Dispensations having examined the by-laws and records of Anthony Chapter, U. D., and find them generally correct, and would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That a charter be granted to the Companions at Muncie, under the name of Muncie Chapter, No. 30; that Samuel P. Anthony be the first H. P.; Thomas Whitney, K.; and Joseph A. Hill, S., of said Chapter.

The resolution was concurred in by the grand body.

A charter was issued accordingly, bearing the date 22d day of May, 1856, signed by the proper officers and attested by the seal of the Grand Chapter. The charter having been granted, M. E. High Priest Hacker, gave his proxy to Companion S. P. Anthony, with the necessary authority to institute said chapter in accordance with the usages of Capitular Masonry. In consequence of some misunderstanding among the companions growing out of the action of the Grand Chapter in issuing the charter, a complete organization of the chapter had failed to be consummated. Subsequently, upon the notification of the M. E. G. H. P., by Mr. Anthony, of the situation of affairs in December, 1857, that Grand Officer soon after visited the companions and conferred with them concerning the nature of their disaffection, "explaining the particular action of the Grand Chapter which appeared to stand in the way of their organization." Thereupon, the charter was unanimously accepted and a complete organization immediately followed, to the entire satisfaction of all. This final action was consummated on the 22d of January, 1858, as exhibited in the following extracts from the records of the chapter:

"A special meeting of this chapter, under dispensation, was held in the chapter room, in the town of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1858, A. L. 5858. Present, Companions Most Excellent Grand High Priest Hacker, as High Priest; Samuel P. Anthony King, pro tem.; Frederick E. Putnam, Scribe, pro tem.; William Craig, Captain of the Hosts, pro tem.; Phillip F. Davis, Principal Sojourner, pro tem.; Adam Wolfe, Royal Arch Captain, pro tem.; John W. Burson, Master of the First Vail, pro tem.; John Marsh, Master of the Second Vail, pro tem.; George H. Baxter, Master of the Third Vail, pro tem.

"A chapter of Royal Arch Masons was opened in due and ancient form, for the dispatch of business. Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of Indiana, William Hacker, being present, stated the object of the meeting to be: 'The reception of the charter granted by the Grand Chapter at its annual communication, May 22, 1856; organize under the same, and to commence the active duties of a chapter thus constituted.' Most Excellent Grand High Priest Hacker then presented the following charter, which, on motion, was ordered to be read, after which it was unanimously adopted:

To all the Fraternity, we, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Indiana, convened in the town of Shelbyville, send Greeting:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to us from Samuel P. Anthony, Arthur W. Sanford, George B. Norris, S. D. Pearson, Joseph A. Hill, Philip F. Davis, F. E. Putnam, George H. Baxter, Thomas Whitney and others, all Royal Arch Masons, stating that they have heretofore assembled together under a warrant of dispensation from the M. E. William Hecker, Grand High Priest, they therefore pray for a charter, extending and confirming unto them the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Chapter of Royal Arch Masons;

And Whereas, the aforesaid petitioners having passed a proper term of probation, and exhibited to this Grand Chapter satisfactory evidence that they have conducted the business of Masonry agreeably to the original design, the Constitution and the By-Laws of this Grand Chapter and the regulations and edicts of the Grand Chapter of the United States of America; Now, therefore,

Be it known that we, the Grand Chapter aforesaid, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, Masonic abilities and well-known attachment of the aforesaid petitioners to the sublime principles of Masonry, have constituted and appointed, and do by these presents constitute and appoint, the said Samuel P. Anthony, Arthur W. Sanford, George B. Norris, S. D. Pearson, Joseph A. Hill, Philip F Davis, F. E. Putnam, George H. Baxter, Thomas Whitney, and others and their associates, a regular and constitutional Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, by the name, style or title of Muncie Chapter, No. 30. And we do hereby appoint Companion Samuel P. Anthony first High Priest; Companion Thomas Whitney first King, and Companion Joseph A. Hill, first Scribe, hereby giving unto them and their successors full power and authority to assemble together on all proper and lawful occasions as a legal Chapter, within the town of Muncie and State aforesaid; and to confer upon all good and worthy Master Masons who may apply for the same, the several degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason. Also, to make choice annually of a High Priest, King, and Scribe, etc.

And, furthermore, we do hereby declare the rank and precedence of said Chapter in the Grand Chapter and elsewhere, to be from the 22d day of May, 1856. In testimony, etc.

William Hacker, *G. H. P.*,
D. K. Hays, *Deputy G. H. P.*,
H. G. Hazelrigg, *G. King*,
J. R. Mendenhall, *G. Scribe*.

{L.S.}

Attest: Francis King, *Grand Secretary*.

"The High Priest then made the following appointments: George H. Baxter, Captain of the Hosts; Philip F. Davis, Royal Arch Captain; Samuel V. Jump, Principal Sojourner; Frederick E. Putnam, Secretary; Adam Wolfe, Treasurer; Jonas Harris, Master of the First Vail; John W. Burson, Master of the Second Vail; John Marsh, Master of the Third Vail; Guard.

"The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the election of the officers of Muncie Chapter, No. 30, be held at the stated meeting preceding the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

"The petitions of Brothers Joseph M. Davis and William M. Petty, praying to receive the several degrees conferred in this chapter, were received, read and ordered to be laid over until the next stated meeting. The High Priest, appointed George H. Baxter, J. W. Burson and Philip F. Davis, a committee of investigation on their petitions.

"No further business appearing, the chapter was closed in harmony and good order until March 16, 1858." At the meeting on the 16th of March, Joseph M. Davis and William M. Petty were elected to the degree of Mark Master, being the first admitted into the chapter. John F. Dynes also made application and was received the same evening. The following other candidates received the Mark Master's degree, during the year ending March 24, 1859: William H. Campbell and Nelson D. Clouser, May 27, 1858; Carlton E. Shipley, May 29, 1858; Alfred Kilgore, August 17, 1858; Peter H. Lemon, September 23, 1858; Manuel Marks, December 28, 1858.

During the same period, the following persons received the Past Master's degree: William H. Campbell and Nelson D. Clouser, July 1, 1858; Alfred Kilgore, August 31, 1858; Peter H. Lemon, November 9, 1858; Manuel Marks, February 18, 1859.

The following persons received the Most Excellent Master's degree during the same year: William H. Campbell and Nelson D. Clouser, July 1, 1858; Carlton E. Shipley, October 26, 1858; Alfred Kilgore and Peter H. Lemon, November 9, 1858; and Manuel Marks, February 18, 1859. And the following persons, also, during the same year, received the degree of Royal Arch Mason: William H. Campbell and Peter H. Lemon, November 10, 1858; Alfred Kilgore, November 11, 1858; Carlton E. Shipley, November 12, 1858; Jonathan Ross, November 25, 1858; Manuel Marks, March 24, 1859. The following was the entire membership of Muncie Chapter, No. 30, at the date last named: William Craig, John W. Burson, Thomas Whitney, Frederick E. Putnam, Franklin A. Hardin, Oliver M. Hollister, George H. Baxter, Samuel P. Anthony, Philip F. Davis, Samuel V. Jump, John Marsh, Jonas Harris, William M. Petty, John S. Hutchings, Joseph M. Davis, Benjamin G. Cunningham, Nathan Branson, Samuel Faulkner, John McMullen, A. J. Gilfillen, Madison Faulkner, John F. Dynes, Adam Wolfe, Jonathan Ross. David J. Silver and Joseph A. Hill, admitted March 24, 1859. At that date, also, Joseph Thomas and Jacob W. Miller had received the Mark Master's degree, and Nelson D. Clouser, the Most Excellent Master's degree.

June 16, 1859, the following resolution, reported by the committee previously appointed on the rent of rooms, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Chapter pay to Delaware Lodge, No. 46, the sum of $30 per annum in quarterly payments.

"June 24, 1859, a meeting was held in the hall of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After the meeting, the companions formed in procession with various lodges of Master Masons and a few Knights Templar, and marched to the music of the Anderson and Muncie Sax-Horn Bands, through the various streets of the town to the fair grounds to hear an address by companion Hardin; after which, music by band and choir; the benediction was pronounced by Companion Chaplain John W. Sullivan. The procession again formed and marched to the table and partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Companion Joseph M. Davis, thence to the hall, where, after the meeting had been regularly closed, the companions separated and dispersed."

In the report submitted to the Grand Chapter at the communication of May, 1860, twelve exaltations were reported, showing the total membership to be forty-one. The officers reported at the same time were as follows: Franklin A. Hardin, H. P.; Thomas Whitney, K.; Joseph M. Davis, S.; George H. Baxter, C. H.; William Craig, P. S.; Philip F. Davis, R. A. C.; Carlton E. Shipley, G. M. Third Vail; Alfred Kilgore, G. M. Second Vail; John W. Burson, G. M. First Vail; John Marsh, Treasurer; Frederick E. Putnam, Secretary; Oliver M. Hollister, Guard. During the year above represented, the chapter exhibited a fair degree of prosperity and activity in the practice and exemplification of Royal Arch Masonry. The year following, there were nine exaltations, one re-instatement and one suspension, showing an absolute membership of fifty. In 1861, however, owing to some dissentions that had arisen in the management of the affairs of the chapter and the display of considerable ill-feeling, the former activity and zeal that characterized its operations were not apparent, the report showing but one exaltation, one dimission and one death, a decrease of one in the total membership. The showing in 1862, was an improvement in the status of affairs, six exaltations having taken place, two admissions and one death, William S. Bradford; total membership, fifty-six.

During the year ending August 31, 1868, eleven members were added by exaltation and three by affiliation. There were also, two dimissions and one suspenison, making the actual membership sixty-two. In 1869, there were seven exaltations, one re-instatement and three dimissions—total membership, sixty-eight. Following this date, a period of more than usual activity and zeal ensued, the work of 1870 showing 21 exaltations, and one affiliation, with a total membership of eighty-nine; that of 1871 showing twenty-three exaltations, two dimissions and two deaths—John Oakerson, July 27, and Alfred Kilgore, August 22; membership, 108. In 1872, there was a loss of one in the aggregate number of members; but, in the course of the year ending August 31, 1873, there were fifteen additions by exaltation and one by affiliation; there were also one dimission and four deaths—John W. Burson, September 21, 1872; A. F. Gough, May 16, 1872; Samuel W. Harlan, December 23, 1872; Charles Parker Sample, August 29, 1873; total number of members, 118. Again, during the next year, there were eighteen exaltations, three dimissions and two deaths—William M. Winslow, August 20, 1874; James T. Makepeace, August 28, 1874; aggregate membership, 132.

From September 1, 1876, to August 31, 1877, there were five exaltations, one admission, three dimissions and two deaths—James L. Stephenson, March 20; Joseph A. Walling, April 22, 1877; membership, 137. The year 1878 was less propitious; there were one admission and three dimissions, two deaths—Charles A. Harper and Phineas Turner, the latter May 18, 1878, the former not given; membership, 132. The year following, 1879, there were six exaltations, one re-instatement, three dimissions, two suspensions and one expulsion, leaving the aggregate membership 132.

The following are the officers and members of Muncie Chapter, No. 30, as shown by the report to the Grand Chapter, in September, 1880:

William H. Wood, H. P.; William H. Johnson, King; Samuel Cecil, Scribe; W. Albert Hoyt, Captain of the Hosts; Nathan Long, Principal Sojourner; Samuel U. Huffer, Royal Arch Captain; Charles S. Westlake, G. M. Third Vail; Heiman Silverberg, G. M. Second Vail; David W. Stewart, G. M. First Vail; John Marsh, Treasurer; Frederick E. Putnam, Secretary; A. M. Klein, Guard.

Members—James Boyce, Thomas Whitney, Orville Reed, Herman Hart, Andrew J. Riley, George W. Fay, C. E. Shipley, James R. Turner, John Marsh, F. E. Putnam, J. M. Davis, P. F. Davis, C. H. Maitlan, M. F. Cyester, A. R. Hoover, John A. Powers, Duncan Williams, O. M. Todd, W. H. Barlow, W. A. Hoyt, C. W. Moore, J. F. Nickey, John W. Abrell, William M. Petty, S. V. Jump, George L. Elliot, S. L. Sutton, Benjamin Smith, John F. Dynes, John M. Kirby, William Patterson, E. H. Swain, W. S. Birch, James L. Streeter, William H. Powers, Z. W. Cecil, W. W. Cornelius, T. C. Robe, S. O. Budd, J. A. Hill, Joshua Powers, A. H. Hodson, David M. Huber, A. J. Lewellen, Samuel Gibson, H. C. Marsh, C. G. Neely, John Parry, H. C. Klein, J. E. Mellette, John A. Powers, Nathan Long, David H. Case, Clark Skiff, A. F. Patterson, James W. Driscol, Thomas S. Walterhouse, Thomas S. Guthrie, William H. Stanley, Frank Ellis, Samuel U. Huffer, S. Ambrose Wilson, J. M. W. Culbertson, James H. Long, J. A. Compton, A. M. Klein, F. M. Hoover, George Kirby, William Ribble, Samuel P. Anthony, R. S. Gregory, T. E. Burt, Daniel R. Youse, William L. Little, David Stewart, J. V. H. Cassady, T. J. Brady, William H. Bates, David W. Stewart, Robert Cones, James Oard, Luther Frazier, George Louthain, Marion Crosley, G. W. Spilker, Holmes McCoy, William H. Johnson, Isaac Brown, David R. Armitage, Marcus C. Smith, John J. Shields, Eli Cox, L. B. Wilson, Hugh Hughes, John L. McClintock, Goldsberry, S. Maddy, H. C. Hodge, G. A. Ribble, John E. Burson, George H. Andrews, L. M. Neely, J. W. Perkins, J. N. Templer, W. H. Wood, Heiman Silverberg, W. M. Knapp, Samuel Cecil, Charles W. Legg, Thomas H. Kirby, A. C. Mellette, John Thomas, N. C. Branson, H. W. Little, Orlando H. Swain, William Young, John B. Cecil, Charles W. Cecil, W. S. Richey, E. B. Bishop, David Hoover, J. B. Knowlton, Albert Williamson, A. E. Smith, E. A. Maddy, J. E. Koch, Charles S. Westlake, George W. Carter, Marcus S. Claypool.

Number of members, August 31, 1879, 132; number of members suspended, four; dues for 128 members, at 50 cents each, $64.

CHAPTER IV.

MUNCIE COUNCIL, NO. 16.

Dispensation Granted—Working Qualities of the Council, U. D.—Action of the Grand Council—Recommendation—Charter Granted—Some of the Original Officers and Members. Working Qualities under Charter—Activity and Zeal of Members—Some of the Leading Statistics—Comparative Standing of the Council on the Roll of the Grand Council—Conclusions, Etc.

IN the winter of 1863, Companion Peter H. D. Bandey, George W. Fay, Philip F. Davis and other Royal and Select Masters residing in Muncie and vicinity, feeling that it was desirable to have the privilege of assembling as such, possessing the rightful authority to work and confer the degree of the cryptic craft according to the usages of their ancient companions, petitioned the dispensing power of the State of Indiana, requesting his interposition in their behalf. The prayer of the petitioners was granted accordingly, on the 15th of December, 1863, by Eden H. Davis, Deputy Puissant Grand Master, in the absence of companion Solomon D. Bayless, Most Puissant Grand Master, and a warrant of dispensation was issued to them as of that date. Upon the meeting of the Grand Council in May, 1864, the records and method of work was sent up and referred to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations who, having examined and duly considered the same, submitted the following report of such examination:

"That they have examined the work and by-laws of Muncie Council U. D., and find their work regular, their records well kept and their by-laws in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Council. They would, therefore, offer for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That a charter be granted to the Companions of Muncie, to organize a Council of Royal and Select Masters, under the name and style of Muncie Council, No. 16, and that Companion Peter H. D. Bandey be the first Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; George W. Fay to be the first Deputy Illustrious Grand Master, and Philip F. Davis be the first Principal Conductor of the Work.

These reports and recommedations having been adopted, a charter was granted bearing date May 17, A. D. 1864; Anno. Dep. 2864, in which said companions named as principal officers, and others, were duly empowered to work as a council and confer the degrees belonging thereto. On the following day, May 18, the most Puissant Grand Master duly installed Companions Peter H. D. Bandey the Thrice Illustrious Grand Master of Muncie Council, No. 16, in the city of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind.

By the report submitted to the Grand Council for the year ending December 31, 1863, we learn that ten companions were advanced to the degree of Select Master by Muncie Council, making, with the three companions designated as the principal officers, thirteen, as the aggregate membership of this council. During the year succeeding, being the first year of its chartered existence, there were twenty-five advancements, showing the aggregate membership thirty-eight. In the year 1865, there were but eight advancements, one admission and one death—John C. Dragoo; total membership, thirty-eight. By the report of the condition of subordinate councils during the year 1868, including the period from the 31st of December, 1866, to August 31, 1868, twenty-three advancements are shown, with one expulsion, leaving the total membership sixty-one. From September 1, 1870, to August 31, 1871, the report shows fourteen advancements, two dimissions and two deaths—John Oakerson, July 21, 1871; Alfred Kilgore, August 29, 1871; total membership, seventy-nine. In the year 1873, there were nine advancements and five deaths—Samuel Folkner, September 4, 1872; T. B. Forkner, October 15, 1869; John W. Burson, September 21, 1872; Samuel W. Harlan, December 24, 1872; Charles Parker Sample, August 29, 1873. The report submitted to the Grand Council of the operations of Muncie Chapter, during the year ending August 31, 1876, shows five advancements, one dimission and two deaths—George H. Baxter, September 8, 1875; Jonathan F. Hunk, April 23, 1876; total membership, ninety-six. In 1879, there were no advancements, but three dimissions and three expulsions; total membership at that date, eighty-five.

In addition to the foregoing review, which contains a liberal abstract of the preceedings connected with the institution and subsequent history of Muncie Council, No. 16, we append hereto the following and present more fully and in greater detail some of the more important transactions, which, from their significance, are essential to a reasonable comprehension of the sphere and magnitude of its operation.

At the convention of Royal and Select Masters which met in the hall of Muncie Chapter, No. 30, on the 15th of December, 1863, preliminary to the institution of Muncie Council, U. D., there were present Companions Thomas Newby, Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; Francis King, Grand Recorder; William Hacker, Past M. P. Grand Master; John M. Bramwell, Grand Captain of the Guard; W. W. Austin, Thrice Illustrious Master of Wayne Council, No. 10; James K. Jameson, John Marsh, James Montgomery and Peter H. D. Bandey. "On motion, Companion Francis King was called to the chair and Companion James Montgomery appointed Recorder. Then the committee before appointed to procure a dispensation reported that the duty assigned it had been discharged and the necessary instrument procured, the application having been presented to and recommended to Cambridge Council, No. 14. The dispensation having been read, it was accepted by the companions so applying, therefore, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we now proceed to open and form a Council of Royal and Select Masters, in accordance with the powers and privileges therein delegated.

And then the convention adjourned. On the evening of the same day, a meeting was held and the organization perfected, the companions aforenamed being present. The dispensation recites, among other things, that, "Whereas, it has been represented to us by the petition of William Roach, John Marsh, Peter H. D. Bandey, George Riley, Peter H. Lemon, G. C. Beeks, James Montgomery, Moses Woolf and George F. Myers, who are regular Royal and Select Masters, that they are desirous of associating together as a Council of Royal and Select Masters, in the town of Muncie, county of Delaware, and State of Indiana, agreeably to the Constitution of the Grand Council of Indiana, and it appearing for the promotion of the Royal Craft necessary and proper that the said companions should be enabled to work together as a regular Council of Royal and Select Masters. Therefore, I, Eden H. Davis, Deputy Illustrious Grand Puissant of the Grand Council of Indiana, by and with the consent of the said Grand Council, testified by their rules and regulations, do hereby constitute and appoint Companions Peter H. D. Bandey Thrice Illustrious Grand Master, and James Montgomery Principal Conductor of the Work, together with all such companions as are or may hereafter become members—a regular Council of Royal and Select Masters, by dispensation, by the title of Muncie Council, U. D., * * * * * and I do enjoin and command the aforesaid companions to make due return of this dispensation to the Most Excellent Grand Council of Indiana, at their next annual grand communication, to be held in the city of Indianapolis on the Tuesday preceding the 4th Monday (18th day) of May, next ensuing the date thereof, until which time this dispensation shall continue in force and no longer."

At this meeting, companions John W. Burson, A. J. Riley, George H. Baxter, William Craig, George W. Fay and P. F. Davis, on petition, were elected and duly advanced.

The report of the work sent up to the grand body proved satisfactory, a charter was granted on the 17th day of May, 1864, by which Peter H. D. Bandey was appointed first Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; George W. Fay, first Deputy Illustrious Grand Master; and Philip F. Davis, first Principal Conductor of the Work. This charter being accepted, the companions of Muncie Council, No. 16, have since continued to work and prosper.

The following are the names and dates of advancement, respectively, of the members of Muncie Council, as shown by the Recorder's report to the Grand Council at its annual session in 1864. December 15, 1863—John Marsh, James Montgomery, Peter D. H. Bandey, John W. Burson, A. J. Riley, George H. Baxter and William Craig. December 16, 1863—George W. Fay, Jacob C. Palsey, Philip F. Davis, Frederick E. Putnam, John Oakerson and John Shibler. March 2, 1864—John S. Powers, Jacob H. Swearingen, Joshua H. Powers and Taylor C. Kerr. April 5, 1864—Oliver M. Hollister and J. Hurley. April 18, 1864—Emanuel Marks, Asa H. Hodson, Benjamin A. Clark, David H. Case, Jeremiah F. Nickey and Clark Skiff. April 19, 1864—John C. Carter, John Ross, John B. Routh and John C. Dragoo. April 20, 1864—William W. Cornelius. May 3, 1864—John Nelson and James T. Makepeace. June 7, 1864, in addition to the foregoing, James White, Samuel V. Jump, Andrew R. Hoover, James M. Smith, Alfred Kilgore and David M. Hoober.

The following persons have filled the chair of Thrice Illustrious Master in Muncie Council: Peter H. D. Bandey, elected first, December 6, 1864, and successively re-elected each year until December 5, 1871; John V. H. Cassady, from December 5, 1871, to December 2, 1873; Philip F. Davis, from December 2, 1873, to December 1, 1874; Peter H. D. Bandey, from December 1, 1874, to December 7, 1880; S. Ambrose Wilson, from December 7, 1880, to the preeent time, (April, 1881).

The following officers were elected December 7, 1880: S. Ambrose Wilson, Illustrious Master; Peter H. D. Bandey, Deputy Illustrious Master; William H. Wood, Principal Conductor of the Work; William Patterson, Captain of the Guard; John Marsh, Treasurer; Frederick E. Putnam, Recorder; Armsted M. Klein, Sentinel and Steward. The total membership on the 1st day of September, 1880, was eighty-two.

Muncie Council is now and has been in a most healthy and prosperous condition, financially and otherwise. In evidence of this, the members during the past two years have paid no dues, nor have any been charged during that period.

CHAPTER V.

MUNCIE COMMANDERY, NO. 18.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORDER—DATE OF ORGANIZATION—UNDER DISPENSATION—CHARTER MEMBERS—PRELIMINARY CONVENTION—PETITIONERS—FIRST OFFICERS—PROBATIONARY PERIOD—CHARTER GRANTED—PROCEEDINGS—SUBSEQUENT OFFICERS—MEMBERSHIP—MORTUARY LIST—STATISTICS—PRESENT OFFICERS, ETC.

WITHIN the period of the last third of a century, the orders of Christian Knighthood have developed a strength and popularity in the United States little less significant than that which characterized it in Europe during the days of the crusades at the close of the eleventh and the early part of the twelfth century. About the year 1064, the spirit of religious zeal and enthusiasm so strongly induced a desire to visit the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, that thousands of pilgrims assembled there from all parts of Europe. These visits were attended with difficulties and dangers to which the youthful, the aged and the infirm, must often have been sacrificed. But when Palestine was conquered by the Arabs, and the land of pilgrimage became infested by hordes of barbarous fanatics, inspired with the most intense hatred toward Christianity, these difficulties and dangers were eminently increased. The tale of the sufferings inflicted on the pilgrims by the Mussulman possessors of Jerusalem excited in Europe an enthusiastic indignation, which led to the institution of the crusades, wars undertaken solely for the purpose of recovering the Holy Land from the followers of Mahommet. In 1099, the city of Jerusalem was captured by the crusaders, the consequence of which was an increase in the zeal of pilgrimage, which had been gathering intensity during its long suppression by the barbarities of the Turcomans. But, although the infidels had been driven out of Jerusalem, they had not been expelled from Palestine, but they still continued to infest the lofty mountains bordering on the sea-coast, from whose inaccessible strongholds they were wont to make incursions into the roads surrounding the Holy City, and pillage every unguarded traveler.

"To protect the pious pilgrims thus exposed to plunder and death, nine noble knights, who had previously distinguished themselves at the siege of Jerusalem, united in a brotherhood, and bound themselves by a solemn compact to aid one another in clearing the highways of infidels and robbers, and in protecting the pilgrim through the passes and defiles of the mountains to the Holy City. Having added to their profession of protecting poor pilgrims that of defending the kingdom of Jerusalem and the whole Eastern church from the attacks of infidels, Hugh de Payens was chosen by the knights their leader, under the title of 'Master of the Temple,' in 1118."[*]

"The oldest order of Masonic Knighthood is said to be the Rosy Cross of Scotland, and the fact that it unites the trowel with the sword, a union which the more modern orders have sought to avoid, is adduced as evidence of their antiquity. The same union of the sword and trowel is likewise adopted by the Knights of the East, who also claim to be the most ancient order of Masonic Knighthood."

The Knights of Malta, earlier known as the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, or Hospitallers of St. John, afterward Knights of Rhodes, became a distinct order, about the commencement of the crusades, possessing both military and religious characteristics. It was chiefly the duty of this order to assist those sick and needy pilgrims whom a spirit of piety had led to the Holy Land, and hence were known in that character as Hospitallers. They assumed the black habit of the hermits of St. Augustine, distinguished only by a white cross of eight points on the left breast. "They rapidly increased in numbers and wealth, and, at the beginning of the twelfth century, were organized as a military order by Raymond du Puy, who added to their original vows of chastity, obedience and poverty, the obligation of defending the church against infidels. Raymond then divided them into three classes: Knights, who alone bore arms; Chaplains, who were regular ecclesiastics; and Servitors, who attended the sick. After long and bloody contests with the Turks and Saracens, they were finally driven from Palestine in the year 1191. Upon this, they attacked and conquered Cyprus, which, however, they lost after eighteen years' occupation. They then established themselves at the Island of Rhodes, under the Grand Mastership of Fulk de Villaret, and assumed the title of Knights of Rhodes. On the 15th of December, 1442, after a tranquil occupation of this island for more than two hundred years, they were finally ejected from all their possessions by the Sultan Soliman the Second. After this disaster, they successively retired to Castro Messina and Rome, until the Emperor Charles V, in 1530, bestowed upon them the Island of Malta, upon the condition of their defending it from the depredations of the Turks, and the Corsairs of Barbary, and of restoring it to Naples, should they ever succeed in recovering Rhodes."[†] They were afterward known as Knights of Malta.

In the British Islands and in the United States, existing encampments have emanated from the encampment of Baldwin, established at Bristol by the Templars who returned from Palestine with Richard I, which, with another at Bath, and a third at York, have since continued to hold regular meetings, and constitute the three original encampments of England—and are hence lineal descendants of the ancient order. Speaking of the connection between the Knights Templar and the Freemasons, Lawrie, in his "History of Freemasonry" (page 58), says: "We know that the Knights Templar not only possessed the mysteries, but performed the ceremonies, and inculcated the duties of Freemasons."

"The present black dress of the Templars is derived from the Knights of Malta, to whom, with the Teutonic Knights, their estates were assigned by Pope Clement on the dissolution of the order, and with whom many of the Knights united themselves. But originally, * * * their costume was white. In the statutes of the order, as established in Scotland, which were revised in 1843, the ancient costume was exactly adopted. According to these regulations, the dress of the Knights Templar is as follows:

"A white woolen mantle to reach to the knee in front, and taper away to the ankle behind, fastened with a white cord and tassel, and with a red cross *pattee* on the left shoulder; white woolen tunic, reaching to about three or four inches above the knee, with the cross upon the left breast; white stock with falling white shirt collar; tight white pantaloons; buff boots, with buff tops turned over five inches broad, no tassels; spurs gilt, with red leathers; sash of white silk, half a yard in breadth, tied in a knot in front; the ends edged with a white silk fringe hanging down, and a small red cross near the extremities; white woolen cap with red leather band, or, if he has obtained a diploma from the Grand Master, a red velvet cap; no feather; cross-hilted sword with brass guard, and white ivory hilt; scabbard of red morocco; belt of red leather, with gilt buckle; buff gauntlets, with a red cross on the wrist; badge, and enameled black cross, with white orle, and small red cross enameled thereon, suspended from the neck by a red ribbon with white edges, about two inches broad, passing through the ring of the badge.

"In America the dress is very different from that of the ancient knights. The suit is black, with black gloves. A black velvet sash, trimmed with silver lace, crosses the body from the left shoulder to the right hip, having at its end a cross-hilted dagger, a black rose on the left shoulder, and a Maltese cross at the end. Where the sash crosses the left breast, is a nine-pointed star in silver, with a cross and serpent of gold in the center, within a circle, around which are the words, '*In hoc signo vinces*.' The apron is of black velvet, in a triangular form, to represent the delta, and edged with silver lace. On its flap is placed a triangle of silver, perforated with twelve holes, with a cross and serpent in the center; on the center of the apron are a skull and cross-bones, between three stars of seven points, having a red cross in the center of each. The belt is black, to which is attached a cross-hilted sword. The caps vary in form and decoration in different encampments. The standard is black, bearing a nine-pointed cross of silver, having in its center a circle of green, with the cross and serpent in gold, and the motto around '*In hoc signo vinces*.'"[*]

The grand encampment of Knights Templar and appendant orders of the State of Indiana, was organized at Indianapolis on the 26th of May, 1854, and since that date has been the supreme authority of that branch of the Masonic order in the State.

On the 9th of November, 1868, notice having previously been given to that end, a convention of Knights Templar met in the city of Muncie, in the Hall of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., at which time and place there were present the following Sir Knights: M. E. Thomas Newby, Grand Commander; William Hacker, Past G. C. and G. O. W.; Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Past Grand Commander; Sirs William Craig, John W. Burson, John Marsh, Andrew J. Riley, Joseph Hill and John Powers. Thomas Newby, as Grand Commander, took the chair and appointed Sir John W. Burson Secretary. Then, Sir William Hacker, on behalf of the committee before appointed for the purpose, reported that the requisite petition for dispensation had been prepared and presented with the signatures of the constitutional number, to Cambridge Commandery, No. 6, and the approval thereof obtained indorsed thereon; that the petition thus recommended had been placed in the hands of M. E. Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Grand Commander, by whom the prayer of the petitioners had been granted, and the dispensation issued accordingly—which, being present, was read and accepted.

This dispensation was granted to Sirs Joseph A. Hill, John Marsh, William Craig, Andrew J. Riley, John Oakerson, John W. Burson, George H. Baxter, George Riley, Jesse K. Jameson and John A. Young, the petitioners and their associates and successors, empowering them to open and hold a Commandery of Knights Templar and councils of the appendant orders, at the town of Muncie, to be called and distinguished by the name of Muncie Commandery, U. D., and in each of the several orders to confer the respective degrees thereof upon such person or persons possessing the requisite qualifications, as they may think proper. By this instrument, also, Sir William Craig was appointed Eminent Commander; Sir John W. Burson, Generalissimo, and Sir George H. Baxter, Captain General, with the continuance to them of such powers and privileges until the 1st Tuesday of April, 1869, and no longer, at which time they were enjoined to make return of said dispensation with all their official doings under the same: Provided, nevertheless, that the said officers and members of the said commandery pay due respect to the said Grand Commandery and to constitution and edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient landmarks of the order. Otherwise, the dispensation would be null and void. Upon the acceptance of said dispensation, the convention adjourned and then proceeded to organize the commandery.

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[*] Mackey's Lexicon, p. 256.

[†] Mackey's Lexicon, pp. 247-48.

[*] Mackey's Lexicon, Edition of 1856, pp. 265-7.

On the following day, November 10, 1868, Sir William Craig, Eminent Commander, named in said dispensation, being present, proceeded to congregate the Sir Knights present into a Commandery of Knights Templar, as follows: Sirs William Hacker, E. Commander of Raper Commandery, No. 1; Harvey G. Hazelrigg, Generalissimo, La Fayette Commandery, No. 3; William Craig, Captain General, Raper Commandery, No. 1; Thomas Newby, Senior Warden, Cambridge Commandery, No. 6; John W. Burson, Junior Warden, Raper Commandery, No. 1; John Marsh, Standard Bearer; Andrew J. Riley, Sword Bearer, Raper Commandery, No. 1; Joseph A. Hill, Warden; John S. Powers, Captain of the Guard, Raper Commandery, No. 1. A commandery of Knights Templar was then opened in due form, and Sirs William Craig, Joseph A. Hill and John W. Burson were appointed a committee to prepare a code of suitable by-laws for the government of this commandery.

Petitions were received from Erville B. Bishop, Henry C. Marsh, Thomas S. Walterhouse, Frederick E. Putnam, John M. Kirby, Frank Ellis, George W. Fay, Cyrus G. Neely, Joseph M. Davis, Stephen H. Ladd, S. Ambrose Wilson, Philip F. Davis, James N. Templer, Henry C. Klein, Carlton E. Shipley, which were referred to a special committee with instructions to report thereon without unnecessary delay. The committee having reported, the several candidates were balloted for separately and declared elected. The several candidates above named were then introduced and the degrees of knighthood conferred upon them.

Pursuant to the provisions of the dispensation granted to Muncie Commandery, as above, said dispensation and all the proceedings had under the same, were reported to the Grand Commandery held in the city of Indianapolis, on the 1st Tuesday in April, 1869, with a petition asking that a charter be granted according to usage. All legal requirements having been complied with, and the report and proceedings being satisfactory, a charter was caused to be issued, bearing date April 7, 1869, A. O., 751, empowering Joseph A. Hill, John Marsh, William Craig, Andrew J. Riley, John Oakerson, John W. Burson, George H. Baxter, George H. Riley, Jesse K. Jemeson, all True and Regular Knights Templar, and their associates, to work as a regular and constitutional Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant orders, by the name and title of Muncie Commandery, No. 18. And the better to enable the said petitioners to exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges thereby delegated, the Grand Commandery, by said charter, appointed Sir William Craig to be the first Eminent Commander; Sir Erville B. Bishop to be the first Generalissimo; and Sir Andrew J. Riley to be the first Captain General of such commandery, thereby "confirming unto them and to their associates and successors full power and lawful authority to assemble and hold a regular Commandery of Knights Templar, on all proper and lawful occasions within the city of Muncie and State aforesaid; to constitute Knights of the Red Cross, dub Knights Templar, create Knights of Malta, and to admit members, and to do and perform all and every such acts and proceedings as appertain to the well-being and perpetuity of the orders of Christian Knighthood." Under said charter, the Eminent Commander appointed the following officers to serve until their successors are elected and qualified: Sirs Oliphant M. Todd, Eminent Prelate; John Marsh, Treasurer; Frederick E. Putnam, Recorder; Cyrus G. Neely, Senior Warden; Philip F. Davis, Junior Warden; Henry C. Klein, Standard Bearer; Frank Ellis, Sword Bearer; S. Ambrose Wilson, Warder; and Joseph A. Hill, Captain of the Guard.

At the stated meeting held on the 27th of December, 1869, the following officers, having been duly elected, were present and regularly installed: Sirs Erville B. Bishop, Eminent Commander; John W. Burson, Generalissimo; William Craig, Captain General; Oliphant M. Todd, Eminent Prelate; John Marsh, Treasurer; Frederick E. Putnam, Recorder; Cyrus G. Neely, Senior Warden; Philip F. Davis, Junior Warden; Henry C. Klein, Standard Bearer; Joshua A. Compton, Sword Bearer; S. Ambrose Wilson, Warder; Frank Ellis, First Guard; Lewis D. Evans, Second Guard; James H. Long, Third Guard; and Joseph A. Hill, Captain of the Guard, Sir Knight Shipley acting as Marshal, and Sir Knight Smith acting as Master of Ceremonies. The following is the report of the first year's proceedings, as sent to the Grand Commandery, commencing January 1, 1869, and closing December 31, 1869:

Red Crossed—James R. Turner, March 1; James H. Long, April 3; James L. Stephenson, April 12; George W. Harris and Thomas Stevens, May 3; Lewis D. Evans, July 19; Armsted M. Klein, Joshua A. Compton and Robert C. Bell, August 16; Andrew R. Hoover and Jeremiah F. Nickey, November 8; John P. C. Shanks and Benjamin Smith, November 29; William J. Andrews, Charles W. Moore and James L. Streeter, December 9, 1869.

Knights Templar and Knights of Malta—George W. Fay, January 11; James R. Turner, March 8; James H. Long, April 5; George W. Harris and Thomas Stephens, May 3; Hiram Allen, June 14; Carlton E. Shipley, June 16; James L. Stephenson, June 21; Armsted M. Klein and Lewis D. Evans, August 23; Joshua A. Compton and Robert C. Bell, August 30; Andrew R. Hoover and Jeremiah F. Nickey, November 22; John P. C. Shanks, November, 29; William J. Andrews, December 13; Benjamin Smith and Charles W. Moore, December 20, 1869.

Admitted—J. M. Smith, June 14, 1869.

Members—William Craig, John W. Burson, John Marsh, Andrew J. Riley, Joseph A. Hill, John Oakerson, George H. Baxter, S. Ambrose Wilson, Philip F. Davis, Frederick E. Putnam, George W. Fay, John M. Kirby, Thomas S. Walterhouse, Frank Ellis, Cyrus G. Neely, Henry C. Marsh, Erville B. Bishop, Joseph M. Davis, Oliphant M. Todd, David H. Case, John Nelson, Stephen H. Ladd, Elijah J. Walden, Samuel V. Jump, J. M. Smith. Recapitulation—Number that received the Red Cross, sixteen; number that received the Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, eighteen; number of members, January 1, 1870, twenty-four; number created during the year, eighteen; admitted from other commanderies, one.

Succession of Eminent Commanders—Sir William Craig, from November 9, U. D., to April 7, 1869; Sir Erville B. Bishop, from April 7, 1869, to December 14, 1874; Sir Theophilus E. Burt, from December 14, 1874, to December 13, 1875; Sir Cyrus G. Neely, from December 13, 1875, to December 11, 1876; Sir S. Ambrose Wilson, from December 11, 1876, to December 9, 1878; Sir Erville B. Bishop, from December 9, 1878, to the present time—April, 1881.

Died—John Oakerson, July 27, 1871; Gordon Cecil, April 30, 1872; Samuel Fortner, September 5, 1872; John W. Burson, September 21, 1872; Charles Parker Sample, August 29, 1873; John S. Bryant, May 4, 1875; George H. Baxter, September 9, 1875; Jonathan F. Hunt, April 23, 1876; James L. Stephenson, March 20, 1877; Joseph A. Walling, and Lynn P. Wood, April 21, 1877. Sir Knight Wood died in California, but was conveyed back to Massachusetts, his native State, for burial.

Present officers, elected and installed, December 13, 1880: Sir Erville B. Bishop, E. Commander; John E. Burson, Generalissimo; S. Ambrose Wilson, Captain General; William H. Wood, Prelate; John Marsh, Treasurer; Frederick E. Putnam, Recorder; William Patterson, Senior Warden; Wm. A. Hoyt, Junior Warden; Samuel Gibson, Standard Bearer; Samuel Cecil, Sword Bearer; Elias A. Maddy, Warder; Armsted M. Klein, Captain of the Guard. Aggregate membership, January 1, 1881, 139. Condition, financially and otherwise, excellent.

CHAPTER VI.

I. O. O. F.

MUNCIE LODGE, NO. 74—ORGANIZATION—PARTICIPANTS IN THE CEREMONIES OF INSTITUTION—ELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF FIRST OFFICERS—THE PLACE OF MEETING—HALL PROCURED—MASONIC HALL OCCUPIED TEMPORARILY—TRUSTEES ELECTED—CHAPLAIN ELECTED—BIBLE PRESENTATION—BY-LAWS AND SEAL ADOPTED—AUDITING COMMITTEE—JEWELS—LOT PURCHASED—NEW HALL PROJECTED—CORNER STONE LAID—DEDICATION OF HALL—REPORT OF FINAL COST—PRESENT OFFICERS—ORPHAN'S FUND.

ON the 9th of November, 1849, Muncie Lodge, No. 74, was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master, Thomas Willson, assisted by Brothers David T. Haines, William Hutchens, William Bolander, M. L.

Hamish, J. C. Dill, Hoenish and Dinwiddie, at which time Theodore J. Riley, Martin Galliher, William Walling, Thomas J. Matthews, John C. Helm, John Brady, Edward G. Keasbey and Eli J. Jamison, were admitted by initiation.

The five degrees were conferred at the same meeting upon said applicants. On the following day the organization was completed by the election and installation of the following officers:

David T. Haines, N. G.; John C. Helm, V. G.; Thomas J. Matthews, Secretary; John Brady, Treasurer; Eli J. Jamison, Warden; Theodore J. Riley, Conductor; Martin Galliher, R. S. to N. G.; Edward G. Keasbey R. S. S.; William Walling, L. S. S.

At the same meeting, Tuesday evening of each week was adopted as the regular meeting night of the lodge, which has ever since continued to be the regular meeting night. The room in which the organization was perfected was situated on the south side of Main street, one door east of the southwest corner of the public square, in what was then known as Anthony's building. A committee was appointed November 13 following, to procure a hall for the use of the lodge. At the meeting next succeeding their appointment, the committee reported that the room over D. T. Haines' grocery store, in Galliher's building, west of the alley south of Main, between High and Walnut streets, could be had at a rental of $18 per year for a term of three years, and the proposition was accepted. This room was continued as the meeting place of the lodge from that time until the 28th of May, 1852, the date of the last meeting there.

On the evening of June 1, 1852, the first meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, under an arrangement that this hall was to be used only during the interim of building and completing their new hall immediately adjoining. This new hall was commenced under an arrangement with Judge Brady, by which the latter was to put a third story on the building then in process of erection by him, to be used for lodge purposes.

To consummate that purpose and secure a comfortable and commodious room, shares of stock were issued of the denomination of $10, to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent, payable semi-annually. The building, completing and fitting up of this hall, were accomplished in May, 1853, at which time they removed from the Masonic to their own hall, immediately east and adjoining, being located on the north side of Main street, between Walnut and Mulberry. The room was handsomely finished and furnished according to the customs and tastes of the day. Being constructed especially for a hall, it was arranged in convenient shape, with the necessary ante-rooms, etc. This continued to be the stated meeting place of the lodge until their final removal to the permanent hall erected on the northeast corner of Jackson and Walnut streets.

Returning to the regular order of events, on the evening of November 13, 1849, William G. Ethell was initiated, his being the first single initiation since the organization of the lodge. At the meeting of December 25, 1849, Eli J. Jamison, Theodore J. Riley and Martin Galliher were elected Trustees for the ensuing year—the first elected. A meeting was held on the 1st of January, 1850, at which Brother Brady was elected Chaplain of the lodge for the year following, and, at the next meeting, January 15, 1850, Dr. John C. Helm presented the lodge with a handsome copy of the Holy Bible—an appropriate gift and thankfully received. Again, on the 29th of January, 1850, the committee to whom was referred the task of preparing a constitution and bylaws for the government of the lodge, reported the result of their labors, which was adopted. Subsequently, a special committee was appointed to procure a lodge seal. This committee made a report accordingly, on the 7th of May, 1850, which report and the seal, prepared subject to the order of the committee, was adopted.

On the 9th of July, 1850, the auditing committee made its first report concerning the finances of the lodge as follows:

Received since the organization	$265 35
Disbursed since the organization	207 64
Balance	$57 71
Orphan Fund loaned	$26 71

The Orphan Fund was only $26.33, consequently they loaned 18 cents more than that fund contained.

Balance on hand after all accounts are settled	$31 00

W. G. ETHELL,
ELI J. JAMISON,
T. J. RILEY,
Auditing Committee.

Afterward, on the 1st of October, 1850, the special committee appointed for the purpose, made report of the purchase of jewels at a cost of $26, and the report was concurred in by the lodge.

At the meeting of November 12, 1850, the sum of $3 was voted to be appropriated by the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana, toward the purchase of a block of Indiana marble to be placed in the Washington monument, at Washington, District of Columbia.

At the meeting on the 4th of July, 1871, the Trustees, who had been instructed thereunto, reported the purchase of forty feet on the south part of Lot No. 8, Block No. 24, in Brown's donation, to be used for the erection of a hall thereon, for the sum of $4,000. Afterward, on the 22d of April, 1872, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Trustees to devise plans for a stock subscription with which to build a hall on said lot, to be of the dimensions of 40x100 feet. Subsequently, at the meeting on May 7, 1872, the Trustees made report that $7,150 had been subscribed toward the proposed building; and that, by the 28th of that month, the entire stock would be taken, $4,000 having been taken by the members of this lodge.

On the 8th of June, 1872, the work had so far progressed that the corner-stone of the new edifice, was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Worthy Grand Master McQuiddy. These ceremonies were quite imposing and were witnessed by a very large assemblage of Odd Fellows and visiting spectators. Lodges came from abroad and people came in large numbers giving by their presence appreciation of the enterprise in progress. Addresses were delivered by P. G. M. W. K. Edwards, Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster and P. G. W. W. Curry. The hall was dedicated on the 28th of October, 1875. At that date, the lodge met at the old hall, and, headed by a band of music, marched in a body to the new hall, where the dedicatory exercises were conducted and the building set apart, according to the usages of the fraternity, to the separate occupancy of the Odd Fellows for the dissemination of the cardinal principles of Odd Fellowship.

The following account of the dedicatory services of the new hall is copied from the Muncie *Times* of November 4, 1875:

"Early in the morning the trains began to pour in visitors and lodges, and later, large numbers came in from the country, till the city was literally jammed with people. The arrangements had been well projected and smoothly executed. The Odd Fellows and Knights Templar bands escorted the lodges to their respective places of rendezvous, and, at 10 o'clock, the grand procession formed and took up its line of march for the hall where the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of dedication were performed. The hall was elegantly decorated, and with its new furniture presented a grand appearance. The lodges and city have great reason to be proud of their enterprise.

"After the ceremony, the visitors repaired to the school grounds of District No. 1, where the tables of endless extent and laden with every thing good to eat, awaited them. After dinner the vast crowd listened with closest interest to a most eloquent and stirring address from Grand Past Master Thomas Underwood. It was a faithful delineatien of the blessings resultant from the order and a marked impression on all who heard it. Short addresses of interest were also made by several other parties.

The occasion was enlivened with music and songs, and altogether was one of which the order may well feel proud. The Newcastle Lodge came in force attended by an excellent band of that place which was an object of interest throughout the day. The vast crowd of visitors left our city highly pleased with the hospitalities and kind treatment they had received."

The present officers, April, 1881, are as follows:

Aaron Rothchild, N. G.; William Lynn, Jr., V. G.; John A. Keener, Secretary; Joseph Hummel, Treasurer; John A. Husted, Frank Ellis, Wallace Hibbits, Trustees; total contributing members, 185.

The following contains the name and subscription of the several original stockholders in the Odd Fellows' Hall Association:

James Boyce	$500 00	J. R. Mason	$50 00
George W. Spilker	500 00	W. R. Maddy	50 00
W. Brotherton	500 00	George W. Taylor	100 00
J. M. Thomas	500 00	Jacob Calvert	200 00
J. L. McClintock	500 00	W. Hibbits	100 00
Samuel P. Anthony	500 00	A. J. Wilson	150 00
Adam Wolfe	500 00	J. R. Howell	150 00
A. B. Claypool	500 00	Brady & Mellette	100 00
D. T. Haines	500 00	C. W. Moore	100 00
Henry Hamilton	500 00	William Truitt	100 00
W. B Kline	300 00	Sidney A. Jewett	100 00
Samuel P. Anthony	500 00	Jacob Dodson	100 00
George W. Spilker	300 00	James A. Tomlinson	100 00
E B. Bishop	200 00	John A. Husted	100 00
Amos L. Wilson	250 00	Frank Ellis	100 00
L. & W. Shick	300 00	Charles Gass	100 00
Matthews & Bandey	300 00	Z. L. Simmons	50 00
L. Wilcoxon	200 00	F. M. Berger	100 00
J. M. Long	75 00	Stephenson, Bratton & Co.	100 00
J. C. Bacon	100 00	William Glenn	50 00
John Kirk	100 00	Joseph Hummel	50 00
John Mann	50 00	A. J. Buckles	200 00
J. R. Ervin	50 00	W. H. M. Cooper	50 00
James Charman	100 00		

CHAPTER VII.

MUNCIE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 30, I. O. O. F.

Date of Institution—Date of Charter—Name of Instituting Officers—First Degrees Conferred—First Officers Elected and Installed—The Name Proposed and Adopted—First Petition for Membership Received—First Representatives to the Grand Encampment—Report and Present Financial Condition—Officers for 1880—Place of Meeting.

MUNCIE Encampment, No. 30, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in the hall of Muncie Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., on Wednesday, March 24, 1852, under a charter issued by authority of the Grand Encampment of the State of Indiana, by Patriarchs David Dunwiddie, Acting C. P.; Samuel C. Meredith, Acting H. P.; Michael L. Harnish, Acting S. W.; John C. Helm, Acting J. W.; John H. Jamison, Acting Sentinel; William Silvers and J. S. Staidham, Acting G. of T. The following-named fifth-degree members of Muncie Lodge were proposed for membership, and, at this meeting and one which convened on the day following, received the several encampment degrees, viz., Theophilus E. Burt, William G. Ethell, Eli J. Jamison, Edward G. Keasbey, Jacob Colclazer, Calvin P. Streeter, William Messner. The following were the first officers elected:

John C. Helm, C. P.; Jacob Colclazer, H. P.; John H. Jamison, Senior Warden; Eli J. Jamison, Junior Warden; William G. Ethell, Scribe; Edward G. Keasbey, Treasurer. After the election the several officers so chosen were duly installed by Gr. W. P. Dunwiddie, Gr. H. P. Samuel C. Meredith and M. L. Harnish, Conductor. On motion, then, the encampment adopted the first and third Mondays of each month as the regular meeting nights, which have not since been changed. Thereupon, the thanks of the encampment were tendered the Patriarchs of Hebron Encampment, No. 8, of Centerville, Ind., for their attendance and assistance in instituting the encampment.

At the first stated meeting, April 5, 1852, a commtitee was appointed to draft by-laws. At the second stated meeting, the name "Muncie Encampment, No. 30," was adopted as the name by which it should thereafter be known. The committee previously appointed for that purpose, reported a code of by-laws, which were unanimously adopted without amendment. At the same meeting, the committee reported that Muncie Lodge, No. 74, had granted the request of the encampment to hold its meetings in the lodge hall. Ever since that time, the Encampment has occupied the said hall of Muncie Lodge, No. 74, for its meetings. The Encampment invested its surplus, amounting to $1,250, in the new hall building, recently erected by said Lodge, and this investment secures the Encampment a permanent place for meeting, free from rent or expense for light or fuel.

May 3, 1852, the first petition, after organization, received for membership, was A. M. Klein's, who was elected, and received the encampment degrees the same evening.

July 5, 1852, Patriarchs John C. Helm and Jacob Colclazer were elected Representatives to the Grand Encampment. These were the first representatives chosen by this encampment to represent it in the grand body.

February 7, 1853, the Treasurer made his report of the financial transactions af the encampment during the preceding six months:

Receipts during the half-year just closed	$19 50
Received from former Treasurer	48
Total received	$19 98
Disbursements	16 30
Balance on hand	$3 68

The resources of the encampment at the end of 1879, as shown by the printed report, are as follows:

Grand Encampment for 1880	$1,548 62
Receipts, for the year 1879	242 04
Relief paid for in 1879	87 00
Total expenses of Encampment for 1879, including relief	158 25
Number of contributing members	93

The officers for the year 1880 are as follows: William Stewart, C. P.; Aaron Rothchild, H. P.; Alexander E. Lemmon, S. W.; James M. Williamson, J. W.; John A. Keener, Scribe; John A. Husted, Treasurer; John McConnell, William A. Hoyt, Charles Wildermuth, Trustees. The present place of meeting is in Odd Fellows Hall, on the corner of Jackson and Walnut streets.

CHAPTER VIII.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RED MEN.

Early Foundation of the Order—Vernacular Habits and Peculiarities of the Red Men Preserved—Organization in Muncie—Date of Institution—Place of Organization—Subsequent Places of Meeting—Rank—Grand Council of Sachems—Charter Members—First Officers—Present Officers.

THE origin of this order dates back to a period commencing during the last decade of the fifteenth century, with the discovery of the American continent by Christopher Columbus, in October, 1492. One of the purposes for which the organization was consummated, appears to have been the preservation of the habits, peculiarities customs and vernacular of the native tribes as they were observed by the early discoverers of America. True, in the preservation of these customs, peculiarities and characteristics of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, by the inauguration of this society—it was not contemplated that anything more than the most striking of their peculiarities should find emblematical representation here, discarding all others—organizing upon a strictly practical basis affording charity, accumulating revenues and dispensing the material elements which most redound to the benefit of the needy and the alleviation of the distresses of all who are lighted by the friendly glow of the council fires.

In Muncie, this benevolent order organized a wigwam on the twenty-sixth sun of the hot moon, G. S. D., 381, common era, June 26, 1873, by W. P. Berry, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was made a special deputy for the purpose, by Daniel McDonald, Great Sachem of this State The institution took place in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the north side of East Main street, between Walnut and Mulberry. In this hall the order continued to hold its meetings until November 19, 1872, when it moved to the hall in the northeast corner of the opera house. Here the fraternity met and performed its mystic rites for a period of six years and a half, ending May 8, 1879, when, after having fitted up the present hall at an expense of $500, and effecting a lease for five years, with Messrs. Adamson and Goddard, they established their wigwam there. This hall is located on the east side of Walnut street immediately north of Jackson, and is one of the finest in the city. The order carries an insurance policy of $300 on furniture and fittings. It has a membership of sixty-five, with a Widows' and Orphans' Fund of more than $200, all safely loaned and a general fund of $100, or more, which, also, is safely loaned.

In size and importance it ranks third among the benevolent orders of Muncie, being excelled only by the Masonic Fraternity and the Odd Fellows. The Great Council of the State was held here in August, 1877, in attendance upon which were representatives from the subordinate wigwams located in the principal towns of the State. At this Grand Convocation, the Odd Fellows kindly tendered them the use of their hall, which was gladly and fraternally accepted. The impression left by this vast assemblage of the bright lights of the order upon our people was that of profound regard for the fraternity in its efforts to alleviate the distresses and administer to the wants of a common humanity. The original, or charter members were John R. Ervin, John Kirk, Harry E. Gatterell, William Glenn, J. C. Worcester, James N. Templer, Frank Ellis, Milton James and E. C. Kennedy. The first officers were:

William Glenn, Sachem; James N. Templer, Senior Sagamore; John C. Worcester, Junior Sagamore; Harry E. Gatterell, Chief of Records; John R. Ervin, Keeper of Wampum; E. C. Kennedy, Prophet. The present officers are:

Charles Gass, Sachem; George Dick, Senior Sagamore; David Wilkins, Junior Sagamore; J. F. Sanders, Chief of Records; George F. Leager, Keeper of Wampum; W. W. Berry, Prophet.

CHAPTER IX.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Date of Organization—Official Participants—Charter Members—First Officers—Date of Charter—First Initiation—Place of Meeting—Total Membership—Present Officers—Financial Condition.

WELCOME LODGE, No. 37, Knights of Pythias, of the city of Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., was organized in August, 1873, in the Odd Follows' Hall, situated on Main street, by Charles P. McCarty, P. G. C., Harry C. Jones, George C. Webster, Russel Elliott, Dolph Grose, ——— Scott, from Indianapolis, and Newcastle, Messrs. Grose and Scott from the latter and the others from the former place. The following persons constituted the charter members, to wit: D. B. Shideler, W. D. Jones, J. N. Templer, R. S. Gregory, George W. Spilker, M. S. Claypool, W. R. Maddy, L. L. Hodge, J. F. Sanders, A. Rothchild, S. P. Anthony, Jr., Samuel Huffer, George Higby, William Glenn, Richard Berger, Joseph Fox, John Mann, O. H. Swain, Frank Leon, W. Shick, J. C. Bacon, W. C. Langdon. The date of the charter was January 28, 1874, the society being organized under dispensation. The first initiation took place on the fourth meeting of the lodge, September 5, 1873, the first initiate being Wllliam A. McClellan. The first officers were:

William Glenn, P. C.; D. P. Shideler, C. C.; Richard Berger, V. P.; J. N. Templer, P.; M. S. Claypool, K. of R. & S.; W. R. Maddy, M. at F.; L. L. Hodge, M. of E.

The following officers were appointed, to wit: R. S. Gregory, M. at A.; O. H. Swain, I. G.; George Higman, O. G.

At tho meeting of January 2, 1874, the Treasurer submitted the following abstract of the condition of the finances: Receipts, $336.55; disbursements, $309.40. In the report of June 30, 1880, the receipts were shown to be $402.47, and the disbursements for the same period $282.10, showing a net balance of $180.37. The order continued to meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall until March, 1879. On the 22d of that month, a committee was appointed to secure other rooms in which to hold meetings. A short time after this, the society moved to the opera house where they have since remained. Previous to the removal, however, the lodge held its meetings during two sittings, in the new Odd Fellows' Hall, on Walnut street. The hall now occupied by the order in the opera house, was fitted up by it at an expense of $250, which, together with the furniture, paraphernalia, etc., cost about $725. The total membership on the 30th of June, 1880, according to the report of that date was fifty-two. The present officers are:

Ed Stradling, P.; Benjamin F. Miller, C. C.; A. E. Lemmon, V. C.; J. M. Barnes, K. of R. & S.; W. R. Maddy, M. of F.; S. U. Huffer, M. of E.; John Keck, M. at A.; C. Stradling, I. G.: Theodore Palmer, O. G.; M. G. Mock, P. C.

CHAPTER X.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Mutual Lodge, No. 122—Date of its Institution—Instituting Authorities—Charter Members—First Officers—Where Instituted—Subsequent Place of Meeting—Present Financial Condition—Widow and Orphans' Fund—*Times* Account of the Organization.

ON the 14th of June, 1875, H. W. Overmyer, S. D., and H. H. Bartholomew, instituted in the I. O. R. M. hall; removing at the next subsequent meeting into the old Odd Fellows' Hall in the city of Muncie, Mutual Lodge, No. 122, of the Knights of Honor, of the State of Indiana. The following are the original members, known as charter members, to wit: William Glenn, S. U. Huffer, J. A. Cockefair, B. I. Williams, W. J. Boyden, J. R. Paxon, A. N. Galbreath, J. H. Miller, S. P. Anthony, Jr., Harvey Russey, Theodore Palmer, George W. Richey. The following were the first officers chosen:

William Glenn, Past Dictator; S. U. Huffer, Dictator; J. A. Cockefair, Vice Dictator; W. J. Boyden, Assistant Dictator; B. F. Williams, Financial Reporter; S. P. Anthony, Jr., Reporter; A. M. Galbreath, Treasurer; Harvey Russey, Guide; J. R. Paxon, Sentinel.

From the date of the institution of the lodge until the latter part of March, 1879, the regular place of meeting was in the old Odd Fellows' Hall, in the room in which it commenced its career in Muncie. About that date, a change of location becoming necessary, arrangements were made whereby comfortable quarters were afforded in the opera house, in conjunction with the Knights of Pythias who had expended a considerable sum in fitting up the room for their own accommodation. Since the time of its removal to this room, the lodge continued to meet regularly at the same place which appears to be recognized as the permanent headquarters.

The Widows' and Orphans' Fund were reported as follows, on the 30th of June, 1880, for the half year commencing January 1, 1880; Receipts of fund from December 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880, $155.35; disbursements for same period, $155.35.

The general receipts and disbursements for the same period were as follows:

Receipts of W. O. B. Fund for the same time	$207 90
Disbursements W. O. B. Fund for the same time	207 90
General Fund:	
Receipts from December 31 to June 30, 1879	167 36
Disbursements from December 31 to June 30, 1879	84 88
Receipts of General Fund from June 30 to December 31, 1879	78 03
Disbursements of General Fund from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1879	60 75
Balance on hand	$17 28

The officers, July, 1880, were the following:

Moses Lutz, Past Dictator; D. S. Huffer, Dictator; J. R. Paxon, Vice Dictator; J. A. Stahle, Assistant Dictator; L. D. Richmond, Chaplain; O. F. Jones, Guide; S. U. Huffer, Reporter; L. H. Harper, Financial Reporter; J. H. Miller, Treasurer; George Feathers, Guardian; Leroy Heath, Sentinel.

The present (April, 1881) membership in good standing is thirty-seven.

"The objects of the order," as set forth in an article from the Muncie *Times* "are to unite fraternally all acceptable men of all professions, to give moral and material aid in its power, and give to the widow and orphans of a deceased member, a benefit of $2,000 at his death, and to care for the sick and distressed" and otherwise to maintain and cultivate the principles of a common humanity toward the brotherhood.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Protection Lodge, No. 346, was instituted July 20, 1880, by Deputy Grand Protector W. M. Overmire. The object of this order is the mutual protection and benefit of its members. This lodge was instituted with the following charter members: L. H. Harper, Elleanor Harper, Moses Lutz, Nancy A. Lutz, John A. Miller, Amanda Miller, Theodore M. Palmer, Joseph R. Paxon, Joseph A. Stahle, Anna E. Stahle, Wilber J. Boyden, Thomas Duncan, Maggie Duncan, L. Fayette Hardesty, Leroy Heath, Eva Heath, S. U. Huffer and Martha M. Huffer. On the evening of institution the following officers were elected and installed: John H. Miller, Past Protector; Joseph A. Stahle, Protector; Martha M. Huffer, Vice Protector; Mary A. Paxon, Chaplain; Thomas Duncan, Secretary; L. H. Harper, Financial Secretary; Leroy Heath, Treasurer; Nancy A. Lutz, Guide; Elleanor Harper, Guardian; J. R. Paxon, Sentinel; John H. Miller, Moses Lutz and Theodore M. Palmer, Trustees. The lodge is in prosperous condition, with a steadily increasing membership, having at this time twenty-five members in good standing. The regular meetings are held every alternate Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Knights of Pythias. Each member carries a life policy of $1,000, payable at death by assessment upon the surviving members. As the membership of the order is unlimited, the annual cost to the members is not burdensome.

The officers of the current term (ending June 30, 1881), are: Past Protector, J. A. Stahle; Protector, John H. Miller; Vice Protector, Anna E. Stahle; Secretary, Thomas Duncan; Financial Secretary, L. H. Harper; Treasurer, Leroy Heath; Chaplain, Mary A. Paxon; Guide, Nancy A. Lutz; Guardian, Elleanor Harper; Sentinel, Martin Shafer; Trustees, John H. Miller, T. M. Palmer and George Feathers; Representative to Grand Lodge, John H. Miller.

CHAPTER XI.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Organization of Center Lodge, No. 42, Charter Members, Original Officers—Name Adopted—Constitution and By-Laws Adopted—District Deputy—Report on Finances—Change Place of Meeting—Condition of Finances in 1880—Present Officers—Membership—Aims, Province and Usages of the Order.

A BRANCH of this order was organized on the 13th of November, 1877, in the Red Men's Hall, in the Opera House Building, Muncie. Delaware County, Ind. The organization was perfected by Thomas Anthony, who had been duly authorized for that purpose. At that time, the following persons presented themselves for instruction, and were instructed accordingly, in the degrees of Junior, Senior and Master Workmen, preparatory to their recognition as charter members: C. H. Green, Calvin Haines, H. M. Winans, Garrett D. Leech, S. A. Haines, Sanford Bowers, Joseph Kirk, E. A. Maddy and A. J. Riley.

The preliminary requirements having been complied with, the instituting ceremonies were consummated by the election and installation of the following officers:

S. A. Haines, Past Master Workman; A. J. Riley, Master Workman; Elias A. Maddy, General Foreman; Sanford Bowers, Overseer; Calvin Haines, Guide; H. M. Winans, Recorder; G. D. Leech, Financier; C. H. Green, Receiver; Joseph Kirk, Inside Watchman; G. D. Leech, Trustee, term ending December, 1877; S. A. Haines, Trustee, term ending June, 1878; A. J. Riley, Trustee, term ending December, 1878.

The officers were then duly installed, and the name, Center Lodge, No. 42, agreed upon and adopted as that by which this branch should thereafter be designated and known.

On the 30th of November, 1877, Charles Rodman was duly instructed in the three qualifying degrees, as before prescribed. This was the first initiation, and the subject resided at Indianapolis, Ind. He was presented by Mr. Anthony, and was the tenth member of the lodge, making the number necessary for perfecting the organization complete. At this meeting, also, a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the lodge, and a committee on hall. December 14, 1877, the Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported such code, which was adopted. The committee on procuring a hall reported that the "Red Men's" Hall had been secured as a suitable place in which to meet.

On the 28th of December, 1877, P. M. W. S. A. Haines reported that he had received his commission as District Deputy of this jurisdiction, also a dispensation for a charter for this lodge.

The Committee on Finance, at the meeting of March 8, 1878, made the following report, in conformity with the regulations of the order, for the term ending at that date, to wit:

Received for initiation fees	$70 50
Received as dues, up to December, 1877	3 00
Received from donation of delegates to Grand Lodge	5 00
Received from donation of Medical Examiner G. D. Leach	2 95
Received on first death assessment	8 45
Received on return from instituting officers	3 00
Total receipts	$92 90

On the 1st of April, 1879, the meeting-place was changed from the old quarters to the room occupied by the Red Men—both lodges moving about the same time—to the room now used as a hall, over Adamson & Goddard's store. The following are the present officers:

William H. Wood, Master Workman; D. C. Mitchell, Foreman; Calvin Haines, Overseer; Charles H. Green, Receiver; J. W. Perkins, Recorder; J. C. Wood, Financier; George Cummings, Guide.

On the 6th of July, 1880, the Recorder was directed to return the dispensation and secure a charter for the lodge.

The following report represents the condition of the finances of the order, for the term commencing June 30, 1880:

Dues collected		$56 98
Order on Grand Lodge		12 00
Clearance card		50
Total		$69 48
Receipt of Receiver		71 24
Assessments on Relief Fund collected		263 00
Disbursements:		
Assessment Fund	$264 00	
Balance in that fund		$56 65
By order of Lodge on Dues Fund	$70 65	
Balance in that fund		41 40
Total amount in treasury		$98 05
Assessments due	$36 00	
Dues due	25 71	
Total		$61 71
Overpaid on dues	$2 10	
Overpaid on assessments	1 00	
Total		$3 10

There are about twenty-three members in the lodge, and the maximum insurance, $2,000. The membership is unlimited in this lodge, and the insurance is limited to $2,000.

The following is a statement of the principles, objects and aims of the institution:

"Without regard to nationality, political opinions or denominational distinctions or preferences, but believing in the existence of a God, the Creator and Preserver of the universe, and recognizing, as a fundamental principle, that usefulness to ourselves and others is a duty which should be the constant aim and care of all, the following are submitted as the aims and purposes of the Ancient Order of United Workmen:

"1st, To embrace and give equal protection to all classes and kinds of labor, mental and physical; to strive earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual and social conditions of its members; to endeavor, by wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions and substantial aid, to inspire a due appreciation of the stern realities and responsibilities of life.

"2d, To create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and, in case of death, to pay a sum to such person or persons as may be designated by each member, thus enabling him to guarantee his family against want.

"3d, The adoption of such secret work and means of recognition as will insure the protection of its members wherever the order may exist.

"4th, To hold lectures, read essays, discuss new inventions and improvements, encourage research in art, science and literature, and, when practicable, maintain a library for the improvement of its members.

"With these noble aims and purposes in view, although it has been but six years since the first Supreme Lodge of A. O. U. W. was instituted, there are now subordinate lodges in seventeen States, and grand lodges in fourteen States of the Union, with a membership of about sixty thousand, and there has already been paid to the heirs and assigns of deceased brothers over $1,000,000.

"The order maintains that it offers superior inducements to the uninsured; also, to those wishing more insurance, for the following reasons: It assures weekly sick benefits, with a positive guarantee of $2,000, to the heirs of a deceased brother, and securing to his dependents this handsome legacy without the delay of some ninety days or six months, and the deduction of an exorbitant attorney fee, or, perhaps, a tedious litigation upon some obscure provision in the policy, which is liable to cause of forfeiture of the insurance. To the payment of this legacy the order is individually and collectively bound. It officiates at the bedside of a sick brother, and pledges itself to the mutual encouragement and assistance of a brother and his family in every earthly misfortune; and, while it is true that the initiatory ceremonies take place within guarded doors, and that wholesome obligations are then and there administered, it is not a cabal of crafty, evil-disposed persons, who hold clandestine meetings for unworthy purposes, but, on the contrary, being thoroughly democratic in all of its parts, and humane in its purposes, it is becoming universally popular, and, when it is judged by the only true criterion that can be applied to a fraternal body, it challenges comparison with any and all other charitable enterprises, noble and effective as we may admit them to be; and, while its general plan of protection is business, in theory and practice, it has a distinctive social character, and unites the members in one common bond of sympathy and fraternal allegiance, permitting no interference with either religion or politics.

"The assessments call for but $1.00 at a time, and are so interspersed through the different months of the year as to render the payment thereof no hardship to a member in the most humble financial circumstances. Each member has a voice in conducting the affairs of the brotherhood, and poor or rich are all on the same basis of human equality. The restrictions as to membership are the full age of twenty-one years, and not over fifty; good moral character and sound bodily health; each applicant must pass a rigid and complete medical examination before he can have a degree conferred. Initiation fee, after the institution of a lodge, is $10.05 for each applicant. The lodge dues cannot be less than 7 cents per week. The cost of carrying the insurance benefit of $2,000 has been proved, by actual tests of former years, to be less than 4 cents a day, or an average of $13 each year."

LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society, though not one of the secret orders known as benevolent, is one of the strictly charitable institutions of the city, and as such is entitled to especial consideration, because of the bestowals of the necessaries of life to many of our people, unable, from their own exertions, to keep starvation from their door—not from considerations of pecuniary return, but from motives of highest Christian duty. With this ideal for their guide, the ladies of Muncie met at the residence of Mrs. Fred E. Putnam on Thursday evening, October 7, 1875, and organized the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The officers elected at that time were: Mrs. J. A. Goddard, President; Mrs. J. A. Husted, Vice President; Mrs. John Marsh, Treasurer; and Mrs. Geo. A. Beattie, Secretary.

The following by-laws were adopted for the government of the society, being only those most fully presenting the name, purpose and sphere of this association:

ARTICLE 1. The society shall be called the Benevolent Society of Muncie.

ARTICLE 2. Its object shall be to aid the poor and needy of our city, and temporarily relieve the wants of the widow and orphan, and destitute mothers and children, whose husbands and fathers, from sickness or other causes, have not provided the necessaries of life.

* * * * * *

ARTICLE 8. All are earnestly requested to unite in this work of relieving the wants of the needy and thus together we may do a little for the cause of humanity.

That the objects of this society were met by a fair response from the humane and the charitably disposed of our city, the following abstract of a report presented by the proper officers will give the reader a substantial retrospect of what was accomplished in the earlier days of its existence, and offer an inducement for the further exercise of that spirit of genuine benevolence which actuated the prime movers in the project:

Balance in treasury from last year	$10 50
Citizens' donation, Thanksgiving Day	19 00
Other donations	1 10
Total	$30 61

Donations of from fifty to seventy-five pounds of meat per month was received from George Kirby & Co., and appropriated to this purpose.

The society continued its usefulness for about four years, making at times a financial showing much in excess of figures given above, but was finally succeeded by other benevolent societies, which have proven no less useful.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MUNCIE.

On the morning of Sunday, December 28, 1879, a few gentlemen met, by chance, at the store of Frank Leon, on West Main street. Christmas had just passed, and the memory of its festive scenes was still fresh in the minds of these gentlemen, who were, respectively, Charles W. Kilgore, Frank Leon, Dr. M. James, A. A. Milligan and William Kissel. The season seemed auspicious for the contemplation of the difference between their own condition and that of others less favored, and the propriety of devising, if possible, some means for the relief of the latter. The conversation may have turned upon this point; but, be that as it may, we must regard Mr. Leon as the prime mover and the originator of a practical plan for the consummation of the object aimed at. He said: "Gentlemen, if I can have a second to my action, I propose that a home missionary society be now organized, for the relief of our poor people, and I subscribe $5 to start it." The object was too commendable to require any time for consideration, and every gentleman in the company followed his lead, with an equal amount of cash, except Mr. Milligan, who subscribed $25. The plan originated with the right men. They meant it should succeed, and nothing short of absolute success would satisfy them. Enthusiasm was aroused, and their hearts warmed with the consciousness of a good deed. Others dropped into the store as the morning advanced, and to each the plan was mentioned, receiving their hearty approval and co-operation, so that, within ten minntes, $80 had been collected. No constitution or articles of association were adopted, but, by a majority vote of the gentlemen present, Charles W. Kilgore was elected President; Frank Leon, Vice President; William Kissel, Treasurer; and Dr. M. James, Secretary. A committee was then appointed, consisting of two gentlemen for each ward of the city, to canvass their respective wards for aid in the good work. Contributions in cash and produce flowed in freely, amounting, before January 1, 1880, to between $600 and $700. Whatever Christmas Day may have been, New Year's Day was a season long to be remembered by the poor of Muncie; for on that day was spread for them, at the City Building, a feast to which their eyes were unaccustomed, while a band of music heralded the glad tidings to their ears. Clothing, provisions and other bounties awaited them at the Council Chamber, and, as the needs of each were supplied, the goods were taken to their respective places of abode by express wagons employed for the purpose. Many a heart swelled with gratitude, and many a hard thought turned to a blessing upon the noble hearts that had planned and executed a thing to them so rare, while the generous donors were more than repaid by witnessing the happiness, the gratitude, of those they had befriended.

After this donation, the society still had on hand a balance of $134.16, which was held in reserve for its legitimate uses. The Missionary Sunday School, originated by Mrs. M. C. Smith and Mrs. T. F. Riley, may be regarded as an outgrowth of this society, and an important adjunct to its workings.

About two months after the organization of the society, Mr. Leon was unanimously chosen as its General Manager, in which capacity he still continues to act. It is the most important and practical benevolent society in the county, and its perpetuity seems assured. At a union meeting, held at the Presbyterian Church on Thanksgiving Day, 1880, a contribution amounting to $40.58, was made in its behalf, and private donations are numerous.

The officers of the society at this time are: E. Maddy, President; S. S. Rodman, Vice President; Frank Leon, Treasurer; A. W. Clancy, Secretary.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Fraternal Council, No. 362—Date of Organization—Early Members—Petition for Charter—First Officers—Subsequent Officers—Proceedings.

On the 30th day of July, 1879, Fraternal Council, No. 362, was organized by Alfred Terry, Deputy Supreme Regent. The petition for charter was signed by the following persons: G. W. H. Kemper, Thomas H. Kirby, Samuel H. Spooner, Albert E. Lyman, Webster S. Richey, William L. Lacey, Nathaniel F. Leager, Leonidas M. Neely, Stephen B. Streeter, John A. Dwyer, George S. Bartlett, John W. Garner, Albert N. Shuttleworth, William A. Hoyt, Samuel Gibson, William L. Little, James L. Whippo, Frank M. Horner, Samuel B. Cosner, James E. Howe, Oscar L. Meeks, George E. Dungan, George F. Leager, George H. Andrews and Elias A. Maddy. The following officers were elected:

W. A. Hoyt, Regent; John W. Garner, Vice Regent; W. S. Richey, Past Regent; William L. Little, Secretary; A. E. Lyman, Collector; S. H. Spooner, Chaplain; J. L. Whippo, Treasurer; L. M. Neely, Guide; O. L. Meeks, Warden; George F. Leager, Sentry; George H. Andrews, George S. Bartlett and Frank M. Horner, Trustees.

William A. Hoyt occupied the office of Regent until January 26, 1881, when the following officers were installed: John W. Garner, Regent; W. L. Lacey, Vice Regent; W. A. Hoyt, Past Regent; D. W. Stuart, Orator: George S. Bartlett, Secretary: J. L. Whippo, Collector; Thomas H. Kirby, Treasurer; W. A. Miller, Chaplain; S. B. Streeter, Guide; W. S. Richey, Warden; N. F. Leager, Sentry; Representative, W. A. Hoyt; Alternate Representative, W. S. Richey; Trustees, W. S. Richey, George H. Andrews and S. H. Spooner.

The meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Knights of Pythias Hall. Five new members have been added since the organization, and all the old ones remain.

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIAL UNIONS.

The Woman's Club.

IN January of the centennial year, a number of ladies, at the suggestion of Mrs. Clara Shipley, uniting in the desire for mutual improvement, met at the residence of Mrs. McRae and decided upon the formation of an organization entitled "The Woman's Club." The significance of the name is apparent, since wherein lies frail woman's power and force, of which the club is an emblem, if not in her cultivation of mind. And what fitter weapon for her to wield than her literary ability? This organization, whose watchword is *progress*, whose aim is *self-help*, looking to the good of others, and whose results are felt more sensibly as time advances, has proved itself a power in the community. Steadily increasing in interest and popularity, it already, in its sixth year, wields an influence broad and lasting.

The original plan was simply that of a reading club, with social advantages; but it has finally merged into a society of varied literary attainments. At first, rather a desultory course was pursued, then history attracted attention. A six months' course in Roman history, was followed by a longer one of English antecedents, down to colonial times, and the early days of our own government. Selections from the best authors are mingled with essays upon a variety of subjects, and music adds its charm to the enjoyment of the members. Meeting once a fortnight, roll-call is responded to in prose or poetry, grave or gay, as each thinks best.

During the summer of 1876, the society adjourned temporarily, and was called together to take action as to the loss, by death, of one of its members. "In this case, as in many others," says a member of the club, "the destroyer sought a shining mark. Young, gifted, lovely in person and graces of mind, with life brilliant in coloring, she answered the summons—'Come up higher;' for she has distanced in all things that excel—the veil concealing the spirit-world alone can reveal!" With a tear to the memory of Mrs. Georgie Willard, and resolutions of respect, the club took up its course of meetings, which have never since been interrupted, summer or winter. No special anniversary was held the first year, but the second was indeed an era in the history of the club. The anniversary meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. William Brotherton, as was also the fourth. The third was held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Winans, and the fifth at the residence of Mrs. John Jack.

By invitation, the Woman's Club met with the Literary and Scientific Association of Muncie, at their rooms in the public building, in January, 1880. They were courteously allowed to conduct the exercises on that occasion, and "Home Training of Our Youth" was selected as the subject for discussion, and was ably treated. A discussion of the subject of essays or selections has also been a noticeable feature of the exercises at various times; and, as the muse is courted by not a few of its members, poetry forms a part, while the more prosaic minds find ample room for the display of their powers.

The members feel themselves aided in many ways, and find no pleasanter manner of passing an evening, or more profitable way of spending time than at the Woman's Club.

A "Centennial" meeting was held in the centennial year, devoted to the interests of the club. Again, an evening was given to Dickens and his works, another to authors of equal note, and to our American poets, the last noticed being Whittier. Art, in its various forms, has also taken a place, one of the last papers read being on "Italian Art and Artists." Commendable in its objects and elevating in its character and associations, the Woman's Club of Muncie has been, from its very inception, a power for good. The following list embraces the names of its charter members: Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Jennie Neely, Miss Minnie Young, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, Mrs. Millie Ethell, Mrs. Elizabeth Willard, Miss Lizzie Willard, Mrs. J. A. Husted, Mrs. Mary Marsh, Mrs. C. E. Shipley, Mrs. S. A. Bacon, Mrs. Juliette Riley, Mrs. Sallie E. Maddy, Mrs. Mary Sample, Mrs. Orinda Bishop, Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Mrs. Mary F. P. Kirby, Mrs. Florence Brown, Mrs. Lida Ryan, Mrs. Hettie Hodge, Mrs. Hattie Patterson, Mrs. Augusta A. Truitt, Mrs. Martha M. Little, Miss Mary E. Little, Miss Maggie E. Burt, Miss Hattie F. McCulloch, Miss Maggie Mellette, Mrs. Ella Mellette, Mrs. Mary A. Little, Mrs. Cornelia Little, Mrs. Ida Harper, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Mrs. Mary Young.

A constitution was adopted at the outstart, the signing of which constituted membership; but, in November, 1878, this constitution was revised and amended, and members are now chosen by ballot, assenting to the constitution and by-laws and paying 50 cents. The first call made was an assessment of 6 cents upon each member, to pay for the book used by the Secretary; the first banquet was also provided for by an assessment of 30 cents upon each member. The present financial basis, however, calls for nothing of this kind, since the treasury is kept well filled by the present membership of thirty-three. A committee on programme, consisting of three ladies elected every three months—arrange the exercises for each meeting. Those on duty, if not present, are notified of what is expected of them.

The first officers of the club were: Miss Nellie Smith, President; Miss Jennie Neely, Vice President; Miss Minnie Young, Secretary; Mrs. Carrie McCulloch, Treasurer. The officers for the present year (1881), are: Mrs. Belle Winans, President; Mrs. J. A. Husted, Vice President; Miss Lola A. Truitt, Secretary; Mrs. Mary Marsh, Treasurer.

Article II of the constitution of the club best explains its object: "The object of this association shall be to present practical methods for improving the mental, moral and physical condition of society, and to secure, as far as possible, united effort toward the higher civilization of humanity."

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OF MUNCIE.

During the spring of 1878, Dr. T. J. Bowles circulated the following call, which was numerously signed by the business and professional men of Muncie:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree to enter into an association for mutual improvement in law, theology, medicine, history, literature and science."

In pursuance of this call, the first meeting was held April 23, at Blount & Templer's law office. There were present the following gentlemen, who, we might say, constituted the charter membership of the then embryo association, that has since achieved the distinction of being one of the fixed institutions of learning in the city of Muncie: Prof. H. S. McRae, William Lynn, Sr., S. A. Haines, Frank Ellis, L. T. Wilson, George H. Koons, T. J. Blount, C. B. Templer, R. S. Gregory, O. J. Lotz, J. A. Keener, T. F. Rose, Dr. J. B. Summers Dr. T. J. Bowles, Dr. G. D. Leech, Dr. H. M. Winans, Dr. E. Beckwith, Dr. S. O. Budd, Rev. George W. Blodgett, Charles Alf Williams, A. W. Clancey and L. A. Kirkwood, who entered into a temporary organization with Prof. H. S. McRae in the chair, and T. F. Rose, Secretary. Various plans of organization were discussed, all of which were refered to a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. That committee consisted of Dr. T. J. Bowles, R. S. Gregory, S. A. Haines, T. J. Blount and E. W. Brady. Prior to May 2, many preliminary meetings were held at various places, looking to a permanent organization, which was affected at the City Council Chamber on that evening, by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and by the election of officers. Judge Walter March was chosen President; S. A. Haines, Vice President; W. H. M. Cooper, Secretary; and A. W. Clancy, Treasurer.

Some of the controlling principles and practical workings that have resulted as an outgrowth of the usages and laws of the association, may be briefly summed up as follows:

I. Objects: Scientific investigation and promotion of literary culture.

II. Any person of good moral character, over the age of sixteen years, may, by the payment of $1 and by a majority vote, be admitted to membership.

III. There is an Executive Committee of four, whose duty, among others, is that of separating the membership into classes, A, B, C and D, each class, in the order mentioned, to furnish a programme of such exercises as are deemed best, after which a spontaneous and free discussion is indulged in by all.

IV. The order of business is, 1. Roll call. 2. Reading minutes of previous meeting. 3. Reports. 4. Business. 5. Amendments. 6. Appointment of critics. 7. Regular exercises. 8. Report of critics. 9. Discussion. 10. Adjournment.

V. The officers are elected by ballot and serve six months. The President elect, upon taking his chair of office, delivers an inaugural address. The retiring President, upon vacating his seat, delivers a farewell address or valedictory.

On the evening of January 8, 1880, the Woman's Club of Muncie, met by invitation in joint convention with this society, and discussed some of the questions appertaining to social science, to the edification of all present.

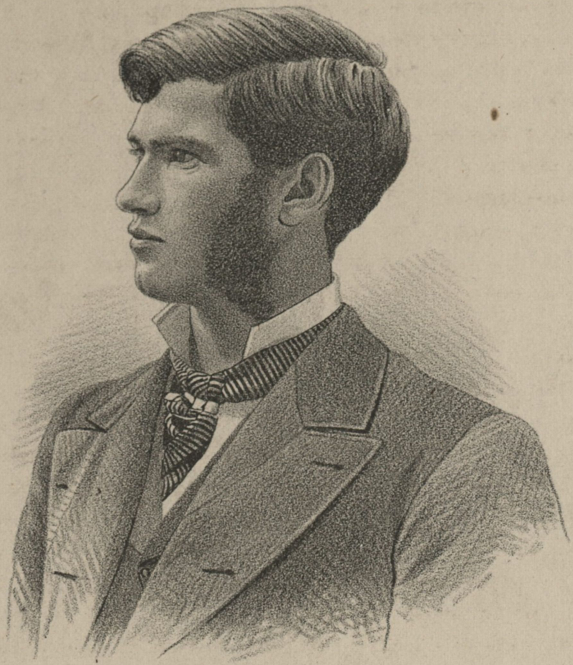
This association, like others of a similar character, has failed to secure the good will and friendship of all professed promoters of progress. To some, it partakes too much of religion; to others, too largely of science; to some, not enough of either. Indeed, some, whose cherished opinions and belief have suffered by coming in contact with the relentless argument of others, have irreverently and uncharitably charged infidelity as the prevailing sentiment. Occasions of its adjournment have been seized upon to write and publish its obituary by those whose wish has been father to the thought; but while numerous examples of the instability of all human affairs are constantly passing our notice, the Literary and Scientific Association of Muncie, now upon the threshold of the fourth year of its existence, never gave better promise of continuing to edify all who will attend its meetings, and of wielding an influence for good in the community where it seems to have a permanent lodgment. Its officers for the present term are: William Lynn, Sr., President; L. T. Wilson, Vice President; Charles Alf Williams, Secretary; A. Rothschild, Treasurer.

We here append the titles of some of the papers read during the three years' career of the association: By Dr. T. J. Bowles—"What is Mind;" "Physiology of Life and Death;" "Obvious Reasons for Evolution;" "The Nervous System;" "Man before Birth;" "Geographical Distribution of Man." By A. Rothschild—"Law;" "Love;" "Science in Eating." By A. C. Silverburg—"Law;" "Spontaneity of American Eloquence." By Dr. William Glenn—"Turko-Russian War;" "Darwinian" (three papers). By A. L. Wilson—"Unseen Forces;" "Observations by the Way;" "Tolerance and Intolerance;" "Artificial Geography;" "The Liquor Traffic;" "Taxation." By O. J. Lots—"The Ottoman Turk;" "Mental Force;" "Right and Wrong;" "Evolution and Religion;" "Ultimate Destiny of the Earth;" "First Traces of Man on Earth;" "Rudiments of Government;" "The Ruling Passion;" "Nationality;" "Functions of Government;" "Moors in Spain." By G. D. Leech—"Poetry and Eloquence;" "Superstition in Therapeutics;" "Circulation of the Blood." By S. A. Haines—"What we Are, and What we Need;" "Monopolies and Taxation;" "The follies of Modern Times." By G. W. Blodgett—"The Bible." By A. L. Kerwood—"Remembrance of a Presentiment;" "The True Ideal." By Charles Alf Williams—"Capital and Labor." By T. J. Blount—"Legal Effects of Marriage;" "Some People." By C. B. Templer—"Tact;" "Political Parties." By O. M. Tyler—"Patriotism vs. Dishonesty." By Dr. J. B. Summers—"Drowning and Treatment." By R. S. Gregory—"Language." By A. W. Clancy—"Most Useful Knowledge;" "What shall we Teach our Boys?" By Prof. H. S. McRae—"Relativity of Knowledge;" "Relation of Science to Morality;" "Simplification of English Spelling." By T. F. Rose—"Mahommet and his Religion;" "Edgar A. Poe." By. D. H. H. Shewmaker—"Hard Times;" "The Decline of Intolerance;" "Utility of the Christian Religion;" "The Religions of Asia;" "Prohibition in Maine a Fraud and a Failure." By J. A. Dobson—"The True Idea of Inspiration;" "The Unseen, the Permanent Side of Nature and Life;" "Heroes and Heroism;" "Advances and Aspects of our Social Life;" "The Christ of Humanity;" "Intellectual Culture." By A. G. Carpenter—"Work." By William Lynn, Sr.—"Freedom of Speech;" "Travel;" "Intolerance." By W. March—"Our Association." By L. T. Wilson—"Henry Clay;" "The Relation of the African Race to our Government;" "National School System." By M. Stansberry—"Graves and Graveyards." By Dr. Phinney—"Evolution from a Geological Standpoint;" "The Earth and its Motions." By G. H. Koons—"Origin and Destiny of Man;" "True and False Relations." By E. Glenn—"Luck;" "Influence of Superstition." By A. F. Schemm—"Nationality." By J. W. Ryan—'Two Enemies of our Republic;" "Evils of our School System." By Frank Tyler—"Telegraph Monopoly."

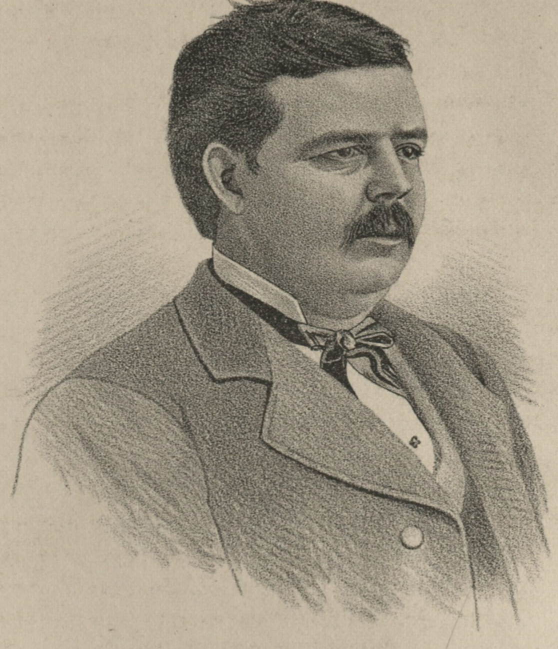
MUNCIE SENATE.

A well-known social organization in Muncie is the Senate. How that particular name happened to be selected, is scarcely known. It is simply an association of long-time acquaintances and personal friends, for purposes of amusement and recreation. The members meet quite promptly every evening except Sunday, as darkness begins, and close, quite as promptly, at 9 o'clock. The amusement is almost invariably a social game of cards, for which no name is given, in which the whole pack is used at every hand dealt out, the trump suit changes at the appearance of every ace in dealing, every card being exhibited as dealt, and the winner of the game is the loser; that is, he who scores fifteen points first, loses. So wedded are they to this particular game that it has never been changed for another since it was first learned. Among the members, are J. H. Wysor, W. B. Kline, W. Brotherton, A. F. Patterson, G. W. Spilker, C. A. Willard, D. T. Haines, A. J. Claypool, John Long, Frank Ellis, M. C. Smith, John R. Mason, John V. H. Cassady, L. R. Baldwin, C. H. Russey, N. F. Ethell and C. E. Shipley. The meetings commenced in October, 1858, and have been regular since some time in 1865, always being held in the office of Mr. Shipley.

One feature of the association is an annual supper, furnished by each member to his associates on the anniversary of his birth, proving a highly enjoyable occasion for lookers-on as well as themselves.



Yours Cordially,
Chas. Alf Williams.



Very truly yours,
Walter L. Davis

THE MUNCIE "DEMOCRAT."

The Muncie *Democrat* has been one of the institutions of Muncie and Delaware County for the past ten years, having been established in 1870 by Mr. Samuel Shafer, a genial gentleman and gifted writer, well liked by all who knew him. The paper under the control of Mr. Shafer was placed on a solid foundation, and continued to prosper until, in 1871, he sold out and left for Ohio, where he is now connected with the journalism of that State. The *Democrat* then passed through a fitful and flickering period of existence until 1872, when it was suspended, and the material fell into the hands of the Democratic Central Committee of the county, who, with that thoughtful care of novices in the "art preservative of all arts," poured the type into corn sacks, and carefully rented a room and stowed it away where only rats could corrupt and small boys couldn't carry it away. In December, 1873, Col. J. D. Williams moved to Muncie, from Hartsville, Tenn., and at once entered into negotiation for the purchase of the material of the old *Democrat*, and immediately took possession, and began the work of getting the office into order and "clearing away the pi." On the 15th of January, 1874, the *Democrat*, under the new management, was issued from its office on East Main street, known as the Odd Fellows Building, and at once became a popular favorite and an aggressive factor in the politics of the county, admired both by its friends and opponents for its bold, outspoken views upon all subjects coming before the people. The *Democrat* improved with the times, and continued to hold its own as one of the "leaders of thought" in the county, under the same proprietorship, until August 1, 1877, when Mr. Walter L. Davis, then city editor of the *Democrat*, became associated as a partner in its publication, under the firm name of Williams & Davis. The new firm continued to carry on the business with greatest success, until January 1, 1879, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Davis retiring, and Mr. Charles Alf. Williams succeeding as the city editor. The *Democrat* again changed hands on March 1, 1879, Col. Williams retiring, and Mr. L. A. Kirkwood, then publisher of the Muncie *Observer*, becoming proprietor and assuming the editorship. Under the name of *Democratic Observer*, the paper continued to flourish and prosper until September of the same year, when Mr. Kirkwood withdrew. From this on, the career of the *Democrat* (the paper having again assumed that name) was changeful, its proprietors numerous, its fortunes varied and its stability fleeting, up to September, 1880, when the present proprietors took charge, under the firm name of Davis & Williams. The character of the paper and its editors since the last-named date is well known to all.

Mr. **Walter L. Davis**, the senior member of the firm, was born in Youngsville, Warren County, Penn., and was reared on his father's farm in that county, continuing to make that his home until December 28, 1869, when he came to Muncie, and a short time thereafter accepted a position in the agricultural warehouse of Mr. P. F. Davis, in whose employ he continued for three years, when the firm was changed to Davis & Miller, Mr. Davis still remaining with the firm, having, in the meantime, by strict attention to business, arisen to the position of bookkeeper, which situation he held until the dissolution of the firm. Mr. Davis was not long out of business, and about March 28, 1877, he embarked upon the "tempestuous sea of journalism" as city editor of the *Democrat*, afterward succeeding to the associate proprietorship, as mentioned above. After severing his connection with the *Democrat*, Mr. Davis accepted the city editorship of the Muncie *Daily News*, which position he filled with ability, giving perfect satisfaction to both the proprietor, and the readers of that paper until February 19, 1880. Mr. Davis' good natured disposition, uprightness of character and integrity of purpose have won for him hosts of warm friends in both city and county. Mr. Davis now occupies the position of business manager and city editor, and his success in both positions testify to his ample qualifications for anything he undertakes.

Mr. **Charles Alf. Williams**, the junior partner of the firm, is now in his twenty-fourth year, having first appeared upon "life's troubled ocean" on the 16th day of March, 1857, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. His parents afterward removed to Lexington, Ky., and later to Columbus, Miss., where they lived during the war of the rebellion. At the conclusion of hostilities, the family took up their residence in Memphis, Tenn., and, in 1868 they again removed, going to Kansas City, Mo. Leaving this latter place in 1872, they removed to Tennessee, and after the lapse of a year came to Muncie. During this time, and at the several places mentioned, Col. J. D. Williams was engaged in journalism. Mr. Charles Alf. Williams (son of Col. Williams) entered the business at Gainsboro, Tenn., going into the office of the *Sentinel* at that place, as "devil," working about one year, and completing his three years at the trade in Muncie, having arrived in the city March 12, 1874. He remained with the *Democrat*, acting in the various capacities of foreman, reporter, city editor and editor, at different times until January, 1879, when he was appointed one of the Committee Clerks of the Indiana Senate. Mr. Williams, while in Muncie, also acted as correspondent for several of the metropolitan dailies, and was one of the charter members of that stanch organization, the Muncie Literary and Scientific Association. At the adjournment of the General Assembly, Mr. Williams returned to Muncie, remaining until the middle of April, 1879, when he followed the family of his father to Georgia, taking, on his arrival at Macon, the city editorship of the *Central Georgia Weekly*, which position he held until February, 1880, leaving Macon for Rome, Ga., at which place he accepted the position of city editor on the Rome *Daily Tribune* (filling occasionally the position of political editor) until August, when he resigned his place and returned to Muncie August 28, 1880. On the 21st of September, he became the junior of the present firm, and assumed the political editorship of the *Democrat*, which is aggressively Democratic. Mr. Williams has made many friends and a few enemies during his residence in Muncie, covering a period of five years, all of whom respect him as a young man of sterling qualities and a trenchant wielder of the pen.

CHANGE.

Since the above has been placed in type, the firm of Davis & Williams have dissolved, and the *Democrat*, on February 17, 1881, was merged into the *Observer*, under the editorial and business management of Mr. L. A. Kirkwood, an accomplished writer and excellent newspaper man. Mr. Walter L. Davis is now (April, 1881) connected with the *Daily News*.

The present ages of the members range from thirty-four to sixty-two, and the oldest manifests his enjoyment of the amusement of the nightly meetings, and his appreciation of the good things at the annual re-unions, as heartily as the youngest.

By tacit consent, without the adoption of any real regulation, the discussion of political and religious questions likely to excite differences and contention, has always been avoided. Quarreling is never heard at their meetings. Never a death has occurred among the membership, and sickness sufficient to keep a member away from the "Senate" has seldom invaded their ranks. Wagering has never even been proposed, and nothing has ever been either lost or won at their meetings.

The building in which is their place of meeting, is popularly known as the Senate Block.

The gist and heartiness with which they engage in their evening recreation, the fun and the laugh at the discomfiture of a player, testify to the fact that men advanced in years can yet retain their boyish freshness.

One must meet with them to understand even this brief description. To hear them alluding to each other as the "gentlemen from Berks," or "Wythe," or "Fayette," or "the blue-grass region," or the "Hawks' Nest," in allusion to the county or the locality from which they came, or as the "Trustee," the "Senator," or the "President," will provoke the laughter of a stranger. Good feeling always prevails, and fun is uppermost.

CHAPTER XIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

History of the Press in Muncie.

UNLIKE the experiences of the present day, the early periods of Muncie's history were not distinguished by the presence of a local newspaper within its limits. Journalism then had not acquired the distinction which characterizes the profession and practice of it accorded by the world of mind and of letters now. Half a century or more ago, it was the exception, rather than the rule, to find even in a county seat, in those early days, a printing office and newspaper. At that date there were scarcely a half-dozen such establishments within an area of fifty miles around Muncie as a central point. Indeed, a professor of the "art preservative," as practiced to-day, would scarcely recognize the relationship existing between the make-up of a newspaper office then and now. The retrospect, however, would be valuable, since it would enable the reviewer to trace the upward movement of the profession through many stages of development, from a condition akin to starvation, when "ink-balls" occupied the place of "composition rollers," and the old "wooden hand-press" foreshadowed the presence of the "lightning power-press" propelled by steam, from which the printed sheets come forth to-day at the rate of from 3,000 to 20,000 per hour, to the high position and mighty enginery co-operating to mold and control public opinion, as manifested now in the usages of society at large. Muncie had passed over the first ten years of its existence as the county seat of Delaware County, when the first printing office was established within her limits.

THE "MUNCIETONIAN"

was the first candidate for public patronage and favor in this county. Some time during the year 1837, David Gharkey and Samuel White came here bringing with them a general office outfit of the class in use in those days, and located on the site now occupied by the "Hanking Brewery," on Ohio avenue near the cemetery. The first number was issued about the middle of May of that year, and made a very presentable appearance, judging from the editorial notice of it in the Richmond *Jeffersonian* of May 23, 1837: "The first number of the *Muncietonian*, the prospectus of which we some time ago noticed, has come to hand. It is published at Munseytown, Delaware Co., Ind., by Messrs. Gharkey & White. It is, to use a common, but nevertheless a comprehensive expression, 'a good paper.' The publishers express a strong determination to persevere in their undertaking, but complain of the tardiness of their friends in coming to their support. The issuing of the next number is delayed a week or two in order to get in their subscription lists, and see if they are to be sustained. We hope they may be. The number issued contains a description and statistics of Munseytown. It tells us the whole story. Subsequent accounts show that the anticipations of those primitive publishers were never realized. From all that we can learn of this enterprise, no more than two or three editions of the paper were ever published, the patronage accorded being inadequate to the maintenance of this exponent of the progress and enterprise of Delaware County. It is said, however, that the suspension was the outgrowth of a feud between the proprietors and a consequent dissolution of business relations. Whether this statement is true or not, the presumption is still paramount that the failure is attributable to 'want of support.'"

The building occupied by the office of this paper was a double two-story log one, which, not being required to subserve the purposes of a printing office, in the course of time yielded to the requirements of progress and improvement, and was finally demolished. The press, type, furniture and fixtures were eventually sold to a man named Jones, small in stature, but an excellent writer and quite popular. He moved the entire office appurtenances from the old log building to a room in a frame one on the north side of Main street, east of Walnut, the present site of the "Globe Block." This removal took place in the year 1842. Mr. Jones published a weekly paper, issued from the new office, for about six months, ending with the destruction of the establishment on the 26th of November, 1842. The name of this paper we have been unable to ascertain, but is understood to have been conducted in the interest of the Whig party.

After the fire the press was resurrected and taken to the blacksmith-shop of Thomas S. Neely, who made some repairs. It was finally set up, and, with the addition of some new material, John S. Garver started the Muncie *Telegraph*, the first number of which appeared on Monday, March 15, 1841. The office occupied the present site of the Little Block, on Main street, and the paper championed the Whig cause. Its last issue appeared on Saturday, March 19, 1842, and the *Village Herald*, edited by Joseph G. Jones, appeared in May of the same year, and may be fairly regarded as the successor of the *Telegraph*, as it advocated the same political principals. The *Herald* had a brief career, ending on the 5th of November, 1842. The Muncietown *Yoeman* was the next paper issued. Levi L. Hunter and Obediah Coffeen were its editors and proprietors, and the paper had an existence of about two months—its first number appearing on the 5th of August, 1843, and its last number on the 7th of October of the same year.

The *Delaware County Democrat*, edited by Isaac Norris, was started in 1843, the first number of this paper being issued on the 10th of October of that year. Mr. Norris continued as its editor until November 30, 1844, when the paper changed hands, and Joseph S. Buckles became its editor. The last issue on file bears date Saturday, December 29, 1845, and it is probable that this was the last number of the *Democrat* ever issued.

On Saturday, January 10, 1846, appeared the first number of the Muncie *Journal*. At the head of the editorial column of this number its editor, Warren H. Withers, said: "We send this number of the *Journal* to some individuals who have not, as yet, subscribed. If the paper pleases them, and they wish to support us, they will keep it; if not, send it back—no harm done." The *Journal* was a supporter of the Whig party, and its career, like that of its predecessors, was not long. It continued, however, for over a year, and the last number of the paper was issued on Saturday, May 22, 1847. The *Indiana Signal*, which was also a Whig paper, was issued in the early part of 1848, with John C. Osburn as editor and proprietor. Its publication was continued under the same management for nearly two years, the last number appearing on Wednesday, January 2, 1850. On Saturday, February 2, 1850, Estabrook & Jones issued the first number of the *Muncietonian*, this being the second paper published under that title at Muncie In the first number its editor foreshadowed an independent course in politics, saying: "We have always advocated the 'freedom of the press;' but when it is bound in iron chains by political demagogues, compelled by its masters to stoop to the low business of promulgating falsehood, * * * we look upon it as being diverted from its original object—the dissemination of knowledge

—and unworthy the name of a 'great luminary.' The real politics of the paper, however, seemed to be outlined in the closing paragraph of the address: "But as we have generally acted with the Democracy on questions of national policy, so far as we have been permitted to exercise our suffrage, it will be expected, we presume, by all, that such will be our course, but no further than adherance to truth and good conscience will allow." But the *Muncietonian* did not live to exercise a very protracted influence in the political affairs of its day, as its last number was issued on the 21st day December of the year in which it made its debut. Mr. Jones having retired from the firm in the meantime, leaving E. F. Estabrook as editor and proprietor.

In 1851, a paper called the *Whig Banner* was published here, as the exponent of Whig principles, and was probably continued during the exciting campaign of 1852, which resulted in the choice of Franklin Pierce, Democratic, in opposition to Gen. Scott, the Whig candidate for President of the United States.

The successor, so far as we are informed, of the *Whig Banner* was the Muncie *Messenger*, published and edited by Rev. J. B. Birt and his son, James H. Birt, for several years prior to the fall of 1856, when J. R. S. Bond—formerly of Clermont County, Ohio, who, for some years previously, had been the editor and publisher of the *Clermont Courier*, at Batavia, in that county—became the proprietor and succeeded to its management. In June, 1857, Mr. Bond disposed of the office and paper, Joseph F. Duckwall, also of Clermont County, Ohio, becoming the purchaser. Under the management of the latter gentleman, the publication of the *Messenger* was continued until the fall of 1858, when it was suspended and the office and outfit removed to Anderson. This step was taken in consequence of the presence of the *Delaware County Free Press*, a strong opposition paper then recently started, but which proved to be a very successful competitor for the public patronage. The *Press* was owned and conducted by James H. Birt, H. H. Wachtell, and Enoch Davis, who continued its publication until about the beginning of the year 1860, when they sold out to Messrs. C. B. Smith and John Q. Thompson, who, with the idea of an extended paper, that should not be confined to Delaware County, changed the name to that of the *Eastern Indiana Courant*. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Thompson's interest in the paper was purchased by Mr. J. F. Duckwall, formerly of the *Messenger*, who took charge of the editorial department. Subsequently, Mr. Duckwall purchased the interest of Mr. Smith, also, and then restored the original name of the paper—the *Free Press*. During the latter part of the year 1861, and part of the year 1862, James W. Ruckman was associated with Mr. Duckwall in the publication of the *Free Press*, but, subsequently failing to pay for the interest he had purchased, he was closed out by Mr. Duckwall, who, in the meantime had found the sale to be a losing transaction. While the paper was managed and edited by Mr. Duckwall, it was radically Republican in principle, and strongly anti-slavery in its utterances. It was the organ of the Republican party in Delaware County, and the official paper of the county as well, being so conducted as to exert a commanding influence over the opinion and policy of the better class of minds in the community. He continued its publication until the latter part of the year 1867, when he sold out to Alfred Kilgore. The name was then changed to the *Guardian of Liberty*, and the political status was changed also, the new paper championing the principles of the Democratic party and advocating the measures it recommended. Of this paper Mr. Kilgore was the nominal editor, but W. P. Dumble, a printer, who had been in the employ of Mr. Duckwall, was the real editor and publisher.

When Mr. Duckwall assumed the control of the public press in Muncie, the march of improvement had not made great progress, but new motives being continually developed foreshadowing a prosperous future, in the course of time a disposition to utilize all advantages which the period called forth was manifested, and the result of the policy thus inaugurated is visible to-day. True, during the time from 1857 forward, the growth of the place as town and city was not great, but the agencies that had been brought to bear had given an impetus to the work of reconstruction and improvement. In the beginning, business houses were few compared with the present, and hence the patronage accorded to the local press was small in comparison with what is now extended. Then few of the merchants and business men advertised; now the opposite is true. Before the commencement of this new era in the newspaper enterprise, the candidates for advertising favor eked out a precarious existence, struggling hard to sustain life; the many papers that from time to time unfurled their banners to the breeze, frequently changing proprietors in consequence of procured impecuniosity. Time, however, has wrought a wonderful change, not only in the relation of the press to the demands of the public, but in the number and quality of city improvements. Newspapers have grown with the growth of the city and strengthened with her strength, until they are indeed metropolitan in size, style and equipments. To-day the Muncie *Times* is among the largest and most enterprising papers in the State, and has two large cylinder presses with all the appurtenances of a first-class newspaper office.

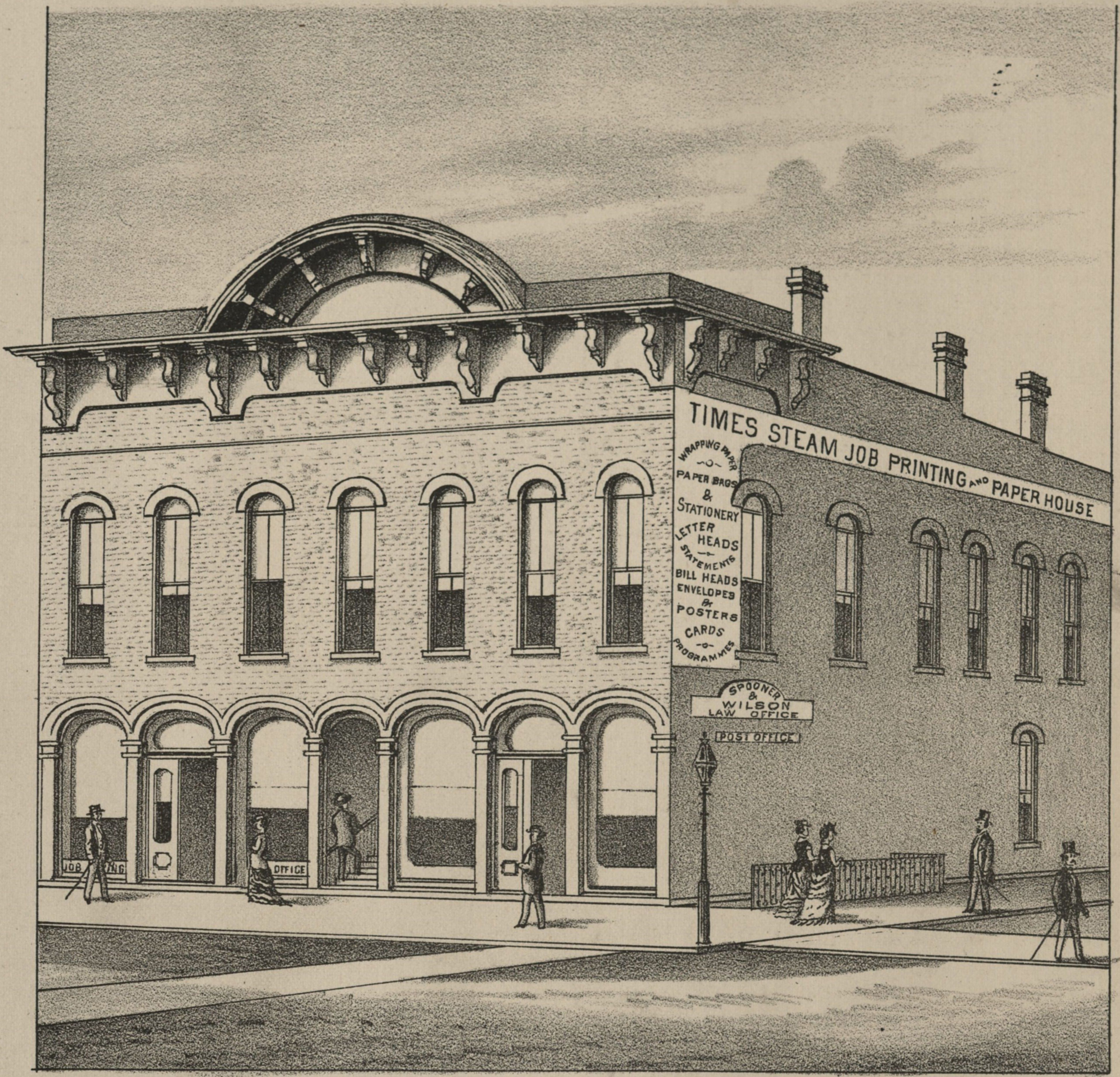
At the time the publication of the *Free Press* was commenced, the office was located up-stairs over Ed Keasbey's hat store, then on the north side of Main street between Walnut and Mulberry, the present site of "Hick" Kirby's grocery. The office outfit was then entirely new and the paper presented a fine appearance typographically and otherwise. In a short time the office was moved to the west side of High street, west of the public square, over a dish store then kept by J. H. Birt immediately north of the present Masonic Hall. When the *Press* became the *Courant*, the office was in the second story, over what is now Milligan's liquor store, on the corner of Main and High streets.

THE "TIMES."

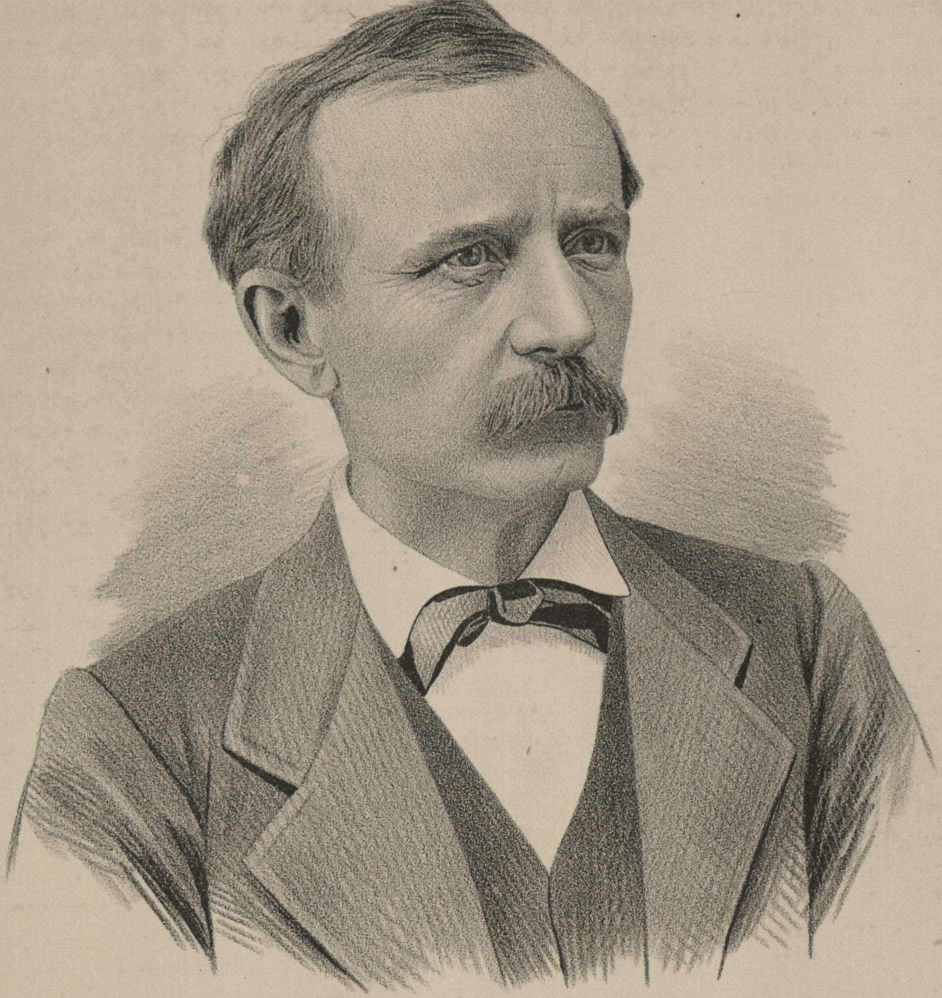
On the 1st day of January, 1860, the first number of the *Delaware County Times*, with N. F. Ethell as editor and proprietor, was issued from the office of that paper in a small building on the west side of the public square. This building continued to be used as a printing office for some time; at a later period, however, the office was removed to the brick building, near the corner of Main and Walnut steets. The paper was regularly issued under the management of Mr. Ethell for a period of about seven years, when M. B. Helm became associated with him, and together they conducted the affairs of the *Times* until some time in the year 1869, when the establishment was sold to Thomas J. Brady. In October, 1870, Mr. A. C. Mellette was taken in as a partner, and from that time until October, 1878, the partnership continued and the business was satisfactorily and successfully conducted. The office during this time was located in the third story of the Odd Fellows Block, on the north side of Main street. Shortly after Mr. Brady came into the possession of the office, he put in a new power press and dispensed with the old Washington press that had previously been used for printing the paper.

The following year a steam engine was added, at which time the office was moved to the quarters located in the Odd Fellows Block, and the office treated to an entirely new outfit and new dress. In 1872–73, Mr. Brady made still further improvements by the erection of a new building on the corner of Washington and Walnut streets. From the time the paper entered upon its era of improvement in 1869 and 1870, during a period of eight years or more, continued prosperity attended the efforts of editors and proprietors to make it worthy the patronage of an enlightened community. In the midst of this career of usefulness and appreciated effort, the office was destroyed by fire, an account of which we copy from the issue next following the conflagration: "All the type used in setting up the paper are melted and ruined; so is our fine collection of wood type. In short, the entire office is in ruins." The fire occurred on Sunday morning, October 20, 1878. The paper, however, was not discontinued, many of the numbers appearing on sheets that had the margin burned. The loss was very severe. A Cottrell & Babcock cylinder press, valued at $1,450; three job presses, valued respectively one at $650, and two at $250 each, with a paper cutter valued at $450—all ruined. The entire loss was estimated at about $6,000, the insurance amounting to about one-half that sum.

Shortly after the fire, Mr. Mellette retired from the partnership and sought new fields of labor. Immediately the remaining proprietor, Mr. Brady, with the energy that had previously characterized his efforts, set himself about the task of preparing and equipping a new office. The


TIMES STEAM JOB PRINTING AND PAPER HOUSE
WRAPPING PAPER
PAPER BAGS
& STATIONERY
LETTER HEADS
STATEMENTS
BILL HEADS
ENVELOPES
&
POSTERS
CARDS
PROGRAMMES
SPOONER & WILSON LAW OFFICE
POST OFFICE
JOB
OFFICE

TIMES BUILDING, MUNCIE, IND.



N. F. Ethell.

EDITOR DAILY NEWS

NATHANIEL F. ETHELL,

a successful editor and publisher in the city of Muncie, was born January 15, 1834, at Utica, Licking Co., Ohio. His parents, John and Mary Ethell, were natives of Eastern Virginia, and prominent among the early residents of Licking Co., Ohio In January, 1839, Mr. Ethell came to Muncie with his parents, and received a good English education at the Delaware County Seminary, then conducted by Profs. Ferris and Abbott. In 1848, he entered the Sophomore class of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, but was unable to complete the course, owing to ill health. After leaving college, he began the study of German and French, under Prof. Hoshour, at Newcastle, Ind., and, in 1851, began to learn civil engineering, and afterward acted as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the Marion & Mississinewa Valley Railroad (now a branch of the "Pan-Handle" road), from Marion, Ind., to Logansport, Ind., and, in the same capacity, assisted in the building of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids, Mich., and north of the latter point. In 1854 and 1855, he was engaged in business at Chicago, and, in 1860, located at Indianapolis, where he was city editor of the *Daily Atlas*, published by John D. Defrees, now Government Printer. In the fall of 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Millie A. Turner, daughter of Minus Turner, Esq., and, in the winter of 1861, began the publication of the *Delaware County Times*, which afterward became the Muncie *Times*, and continued as its editor and proprietor until the winter of 1869, when he sold the paper to Gen. Thomas J. Brady. He then went to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1872, and during this time served as foreman in the Government printing office. The duties of this position proved disastrous to his health, and he was compelled to abandon it on that account. He then removed to the State of Kansas, where he was employed as Chief Clerk in the United States Land Office at Independence. In February, 1873, he returned to Muncie and purchased the *Liberal* newspaper, changing its name to the Muncie *News*. In the publication of this paper, he is still engaged. In May, 1878, he began to publish the *News* as a daily paper, with a weekly edition on Wednesday of each week. This venture proved a success, and the paper now has a circulation of several hundred copies daily. It advocates the cause of the Republican party, and wields a large influence in Delaware and adjoining counties.

work was rapidly accomplished, and, in a brief period afterward, a new office outfit, new presses and machinery rose up out of the ruins of the old. Now the *Times* establishment has one of the most complete printing offices in Indiana. It has two excellent power presses, and in addition various hand and foot machinery, a No. 1 steam engine, with a fine selection of the most popular styles of type, figures, cuts, etc., and is prepared to do all kinds of job work neatly and with the utmost dispatch. The office is well arranged, handsome and commodious, and is connected with all parts of the city by telephone.

THE MUNCIE "TELEGRAPH."

The following is furnished by J. W. Perkins, Esq., noting the career of the above-named paper: "It was in the year 1870 that S. W. Swiggett & Son, of Cincinnati, conceived the idea of meeting a long-felt want in newspaperdom in Muncie, and commenced the publication of the Muncie *Telegraph*—'A local family paper; a genial fireside companion and repository of choice literature, romance, wit and sentiment, domestic economy, politics, local and general news; the markets,' and other things too numerous to mention.

"The *Telegraph* was a nine-column folio, all printed at home, and was intended to take the lead as a family journal, and drive the other papers out of existence. Swiggett & Son continued the publication of the paper until April, 1871, when they disposed of it to William Chandler and J. W. Perkins, of Indianapolis, who immediately took possession, and issued their first paper April 8, 1871. The *Telegraph* was Republican in politics; being published in one of the strongest Republican counties in the State, it never received the support of its party that it deserved. The new proprietors continued the paper until August, 1872, and then, 'by mutual consent,' Mr. Chandler retired. J. W. Perkins, with Mr. A. J. Wells, of Liberty Township, as associate editor, continued the publication of the paper until January, 1873, when it was decided a financial failure, and so the *Telegraph* took the same trip that many good papers have taken before."

THE "REPUBLICAN"

was the original predecessor of the *News*, and resulted from the efforts of a joint-stock company to establish a campaign paper, issuing its first number early in the notable canvass of 1872. The principal stockholders were W. B. Kline, Walter March, H. C. Winans, George W. Stephenson and others. The office was located on the north side of the public square, in a small frame building adapted to its purpose. During the campaign which induced its publication it was conducted with considerable ability. Having in a measure, however, subserved the objects of its projectors, it was sold to Messrs. Hamilton & Kingsberry, who changed the name of the paper to that of the Muncie *Liberal*. Under this name its publication was continued until some time in the following year, 1873, when the office and paper were sold to N. F. Ethell, who immediately changed its name to the Muncie *News*, and published it weekly from that time forward. It is now a flourishing, nine-column paper, and enjoys a large share of the public patronage. The daily began its career in 1878.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

This paper commenced its career in the world of journalism on the 20th of May, 1878, under the management of N. F. Ethell, a veteran newspaper man Muncie, who had been since 1855, connected with the press as a writer and compositor. The *News* was first issued from a room in the second story of the Senate Block, on Walnut street, and subsequently, during the succeeding two years, from the same place. After that time Mr. Ethell moved the office to a building then recently erected by him for that purpose, on the lot adjacent to his residence; in the meantime, however, he had his office in the Odd Fellows' Block on Walnut street. He next moved the business office to the Star Building on North Walnut street, and after remaining there some time, he moved the office to its present quarters.

At first the *News* was a six-column paper. Since that time it has steadily increased until it is now a nine-column paper, with a largely increased and continually increasing circu lation. True to its name the *News* is replete with its aggregation of items reflecting the spirit and progress of events at home and abroad—being in fact as in name a newsy newspaper. It is printed on a power-press, and the job department of the office is second, perhaps, to none in the city, being especially fitted up for doing all classes of work. In politics the *News* is Republican, and advocates the principles and measures of that party with commendable earnestness. The management of this paper has remained unchanged from its first issue to the present time—is popular and liberally sustained.

THE MUNCIE "MULE."

For a record of this spicy little sheet, we offer the following from the humorous pen of its late editor, Charles Alf. Williams: "A small newspaper, a four-column folio, bearing the above expressive title, threw back its folding ears to the breeze and turned its luminous orbs upon the aurora borealis of coming day, in the latter part of the year 1875. It was published by the 'Muncie Mule Publishing Company,' and from its masthead floated the names of the firm, to wit: Ed Smith, Charles Alf. Williams, D. J. Hathaway and Will H. Williams. Mr. Smith had charge of the mechanical department, Charles Alf. Williams assumed the editorship, and the business management was in the hands of Messrs. Hathaway and Will H. Williams.

"The venture was a success from the start, and the newsboy's cry of 'Here's yer *Mule*—a regular high-kicker, and all fer 2 cents,' soon became one of the familiar sounds on Saturday, its day of publication. Mr. Smith withdrew from the publication after the second week, on account of removing from the city, and the *Mule* was continued in its briefly brilliant career by the remaining members of the firm, until it was finally suspended, in 1876, after a prosperous existence of six months, by the removal of the senior member of the firm to Fort Wayne. The *Mule* launched out upon its career with the motto, 'It is money that makes this *Mule* go,' and received subscriptions for only three months, reaching a circulation of 400 copies, weekly. But the *Mule* expired, peacefully, regretted by all who had perused its bright pages, and its valedictory was plaintively-sweet, and concluded with the following beautiful and appropriate lines:

"'Lay his waxen hoofs together;
Fold his large and spreading ears;
He has gone to blend his yee-haws
With the music of the spheres.'"

"And he blended. Several files are in existence—notably, one at the City Library. The *Mule* was a phenomenon in journalism, and still holds a place in the memory of many of Muncie's citizens.

"'WINKER.'"

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

"WEEKLY ADVERTISER."

The first printing office exclusively for job printing at Muncie was started in July, 1880, by Mr. J. W. Perkins, a former employe in the *Times* office. It occupied a rear room in a small frame building on the south side of Main street, between Mulberry and Jefferson, owned by Mrs. Sample. Business rapidly increasing, more commodious quarters were required. The Boyce Block, which was then in process of completion, offering a suitable room on the second floor, the same was secured, being the first apartment in the new block occupied for business.

Successfully established at his new quarters, Mr. Perkins consented to share office accommodations with Mr. A. C. Stouder, also a former employe in the *Times* office, making interests largely mutual. Mr. Stouder, who had previously conceived the idea, proposed the publication of what he termed the Muncie *Weekly Advertiser*, the plan being free distribution, the support to be derived solely from advertising. The reading matter of the new paper is of a miscellaneous and original character, adapted to the wants of an appreciating public. This reading matter appearing in alternation with advertisements properly distributed among its columns, was thought to be a satisfactory arrangement and was adopted accordingly. Subsequent success has demonstrated the practicability of the design, in consequence of which the *Advertiser* is not only extensively circulated and liberally patronized but very generally read. As an advertising medium, its efficiency is accepted by our business men who give it a cordial and cheerful support. The paper is a five-column folio.

THE MUNCIE WEEKLY "OBSERVER."

This paper is the outgrowth of a consolidation of the advertising and subscription interests of the Muncie *Democrat* and *Weekly Advertiser*. The publishers of the *Democrat*, Walter L. Davis and Charles Alf. Williams, in their last issue, dated February, 1881, make the following announcement: "With their issue of the Muncie *Democrat* the present publishers sever their connection with the establishment, having disposed of the good will and business interests of the same to Messrs. A. C. Stouder and L. A. Kirkwood, who will continue the publication under the name of Muncie *Observer*, and who will fill all subscription and advertising contracts from this date, and collect payment for the same, and all bills for subscription now due and unpaid."

The first number of the new paper made its appearance on Saturday, February 26, 1881, and was greeted with satisfaction by its numerous readers. In their announcement of that date the proprietors say:

"The *Observer* will be independent in politics, and all things else whatsoever. We claim the right to support any candidate or none of any party without fear of molestation or being made afraid by any man, or set of men. The paper will take special pride in aiding and advancing the cause of education in Delaware County, and invites all persons engaged or interested in school work to contribute such matters as may be of general interest in that direction."

"It will be our earnest endeavor to support all measures tending to the elevation and better civilization of mankind.

"Every interest in behalf of the city of Muncie will receive our hearty support."

Mr. A. C. Stouder, of the Muncie *Weekly Observer*, withdrew from said paper March 19, 1881, to renew the publication of the *Weekly Advertiser*, thus leaving Mr. L. A. Kirkwood sole proprietor of the *Observer*.

CHAPTER XIV.

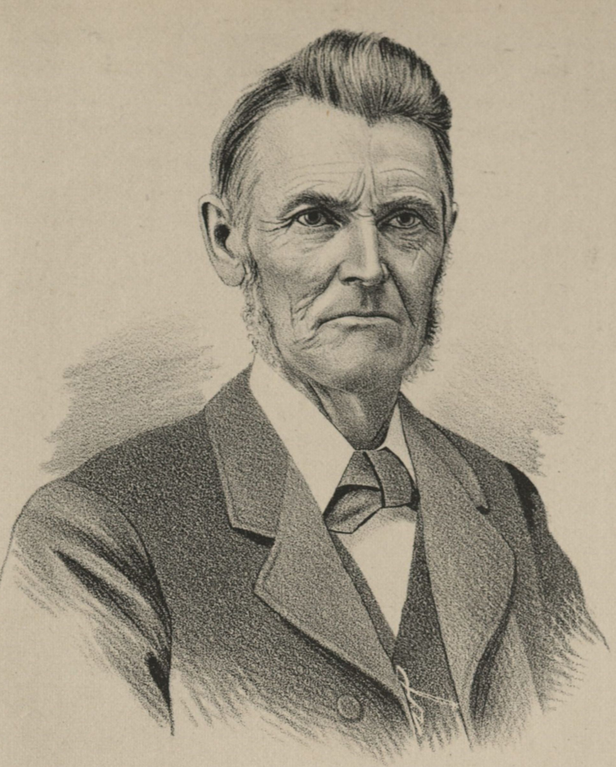
THE MUNCIE BAR.

UNDER the head of the Circuit Court of Delaware County, reference was made to the admission of attorneys to practice therein, among the current proceedings cited in that article. Those references included only those admitted in the earlier years of the existence of that court. The following list embraces the names of attorneys who have, from time to time, been admitted to practice at the Muncie bar, many of whom came from abroad, and were never residents of this city or county. Following this is a roster of attorneys composing the present bar, with such personal mention of each as was warranted by the information we have been able to obtain:

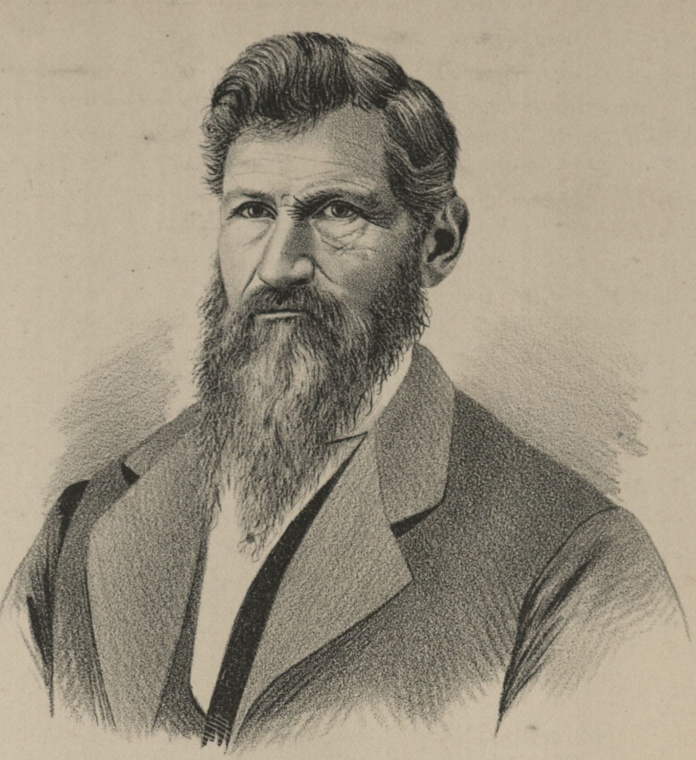
Charles H. Test, May, 1828.
James Raridan, May, 1828.
Martin M. Ray, May, 1829.
Oliver H. Smith, November, 1829.
David Wallace, November, 1829.
John S. Newman, November, 1829.
Caleb B. Smith, October, 1830.
Samuel C. Sample, October, 1831.
William T. Brown, April, 1832.
Samuel W. Parker, October, 1832.
John W. Alley, October, 1832.
Andrew Kennedy, April, 1834.
Jehu T. Elliott, April, 1834.
Cyrus F. Dempsey, April, 1834.
William G. Renner, November, 1835.
Zachariah Puckett, April, 1835.
Samuel Bigger, May, 1836.
Smith Elkins, May, 1836.
Jeremiah Smith, May, 1837.
Lot Bloomfield, October, 1837.
David Kilgore, April, 1838.
Thomas C. Anthony, April, 1838.
John B. Stitt, November, 1838.
John Brownlee, November, 1838.
Thomas D. Hawkins, November, 1838.
Joseph Anthony, November, 1838.
Morrison Rulon, November, 1838.
John Marshall, March, 1839.
Horatio M. Slack, March, 1839.
Jacob B. Julian, September, 1839.
Edward Johnson, September, 1839.
Richard Winchell, September, 1839.
Andrew J. Harlan, March, 1840.
Ralph Burkshire, March, 1840.
Thomas D. Walpole, March, 1840.
James D. Conner, September, 1840.
Silas Colgrove, 1840.
R. N. Williams, September, 1840.
Joseph S. Buckles, 1840.
James A. Fay, September, 1840.
James Hanna, September, 1840.
Walter March, March, 1841.
Joseph Justice, September, 1841.
John Davis, September, 1841.
George E. Gordon, September, 1841.
Moses Jenkinson, September, 1841.
Clark M. Anthony, September, 1842.
Warren Stewart, 1842.
William H. Ray, September, 1842.
James H. Swaar, September, 1842.
Thomas J. Sample, September, 1842.
George Howell, September, 1842.
George W. Baird, March, 1842.
Michael Willson, September, 1842.
Levi L. Hunter, September, 1842.
Martin L. Bundy, September, 1842.
Jesse D. Siddal, September, 1842.
John H. Cook, March, 1843.
Seth Smith, March, 1843.
Samuel McCann, March, 1843.
Edward G. Carroll, March, 1843.
Russell Sample, March, 1843.
Warren H. Withers, September, 1843.
Wm. Hammond, September, 1843.
James Ashcraft, September, 1843.
William Garver, September, 1843.
Joshua H. Mellett, March, 1844.
William Brady, March, 1844.
Asbury Steel, March, 1844.
Jos. B. Underwood, September, 1844.
Jacob M. Haynes, September, 1844.
Matthew S. Ward, September, 1844.
Nathan B. Hawkins, March, 1845.
Joseph W. Holliday, March, 1845.
Jacob Eltzroth, September, 1845.
Nath'l R. Lindsay, March, 1846.
Samuel W. Harlan, September, 1848.
Richard Lake, September, 1848.
William R. O'Neil, September, 1848.
William Henderson, March, 1849.
William D. Frazee, March, 1849.
William Grose, September, 1850.
William A. Peelle, September, 1850.
Wm. Brotherton, September, 1851.
Howell D. Thompson, 1852.
James W. Sansberry, March, 1852.
Eli B. Ellison, September, 1852.
Carlton E. Shipley, 1852.
Cornelius Beal, September, 1852.
George W. Kilgore, September, 1852.
Thomas M. Browne, March, 1853.
Elijah B. Martindale, March, 1853.
Nathan Bragg, March, 1855.
Thomas J. Hosford, September, 1855.
William K. Tomlinson, September, 1855.
Frederick R. Brenan, September, 1855.
Benj. Harrison, September, 1856.
Joseph Newell, March, 1857.
William Hubbard, March, 1857.
John D. Chipman, March, 1857.
John H. Ellis, 1857.
David Nation, 1857.
Alfred Kilgore, 1857.
Abraham B. Jetmore.
Jas. W. Hosford, September, 1858.
Nathaniel P. Finch, May, 1859.
Thomas S. Walterhouse, 1859.
John P. C. Shanks, May, 1859.
E. C. Kennedy, 1859.
David Moss, November, 1859.
Joseph F. Duckwall, 1859.
Job Swain, May, 1860.
Thomas A. Hendricks, November, 1860.
Charles W. Moore, 1860.
Wm. McCarthy, November, 1860.
Wm. H. West, November, 1860.
Cyrus C. Hines, November, 1860.
James P. Snodgrass, April, 1862.
Fletcher P. Cuppy, April, 1862.
John J. Cheney, April, 1862.
John P. Perdieu, April, 1862.
John F. Bowden, April, 1862.
James N. Templer, April, 1862.
Calvin D. Thompson, October, 1865.
Levin Shafer, 1865.
William R. Hough, May, 1866.
George Y. Atkinson, May, 1866.
James L. Mason, May, 1866.
Leonidas Sexton, May, 1866.
A. B. Conditt, November, 1866.
Nelson Purdieu, November, 1866.
Robert C. Bell, April, 1867.
Phil. A. B. Kennedy, April, 1867.
John F. Sanders, 1867.
Ralph S. Gregory, August, 1868.
C. C. Waldo, August, 1868.
John W. Ryan, April, 1869.
W. H. M. Cooper, April, 1872.
John A. Keener, 1873.
William W Orr, 1873.
Thomas J. Blount, 1873.
Lewis T. Wilson, 1874.
Josiah E. Mellett, 1874.
George H. Koons, 1874.
Charles W. Kilgore, 1875.
O. J. Lotz, 1875.
R. C. Summers, 1876.
Theodore F. Rose, 1878.
Samuel H. Spooner, 1879.
J. R. McMahan, 1880.
Chauncey L. Medsker, 1880.
William B. Dunn, 1880.
George F. McCulloch, 1881.
John T. Walterhouse, 1881.

THE PRESENT BAR—BRIEF PERSONAL SKETCHES.

Walter March is the oldest practicing attorney in the city, having been admitted to the bar at the March term of the Delaware District Court in the year 1841. He served with distinction as Senatorial delegate in the constitutional convention of 1851–52; was the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware County, established in 1852, occupying that position for the three years following. Subsequently, he represented this Senatorial district in the State Legislature. The Judge has a very excellent library, comprising various State reports, United States reports, numerous special and general text-books, at his home on the west side of Liberty street, at the head of Howard. His practice extends to the State and United States Courts.



C. W. Moore



Thos S Walterhouse

CHARLES W. MOORE

was born April 2, 1826, near Portsmouth, Ohio. His parents, John and Nancy Moore, sold their farm in the Scioto Bottoms, near that city, in the fall of 1830, and thence moved to Muncietown, in Delaware County, Ind., now the city of Muncie. They entered the lands now owned and occupied by Charles W. Legg, in Center Township, three miles east of Muncie, and settled thereon in the early part of 1831. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were pioneers in the true sense of that word. They felled the forest, built the schoolhouse and the church, and soon had a home where thrift and economy, plenty and friendship reigned. They had a family of ten children, all of whom reached manhood and womanhood, namely: William J., Philip, Levi, John S., Charles W., Joseph, Milton, Enos, Cynthia and Jemima. Cynthia was the wife of Jacob Calvert, both now deceased, and Jemima was the wife of the late James E. Wilcoxon, now deceased. John S. and Milton both died unmarried.

The parents did not live long to enjoy the fruits of their labors. In the autumn of 1838, the mother was transferred from the church below to the church above, and the father in the spring of 1840, "was not, for God took him" to live with the loved ones gone before.

Charles was then fourteen years of age, and he found a goodly home with his brother William until his majority, in 1847. He then attended the old seminary at Muncie, under the management of Revs. J. S. Ferris and R. B. Abbott. In the spring of 1850, he entered the Sophomore class in Asbury University, graduating at the head of his class, in the summer of 1853. In the fall of that year, he was elected Professor of Mathematics at the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati, Ohio. After teaching several years, he studied law, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Muncie, about the year 1860, and has enjoyed a successful legal practice in this city for more than twenty years.

He was married in December, 1855, to Sarah E., eldest daughter of Rev. G. M. Beswick. After her decease in 1857, he remained single four years and two months, and, in the fall of 1861, he was married to Clara J., second daughter of Samuel P. Wilson. They are the parents of two children—Charles E. and Mary E.

MAJ. THOMAS S. WALTERHOUSE, a prominent attorney of Muncie, and a gallant officer during the war of the rebellion, was born Sept. 6, 1832, in Genesee Co., N. Y. At the age of three years, he accompanied his parents to Oakland Co., Mich., where he grew to manhood. He attended the district school during the winter and worked on his father's farm during the remainder of the year, his early life being no more eventful than that of farmer boys in general. At the age of nineteen years, he entered a select school, and after remaining for one term in that institution, he adopted the vocation of school-teaching as a means for furthering his plans for the study of law. He was thus engaged four winters, devoting all his spare time to the pursuit of his studies, and, in 1854, entered the literary department of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Institute. In the meantime he had acquired a knowledge of the watchmaker's trade, under the instructions of a friend, and after remaining one year at the Kalamazoo Institute, he found it impossible to longer support himself and continue his studies. In the spring of 1855, he removed to West Liberty, Ohio, where, in partnership with William Nichols, he opened a jewelry store. In the following May, with a number of the citizens of West Liberty, he emigrated to Montezuma, Powesheik Co., Iowa. Here he again engaged in the jewelry trade, but, finding the business unsatisfactory, he sold his stock and entered the law office of Reuben Mickle, Esq., to complete a course of reading, and prepare himself for the practice of the profession which, from boyhood, had been his choice. He was admitted to practice in the Powesheik District Court on the 26th day of November, 1857. In October, 1859, on account of his wife's failing health, he removed to Muncie, Ind., where, in the spring of 1860, he formed a partnership with Mr. David Nation, a prominent lawyer of Delaware County. In May, 1862, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Indiana, and in the United States Circuit and District Courts, for the District of Indiana.

Early in the war of the rebellion, he abandoned his practice to take part in the victories or defeats of his comrades and old-time neighbors, in their efforts to prevent secession and quell the rebellion that promised to cast an eternal stain upon our fair name as a nation. On the 17th day of July, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant to recruit a company for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which regiment was then about to be organized by Col. W. A. Bickle. He was a valuable and successful recruiting officer, and in response to his earnest pleading, the muster-roll of the Sixty-ninth received many a name, and many valuable additions to its ranks. By the unanimous choice of the members of Company B, of this regiment, he became Captain of the company, and was commissioned as such on the 8th of August, 1862. On the 19th day of the same month he was commissioned Major of the regiment by Gov. Morton, and mustered into service in this capacity. At the unfortunate battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th of August, 1862, he was shot in the left hip, and at nearly the same time, Col. Korff and Lieut. Col. Stout were also seriously wounded. The command of the regiment then devolved upon the Major, and in spite of the pain caused by his bleeding wound, he remained in his saddle giving orders and encouraging his men. The fight at Richmond was disastrous. The Union forces were overpowered, and a large portion of the Sixty-ninth fell into the hands of the rebels as prisoners. They were almost immediately paroled, however, and returned to Richmond, Ind., for re-organization. Maj. Walterhouse reached Greensburg, Ind., shortly after being wounded, and was confined to his house for several weeks, but he rejoined his regiment at Richmond, Ind., and after it was re-organized, went with it to the Mississippi River. He was engaged with his regiment at the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs from December 28, 1862, to January 3, 1863, and at the capture of Post Arkansas January 11, 1863. He was afterward retired to the sick list, and was never again reported for duty. He was forced to resign on account of physical disability, and was honorably discharged on the 15th of February, 1863.

While at Montezuma, Iowa, he became acquainted with Miss Zerelda B. Kemper, sister of Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, of Muncie. Friendship ripened into love, and, on the 12th day of April, 1857, they were united in marriage at her home in Clarksburg, Decatur Co., Ind. After his return from the army, Maj. Walterhouse spent a short time at home, resting and recuperating his health, and then returned to Muncie, and resumed the practice of law with Mr. Nation, who had resigned his position as Captain in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Capt. Nation withdrew from the firm in August, 1863, and Maj. Walterhouse continued the practice alone until the spring of 1864, when he formed a partnership with Charles W. Moore. This relation was dissolved in the winter of 1868-69, and, in April, 1869, partnership relations were formed between Maj. Walterhouse and James B. Weir, which continued about one year. Since the dissolution of the latter partnership, Maj. Walterhouse has continued to practice alone. His eminent success at the bar justifies the conclusion that his youthful inclinations led him to adopt the profession for which he was best adapted. He is a close student, and thoroughly versed in the law. His cases are managed on their merits, and he will not undertake the defense of a cause that seems to him wrong. He is devoted to the interests of his clients, and is valued as a counselor. He is an able and eloquent pleader, and has displayed great ability in the management of difficult and complicated cases.

In politics he is always found working earnestly and unselfishly for the success of his party, while he has never sought official recognition or elevation to public office. He cast his first vote for President for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and has ever since been a stanch Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church at Muncie, and unites the virtues of the Christian gentleman with his professional ability. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, F. & A. M., of Muncie Chapter, and of Muncie Council, and was a charter member of Muncie Commandery, No. 18.

In 1868, a great sorrow came over his home, until then the abode of joy and happiness. His wife was taken from him by death, and three children—John T., Charles R. and Sarah Zerelda—were left to mourn her loss, and comfort her husband in his grief. In September, 1869, he was wedded to Miss Sarah M. Kemper, his present companion, and the sister of his first wife. She was a teacher in the public schools of Muncie, and as such, won a warm place in the hearts of her pupils, and a high reputation as an able and accomplished instructor.

Joseph S. Buckles is the next oldest practicing attorney at this bar. Having studied law with Hon. Andrew Kennedy, during his stay in Muncie, in 1839 and 1840, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of this county in 1841, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States Courts in 1851. He served his constituents faithfully as the Representative of this Senatorial district from 1849 to 1853. In 1846–47, he was Prosecuting Attorney in this circuit, and from 1859 to 1870, he presided as Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State, which embraced Delaware County. Resuming his practice of his profession at the close of his judicial career, he entered into a copartnership with John W. Ryan, who had been admitted to practice at this bar in April, 1869, the firm name being Buckles & Ryan. They have now a very commodious and comfortable office in Adamson & Goddard's building. Their library is the largest, perhaps, of its class in the city, comprising nearly all of the standard text and reference books of the profession. Mr. Ryan served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1873 and 1874; is now serving as Representative for Delaware County in the State Legislature, being elected in October, 1880. He enjoys the reputation of a very able advocate before a jury, and a ready debater.

William Brotherton was admitted to practice at the bar of the Circuit Court in this county in March, 1851. He enjoys a large share of the practice here. He has an office in the Senate Block, at the corner of Jackson and Walnut streets, and a very excellent library, comprising the recognized text and reference books. In 1855, he served as Prosecuting Attorney. He afterward served one term as Representative to the State Legislature, satisfactorily to his constituents. His practice extends to the State and Federal Courts.

Carlton E. Shipley studied law with Judge Buckles at Muncie, Ind., in 1849, 1851 and 1852, and was admitted to practice in this county in 1852, and in the Supreme Court in 1860. His office is located in the Senate Block, where he has a convenient suite of rooms. His library is a fine one, and he enjoys a good practice in the local and State Courts.

Joseph F. Duckwall studied law in Clermont County, Ohio. Subsequently coming to Muncie, he was admitted to the bar here in 1859. Since his advent here, Mr. Duckwall, in addition to his professional business, has been more or less intimately connected with the press. In both these relations, he has acquitted himself with credit, evincing an aptness in those callings worthy of commendation. His office is located in the *Times* building, and he has a fair proportion of the practice.

James N. Templer was a law student in the office of Judge J. M. Haynes, at Portland, Ind., in 1854 and 1855, and commenced practice there the following year. He was admitted to the bar of the Delaware Circuit Court in 1870. A partnership was afterward formed with Ralph S. Gregory, which continued under the firm name of Templer & Gregory, until January 1, 1881, when Mr. Templer removed to Colorado. They had a large and well-selected library, among the best in the city, and enjoyed a liberal share of the public patronage, their practice extending to the local, State and Federal Courts. Ralph S. Gregory, the junior member of the firm, was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of this county in August, 1868. The office of this firm is located in the Masonic Hall building, at the corner of High and Main streets.

Charles W. Moore is located in the upper corner room of the Opera House Block. Mr. Moore is also among Muncie's most prominent attorneys, and enjoys a fair share of the business. He has a good library, and, like most of his cotemporaries, has been quite successful, building up an enviable practice, every way creditable to the profession. During the years 1859 and 1860, he served as School Examiner of the county. He was afterward elected and served a term as Justice of the Peace in Center Township, discharging the duties creditably and satisfactorily.

Thomas S. Walterhouse occupies a very convenient and comfortable office in Anthony's Building, on the south side of the public square, and enjoys a remunerative practice. He was admitted to the bar in this county in 1859, soon after his location here. Mr. Walterhouse is an old practitioner, and, having been quite successful in his career heretofore, occupies a reputable position among his cotemporaries. He has a good library, and enjoys a liberal share of the patronage.

John F. Sanders was admitted to practice in the courts of this county in 1867. His office is located on the north side of Jackson street, between High and Walnut, and, having been built especially for the purpose, is every way comfortable and attractive, adjacent to his beautiful home, a neat brick building, situated on the same lot. He is a close student, an accurate observer, and enjoys a good practice; is also an active worker in the cause of temperance and the interests of the Red Men. In addition to his professional duties, he has served as Justice of the Peace in Center Township, and filled other important positions.

William H. M. Cooper was admitted to the bar in April, 1871. His office is located on the east side of the public square, in the Willard Building. He has a good library and enjoys a fair practice, but makes the business of abstracting a specialty. He is also a Notary Public.

John A. Keener succeeded to the practice of Judge Sample, and occupies the office formerly used by that gentleman, located in the Globe Block, on the north side of Main street, between Walnut and Mulberry. He came here in 1873, and was soon after admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1875, he formed a partnership with Judge Sample, which continued until December 9, 1878, at which time Mr. Sample retired from the practice and removed from the county.

Lewis T. Wilson studied law with Judge Joseph S. Buckles at Muncie, and was admitted to practice here in 1874. In July, 1874, he formed a copartnership with Josiah E. Mellett, his former fellow-student in the office of Judge Buckles. This relation was dissolved in 1877, and he was subsequently associated with J. L. Menager. In May, 1879, he entered into partnership with Samuel H. Spooner, which relation still continues. Mr. Spooner, who is the son of Gen. Benjamin Spooner, was admitted to the bar of Delaware County in 1879. The style of this firm is Spooner & Wilson. They have a fine office in the *Times* Building, and enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice in the local and State courts.

William W. Orr is a young attorney of considerable promise. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1873, having previously taken a course of reading in the office and under the tuition of Judge March. Although he was admitted in 1873, he did not commence practice until 1875. His office is in the same room with Mr. Brotherton, but is not a partner.

Josiah E. Mellett is located in the Patterson Block, on the corner of Main and Walnut streets. He was admitted in 1874, and enjoys a good practice. His preceptor was Judge Buckles. At this time he is the Prosecuting Attorney of the circuit, which embraces Delaware and Randolph Counties.

Thomas J. Blount was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of this county in 1873. His office is in the Odd Fellows Building on Walnut street. His early preceptor was Hon. W. W. Wilson, of Lebanon, Ohio (in 1870). Upon coming to Muncie, he entered the office of Templer & Gregory, where he pursued his studies during the years 1871 and 1872, entering upon the duties of his profession the following year, and in 1873 formed a partnership with C. B. Templer, which still continues.

Clayton B. Templer is the partner of Mr. Blount, the firm bearing the name of Blount & Templer. They have a good library and enjoy a good practice. Mr. Templer studied in the office of his brother, J. N. Templer, in 1869, and was admitted to practice in 1873.

George H. Koons read law with Brown & Polk, at Newcastle, Ind., in 1869 and 1870, graduating in the Law Department of the State University at Bloomington in 1871, and was admitted to practice the same year at Newcastle. In 1874, he came to Muncie, and was at once admitted to practice here. He maintains a good practice.

Charles W. Kilgore studied law with Templer & Gregory, at Muncie, in 1873 and 1874, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He afterward formed a partnership, which still continues to exist, with O. J. Lotz, who read law with D. P. Bowman, at Greenville, Ohio, in 1873; afterward, in 1874, graduated at the National Law School, Washington, D. C., and was there admitted to practice. In 1875, he was admitted to practice here. The firm name is Lotz & Kilgore. They enjoy a good practice. Mr. Kilgore is at present (April, 1881), Mayor of the city of Muncie.

Robert C. Summers studied law in the office of Hon. A. C. Downey, at Rising Sun, Ind., in 1870, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio County in that year. In 1876, he came to Muncie, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County in November of that year. His office is located in the Hodge Block, on the east side of the public square. He has a good library and enjoys a satisfactory practice.

Theodore F. Rose was a student in the office of Buckles & Ryan during the years 1876, 1877 and a part of 1878. He was admitted to practice at the spring term of 1878, and, in June of that year, formed a partnership with J. E. Mellett, which continued under the firm-name of Mellett & Rose until March, 1881. Mr. Rose is the City Attorney of Muncie at this time, and enjoys the confidence of the people. His office is in the Patterson Block, corner of Walnut and Main streets.

Chauncey L. Medsker studied in the office of Blount & Templer in 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, and, in December, 1880, was admitted to practice. His office is located in the Little Block, on the corner of Main and Mulberry streets.

J. R. McMahan read law with Judge D. W. LaFollette at New Albany, Ind., and graduated from the Law Department of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, in March, 1873. He was first admitted to the bar at New Albany, Ind., in April, 1872. Afterward he moved to Brookville, and was admitted there in 1873. Coming to Muncie highly recommended, he was admitted to practice in this county June 9, 1880.

George F. McCulloch studied law while engaged as Deputy Clerk of Delaware County, and was admitted to practice at the March term of the Circut Court, 1881. In January, 1881, a partnership was entered into between Mr. McCulloch and J. R. McMahan, under the firm name of McMahan & McCulloch. They have a neat and pleasant office in the Boyce Block, on East Main street, and enjoy a good practice.

William B. Dunn studied law at Austin, Texas, during 1873 and 1874, and was admitted to practice there in the spring of 1875. He served four years as City Attorney of the city of Austin, and then spent a year on the frontier and in Mexico. He came to Muncie in the summer of 1880, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County in October of the same year. In March, 1881, he entered into partnership with J. E. Mellett, and at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1881, was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney.

John T. Walterhouse is a recent accession to the bar of Delaware County, and, as he is a very close student, and possesses the qualifications of a successful attorney, he has every assurance of a successful career in years to come. He studied in the office of his father, Maj. T. S. Walterhouse, and afterward attended the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

He was admitted to the bar of Delaware County at the March term of the Circuit Court, 1881.

CHAPTER XV.

POSTMASTERS AND POST OFFICES IN MUNCIE.

THE following is a complete list of Postmasters who have served as such in Muncie, from the first to the last, in the order of their occupancy, without the date or the length of term of service of them, respectively:

Dr. D. Burt, Charles F. Willard, George Cubberly, Ed S. Keasbey, John Ethell, John Brady, Robert Richey, Samuel I. Watson, Henry C. Marsh, John C. Eiler, present incumbent.

POST OFFICES.

The early settlers place the location of the first post office on North Mulberry street, just south of the Wilson House, being the residence of the Postmaster, Dr. Burt.

During Mr. Willard's administration, he had the office in his store, on the corner now known as the Bacon Corner.

George Cubberly had the office in the tavern that stood on the site of the Meeks Block, on East Main street.

Ed S. Keasbey had the office on the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, the present site of Little's Block. Subsequently, he removed it to the brick building opposite the Kirby House, to the east—the southeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets. During the administration of Mr. Keasbey, and while the office was situated on the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, the first boxes were put in, some account of which is given in the personal reminiscences of Minus Turner, Thomas S. Neely and others.

Mr. Ethell had the office at his residence—a frame—on the southeast corner of Main and Franklin streets.

John Brady had the office in his harness-shop, the present site of Husted's. The entrance to the boxes was in the hall leading up stairs. Mr. Brady was Postmaster for fourteen years.

Robert Richey had the office on the site of Adamson & Goddard's grocery.

Mr. Watson had the office on the north side of the public square.

Henry C. Marsh had the office also on the north side of the public square. Afterward, he moved it to its present location in the *Times* building.

EARLY MAILS.

During the early history of Muncie, up to about 1843, the mails came by way of Richmond and Economy through Muncie to Marion and Logansport. One week was consumed for the round-trip, and Muncie and Marion were used as intermediate night stations. A lad by the name of James K. Trimble, who rode on horseback, was the carrier. At the same time, a cross mail, once per week, passed through Muncie, between Indianapolis, Ind., and Greenville, Ohio. This route, also, employed a horse and rider as a means of conveyance, and continued until the completion of the Bellefontaine Railway. After about 1843 until 1847, the route first named became semi-weekly. From this time on lines were established tri-weekly, between Muncie and Wabash—by way of Marion; between Muncie and Blufton—by way of Hartford City; and between Muncie and Cambridge City. A hack line extended from here to Anderson; also, to New Corner and Portland, in Jay County. The fare from here to Marion, or to Cambridge City, was $2.50, one way. The hacks were run in the interest of Philip F. Davis.

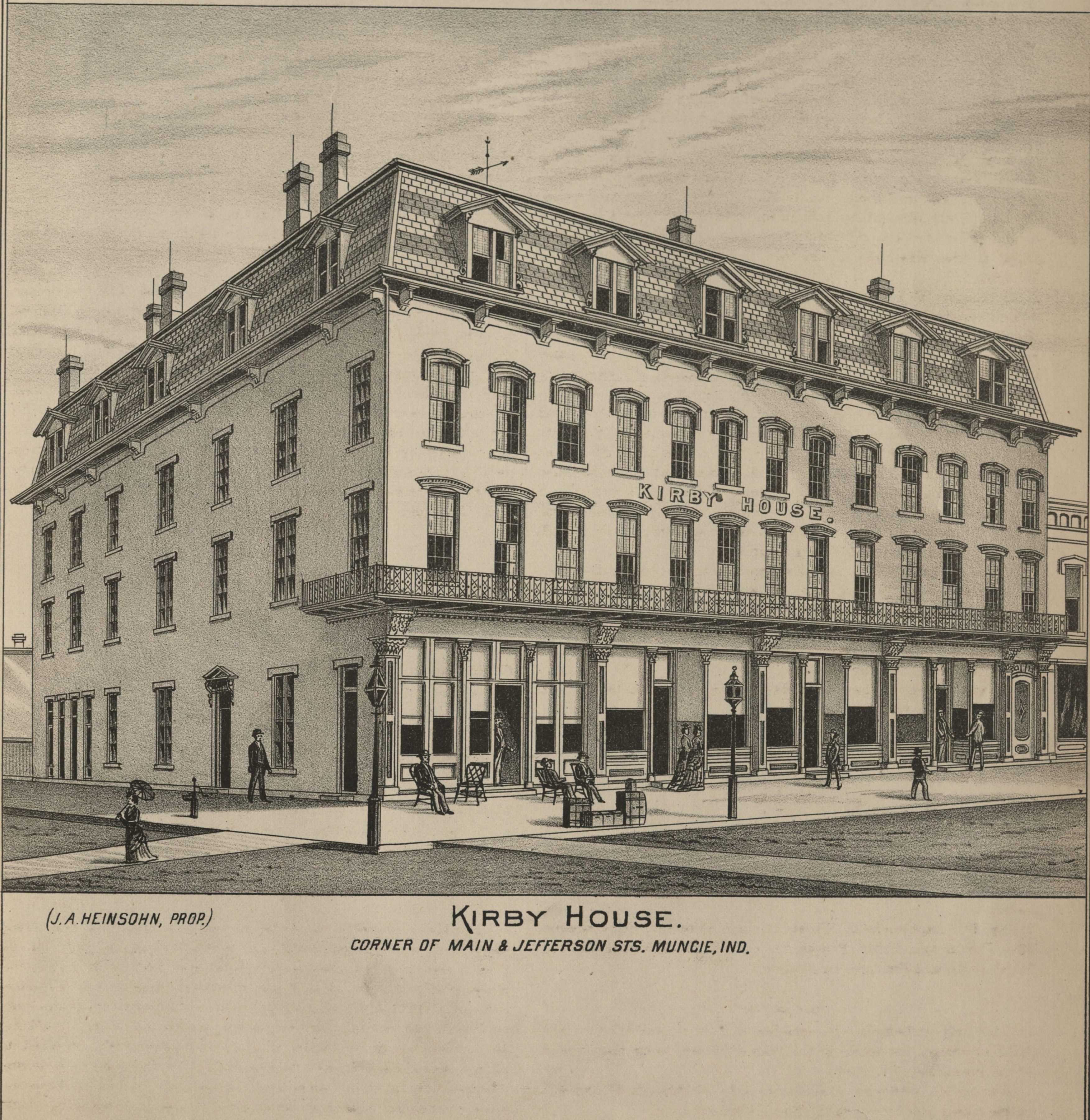
CHAPTER XVI.

HOTELS.

THE KIRBY HOUSE.

THE site of this building, the southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, was originally occupied by an old frame building, in which a tavern was kept by Joseph Anthony and others a number of years anterior to the erection of the building that now graces it. This old frame building, and the real estate on which it stood, was finally purchased by Thomas Kirby, from Smith Brown, in the year 1870. Shortly after the purchase, the old tavern, then a dilapidated and rickety frame, was torn down, and the foundation of the new building laid immediately when the rubbish had been cleared away. The following year (1871), the new building was erected and completed, the formal opening and dedication to the purposes of a hotel taking place in January, 1872, under the management of Mr. W. D. Jones, a very popular and efficient landlord.

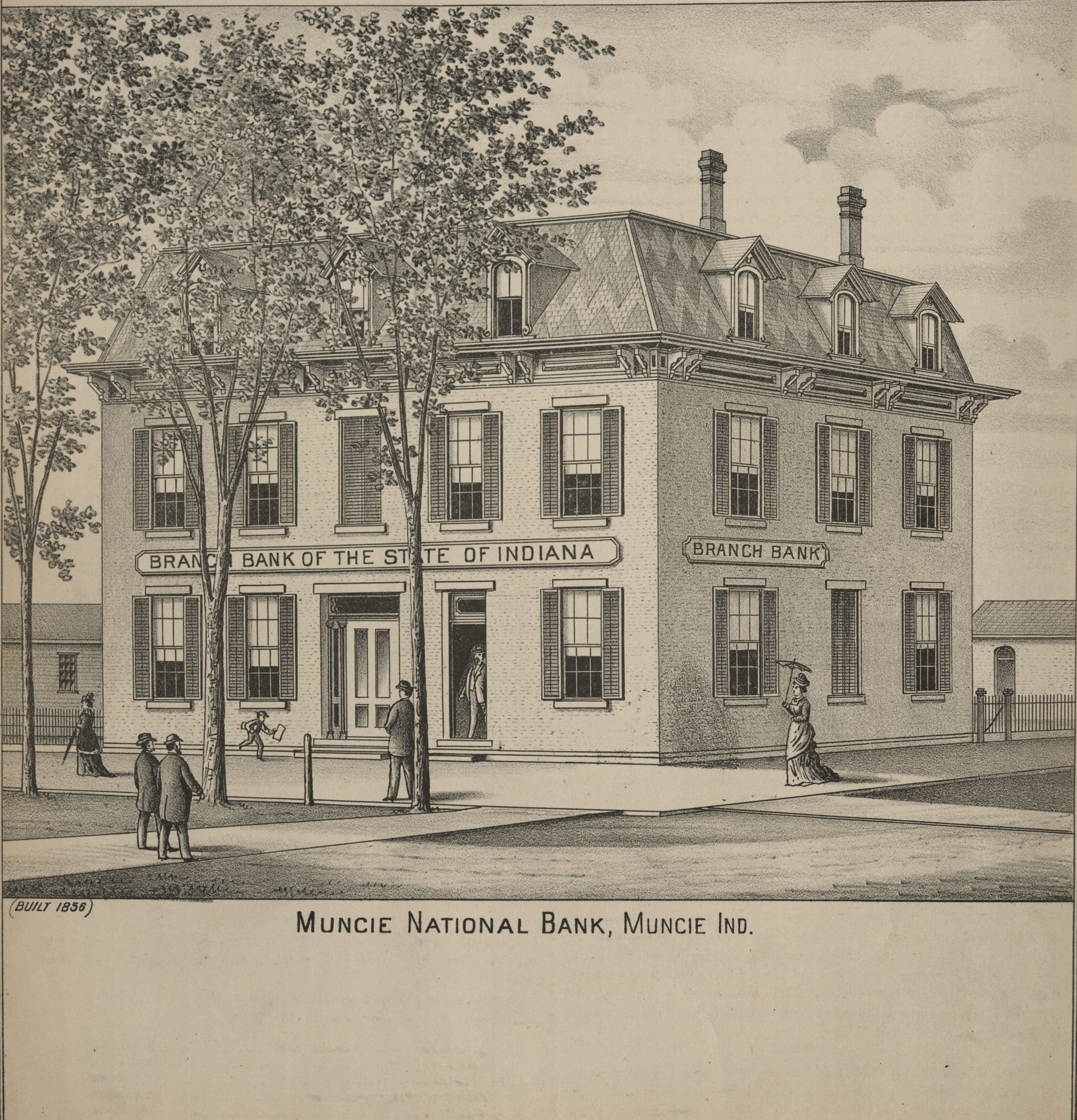
The Kirby House (so named for its owner and projector, is a three-story brick, with a Mansard roof, and internally supplied with all appurtenances of a first-class modern hotel) was built by Mr. Kirby for the express purpose to which it has since been appropriated. Until the autumn of 1873, Mr. Jones occupied the building, and its affairs were conducted by him. At that time, he was superseded by Mr. J. A. Heinsohn, son-in-law of Mr. Kirby, who has since successfully continued in charge, so judiciously conducting the affairs of the house as to secure for it the reputation of being one of the best in the State. In the meantime, he has made numerous valuable and needed improvements, which the demands of experience have made necessary. The house has a large and commodious dining-hall, a first-class kitchen, complete in all


KIRBY HOUSE.

(J.A. HEINSOHN, PROP.)

KIRBY HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN & JEFFERSON STS. MUNCIE, IND.


BRANCH BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA
BRANCH BANK
(BUILT 1856)

MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK, MUNCIE IND.

its appointments, these two departments being in the second story, immediately over a complete and well-regulated laundry. The avenues of ingress and egress are all well-adapted to the conveniences which suggested their location, making everything so manifestly safe that the mind of the weary traveler is relieved of apprehension as to his safety in case of fire or other disaster requiring prompt egress. A verandah on Main street affords convenient opportunity to view the principal street of the city. The parlors are tastefully arranged, and furnished according to the best models of the day; especially is this true as regards those for the accommodation of ladies.

Another feature of the Kirby House—while somewhat anomalous, is nevertheless one that cannot be too highly commended—is the nearness of a large and well-selected library, for the convenience of those disposed to consult its ample storehouse of information. An electric annunciator connects with every room in the house, on the face of which is exhibited numbers from 1 to 96, corresponding with the various points in the house, and with the several rooms. Another convenience commends itself to the consideration of the traveling public—an omnibus runs regularly to and from all trains for the accommodation and comfort of the guests of the house. Being centrally located, the Kirby House occupies a position at once inviting and suggestive of the good fare and comfort that pervade every department of the capacious building.

HAINES HOUSE.

This, which is one of the leading hotels of the city, is located on the east side of Walnut street, at the corner of Pearl; is a three-story brick building, with a Mansard roof, and has thirty-three convenient and commodious rooms, a spacious and well-arranged dining-room, and comfortable office. Altogether, it possesses all the usual conveniences connected with a first-class hotel; and last, though not least, it has a genial landlord, who endeavors always to make his guests welcome.

The real estate on which this building stands was purchased by E. J. and Elijah Langdon, but the building was erected by E. J. Langdon alone. The site was formerly occupied as a tavern stand, James Spahr having built a frame house of moderate dimensions, and appropriated it to hotel purposes, about the year 1860 or 1861, and for a few years afterward. A part of the "Spahr House" is still standing, immediately to the south of the Haines House. The present building was commenced in 1869, and the walls partly built during the succeeding year. It was allowed to remain in this condition over winter, and the walls were not completed until some time in 1871. Thus it remained, with the rafters and joists on, a second winter and, in 1872, was inclosed and partly finished. In February, 1873, David T. Haines purchased the ground, with the structure upon it, finishing and furnishing the house in good style, and finally opening it to the public as a hotel, on the 1st day of April, 1873, christening the building as the "Haines House." The occasion was celebrated by furnishing a banquet to the Freemasons and others, at a public gathering of the order at that time.

Mr. Haines continued in occupancy of the house, as landlord and proprietor, until the 26th day of October, 1876, when he sold the property to William O. Spaythe, who took possession immediately; but, after the experience of about one month, he leased the property to William Reed, who in turn occupied it for a few months. At that time, Mr. Spaythe sold out to Mr. H. A. Koller, this gentleman, after a few months' experience, retiring, and subsequently leasing the property to William Reed, who again took charge, and conducted the business of the establishment until September 6, 1878, when Mr. R. S. Hall, the present occupant, became proprietor. In the meantime, Mr. Koller sold the premises to a Mr. McMurray, who instituted a suit for possession against Mr. Hall. The court held, however, that Hall's lease for three years had priority, and possession was awarded him accordingly. That possession he still holds.

CITY HOTEL.

The location of this building is on the west side of Walnut street, and immediately south of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. The house is a two-story frame, and was, when built, the leading hotel of the place, the "Jo Davis" House being its principal, if not its only, competitor. In 1861, the building was erected by P. M. Gallihue, but was never occupied by him, being leased instead, or rented, from time to time, for a number of years, during which period it was variously occupied. Prominent among its landlords we notice the name of William A. Gregg, a very genial and popular gentleman, formerly a steamboat captain hailing from Cincinnati.

The property changed hands frequently in the first few years after its improvement. Finally, in 1866, the title rested with David T. Haines, who, having purchased, rented it to three different parties—a Mr. Bishop, a Mr. Robinson and ——— ———. In 1872, Mr. Haines sold the premises to Mr. J. W. Pitts, who assumed control and occupied it for a period of about four months, selling out at the end of that time to P. F. Davis, who never in person took charge of the house. In 1878, the title again passed into the hands of Mr. Haines, who subsequently sold it to Mr. J. H. Croff, the present owner. In the meantime, however, Mr. Haines had leased the house and appurtenances, for a period of five years, to Milton Thomas, who occupied it until August, 1880, when he sold the unexpired lease, with the privileges and fixtures of the house, to R. S. Hall, the present landlord. The building is still in good repair, and the proprietor is doing a satisfactory business. There are twenty-three rooms and a good dining-hall, all comfortable and cozy, with all the necessary attachments for the conveniences of a hotel.

CHAPTER XVII.

BANKS.

THE MUNCIE NATIONAL BANK.

THIS bank was organized July 2, 1856, as the Muncie Branch of the Bank of State of Indiana, with a capital stock of $100,000. Business opened with the public January 2, 1857, under the management of John Marsh, as President, and J. W. Burson, Cashier, the Directors being William Petty, J. W. Burson, John Marsh, Volney Willson and Edwin C. Anthony. This branch continued till January 28, 1865, when it merged into the Muncie National Bank, the organization it has since retained.

Mr. Burson remained Cashier of the Muncie Branch through its time, and afterward of the Muncie National Bank until his death, September 21, 1871, the vacancy being then filled by the election of the present Cashier, Mr. S. A. Wilson.

Mr. Marsh continued to serve as their President until July 1, 1874, when, having resigned, Mr. F. T. White, President at this time, was elected to the position.

Its present Board of Directors are Francis T. White, Frederick E. Putnam, William Lewis, John E. Burson and S. A. Wilson.

The bank is supplied with Macneale & Urban's best burglar-proof safe, having burglar-proof money-box inside, and one of the Yale time-locks attached to the outer door of safe, thus making it impossible to unlock the same outside of business hours. Furthermore, the safe is secured within a large iron-cased vault, with heavy double-iron doors, this vault being inclosed within a fifteen-inch brick wall, separated by an air-chamber from the inner iron casing.

This vault rests upon a base of solid masonry eight feet deep, and is covered with an arch—iron and brick—twelve inches in thickness.

The bank building, located northeast of the public square, was constructed expressly to combine banking house and residence for the Cashier.

Watchman employed from 7 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Hours of business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Original capital stock of National Bank	$50,000 00
Increased July, 1865, to	200,000 00
Increased January, 1871, to	300,000 00
Reduced July, 1876, to present stock	200,000 00
Surplus	50,000 00
Deposits, November 16, 1880	178,611 75

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was first organized as the Citizens' Bank November 16, 1874, and re-organized March 15, 1875, as the Citizens' National Bank of Muncie, Ind.

Its original officers were George W. Spilker, President; John Marsh, Cashier; Arthur E. Smith, Assistant Cashier; and William M. Marsh, Book-keeper.

Present officers: George W. Spilker, President; C. E. Shipley, Vice President; John Marsh, Cashier; Carl E. Spilker, Assistant Cashier; William M. Marsh, Book-keeper; John Galbraith, C. E. Shipley, George W. Spilker, John Marsh, Henry Hamilton, C. H. Russey and Joseph Meeks, Directors.

Is located on Main street, south of public square. Uses Hall's patent iron and steel burglar-proof safe, with Hall's patent time-lock attachment. This is also further secured by an iron-cased vault within heavy double-brick walls; air chamber between, resting on a solid base of stone about eight feet deep and substantially covered, thus rendering entire security against fire.

Watchman employed from 8 P. M. to 7 A. M.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Original capital stock	$100,000 00
Increased January 4, 1876, to	140,000 00
Reduced March 26, 1879, to present—all paid	100,000 00
Surplus and profits	14,393 05
Amount deposits, November 23, 1880	270,055 37

Present stockholders, residents of county principally: John Marsh, Charles H. Russey, T. S. Guthrie, Joseph Meeks, John Galbraith, Robert Polk, William M. Marsh, John Holbert, Mary Willard, Henry Hamilton, J. F. Nickey, Mary Daugherty, C. E. Shipley, William Y. Williams, Samuel Sunderland, George W. Spilker, S. Martin's estate, N. Benjamin, D. Kilgore's estate.

MUNCIE BANK.

Austin B. Claypool, with his brother, A. J. Claypool, from Connersville, Ind., in the year 1871, came to Muncie and opened a brokerage office, establishing also a banking house in the Senate Block on the southeast corner of Walnut and Jackson streets, the capital stock of which was made to represent $20,000. Austin B. became President and A. J. Cashier. This arrangement continued unchanged for a period of about two years, when M. S. Claypool was admitted as a partner. The three operated together successfully and harmoniously until 1875. At that time, A. B., the senior of the firm, withdrew, A. J. and M. S. remaining, conducting as before, a successful, satisfactory business. In 1879, M. S. Claypool, the youngest of the three, withdrew also, leaving the entire business in the hands of A. J., who has since conducted the affairs of the bank as one of discount and deposit.

At the time of founding this bank, a first-class MacNeale & Urban safe or vault was constructed. At various times since the original construction, it has been improved and strengthened with a view to more perfect security against fire and burglars, as well as for general convenience, until at this time it affords absolute security and gives confidence to depositors, which is strengthened by Mr. Claypool's well-known business integrity and sagacity, and by the known stability of the institution. These considerations guarantee to the people of Delaware County a safe, reliable banking house, as well as an accommodating and efficient financial officer. Hence the bank enjoys a liberal share of the deposits of the city and of the surrounding country. Its original stock of $20,000 remains at this time unimpaired.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

MUNCIE MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLES of association preliminary to the organization of the Muncie Musical Association, were signed on the 21st of March, 1879, and recorded on page 152 of Book 2 of the Miscellaneous Records of Delaware County. Said articles are as follows:

> We, the subscribers hereto, desiring to promote literary and scientific pursuits, hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose and under the articles hereinafter named and set out, to wit:
>
> ARTICLE 1. The object of said association shall be the promotion of literary and scientific acquirements in instrumental and vocal music, to be attained by competition tournaments, drills, contests and exhibitions between bands, organizations or individuals.
>
> ARTICLE 2. The name shall be the "Muncie Musical Association."
>
> Article 7 provides that the capital stock shall be divided into shares of $5 each.
>
> JOHN S. ELLIS.
> WALTER L. DAVIS.
> GEORGE W. RICHEY.
> LAMBERT L. CASE.
>
> Signed, March 21, 1879.

In accordance with the objects indicated in the foregoing articles of association, a musical tournament was held a few weeks later, of which the *Times* in a subsequent issue, gives the following account:

"The Muncie Musical Association held a tournament commencing June 4, 1879. A large number of people was in attendance. The trials of the various bands were held at the fair grounds. Excursion trains were run in on all the roads. Bands from Daleville, Selma, New Carlisle, Ohio, Jonesboro, Hagerstown, Ridgeville, Indianapolis, Perkinsville, Union City, Hartford City and Cincinnati. The following received prizes: Selma, Jonesboro, Union City, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, viz.: Class 1—Premium, $500, Currier's Band, Cincinnati. Class 2—Premium, $150, Ladies' Band, Indianapolis. Class 3—Premium, $100, Union City Band. Class 4—Premium, $100, Jonesboro Band. Class 5—First Premium, $50, Selma Band. Class 5—Second Premium, $25, Daleville Band.

"The drawing of $23,000 worth of property began after the reading of the awards. The following were the capital prizes: Spring wagon, top buggy, organ, horse, forty acres of land, band instruments, thirty-five acres of land, sixty acres of land, forty acres of land, house and lot, horse, house and lot, gun, prizes of $20, $15, $10 and $5 in various numbers."

THE MUNCIE CHORAL SOCIETY

was organized at the high school building on Saturday evening, September 22, 1879, at which time the following officers were elected: President, P. F. Davis; Vice President, E. B. Bishop; Secretary, George H. Andrews; Treasurer, Walter L. Davis; First Leader, B. F. Peters; Second Leader, Lon. M. Neely. Executive Committee, Frank Leon, Lon. M. Neely, B. F. Peters. Sixty members are already enrolled, and the outlook is most splendid. (*Times*, September 25, 1879.)

LOCKWOOD'S BAND.

Heretofore numerous attempts have been made to organize a brass band in Muncie, each attended with more or less success. The Muncie "Six-Horn" was among the first; afterward others, notably the Knights Templar Band, organized about the first of the year 1875, and composed of the following gentlemen: J. A. Shepherd, Leader; H. C. Hodge, Doc. Boyden, William Rumsey, J. V. H. Cassady, E. H. Swain, William Shaw, William Haines, John Clark, Phil Sceister, H. C. Klein, D. R. Youse, Frederick Warren and William Youse. Having had a fair measure of success, it was finally absorbed by the Lockwood's Band, which was organized on the 28th of October, 1877. Subsequently, meetings were held either in Walter Everett's shop, or under the post office; again, they were in Walling's Hall, the opera house and elsewhere, leaving the opera house for its present location on Jackson street—south side—immediately west of Walnut. The original members of this new band were as follows: Jeff. Lockwood, John Lockwood, W. T. Seitz, William Hankin, Ed. Templer, C. McCormick, Harry Teverbaugh, Richard Lockwood, David Daugherty, Goldsberry Stewart.

The first set of instruments purchased for the use of the band cost $80, in addition $25 paid for drums. From time to time since that period, changes have been made in the membership with corresponding changes in the number and variety of instruments until at this time the aggregate value of their instruments and uniforms is more than $700. At present the band is in good financial condition, and makes a fine appearance in public, and has a reputation of being one of the best in the State. It plays forty-three different selections of the most popular pieces extant. A mutual interest is manifested by all the members and the enterprise is well sustained and appreciated by our own citizens and people from abroad. The following is the present membership of the band: Jefferson Lockwood, B Flat; Charles Lockwood, E Flat; James Smith, E Flat; Menter Lockwood, B Flat; O. J. Lockwood, B Flat; Frank Beemer, B Flat; Zach Mong, First Alto; Crickett McCormick, Second Alto; Nathan Lockwood, Third Alto; John Lockwood, First Tenor; William Rumsey, Second Tenor; E. Anderson, Baritone; Charles Powers, First Tuba; Birt Case, Second Tuba; Prof. Barnes, E Flat Clarionet; Charles Wise, First B Flat Clarionet; George Evenheit, Second B Flat Clarionet; Allen Rich, Snare Drum; Lesley Wachtell, Bass Drum; W. T. Seitz, Treasurer; Jefferson Lockwood, Leader.

MUNCIE STRING BAND.

In November, 1877, a number of gentlemen organized themselves into a band for the cultivation and practice of music produced by the use of stringed and accompanying instruments, in the city of Muncie. The band thus organized was thereafter known as the Muncie String Band, and was in the beginning composed of the following persons: John L. Gottschalk, First Violin; Jefferson Lockwood, Cornet; E. Zoellers, Clarionet; E. A. Anderson, Second Violin; H. Adair, Bass. During its career it has acquired a good reputation for skillful performances and for taste in selecting popular airs. The gentlemen composing this orchestra are all trained musicians, and deserve well at the hands of the music-loving citizens of Muncie.

CHAPTER XIX.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

RE-UNION ASSOCIATION.

THE Nineteenth Indiana Re-Union Association met in the sixth annual re-union at the office of H. J. Lockhart, in Muncie, on the 19th of January, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. On motion of Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Charles K. Baxter was elected President, pro tem. On motion, a committee composed of Col. Dudley, Capt. Wilson, Capt. Hart, Sergt. Maj. Parker and Lieut. Murray was appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of Maj. Gen. Solomon Meredith, late President of the association, said committee to report at the next meeting of the association. The association then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President, Col. William W. Dudley; Vice Presidents, Company A, Capt. Alonzo J. Makepeace; Company B, George W. Bunch; Company C, Capt. William W. Macey; Company D, Capt. D. S. Holloway; Company E, Capt. L. B. Wilson; Company F, Lieut. ——— Fisher; Company G, Lieut. Charles K. Baxter; Company H, Capt. P. H. Hart; Company I, Sergt. Thomas B. Reeder; Company K, John Holbert; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. W. H. Murray.

The death of comrades John Hastings, of Company K, and Joseph K. Cochran, of Company E, was announced.

The following comrades signed the register: Jacob Miller, Company K, Private; O. J. Gilbert, Company E, Private; John L. Custer, Drum Major; John Holbert, Company K, Private; Thomas J. Fuson, Company E, Private; Ira Kenball, Company E, Private; W. W. Payton, Com. Sergeant; John W. Poland, Company K, Private; John C. Barnes, Company K, Private; George W. Fulhart, Company K, Private; Alexander Wasson, Company K, Private; John M. Russey, Adjutant; S. A. Dickover, Company K, Private; John B. Knight, Company K, Private; L. B. Wilson, Captain, Company E; W. N. Jackson, Company E, Private; T. B. Reeder, Sergeant, Company I; Charles K. Baxter, First Lieutenant, Company G; C. W. McMeans, Company G, Private; H. C. Marsh, Hospital Steward; George W. Helvie, Company A, Private; W. H. Murray, Lieutenant, Company K; Samuel Gipson, Private, Company K; W. K. Helvie, Private, Company E; William M. Sholtz, Private, Company K. (*Times*, January 20, 1876.)

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the State association, a number of the soldiers' and sailors' of Delaware County met at the Mayor's office in the city of Muncie, on the 13th of December, 1875. This meeting was called to order by Ed Gilbert, on whose motion John W. Little was chosen Chairman. Then on motion of Mr. Stouder, a committee of three was appointed to draft articles of association, consisting of A. C. Stouder, Samuel Orr and Sidney Jewett. A further committee was also appointed consisting of Ed. Gilbert, J. S. Ellis and Matthew Hughes, whose duty it was to report permanent officers for the association. (*Times*, December 16, 1875).

CHAPTER XX.

THE MUNCIE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

IT is only within the past ten years that the protective measures against destruction by fire in the city of Muncie have had the form of organization and discipline. From the early settlement of the town to the year 1871, no effort, so far as can be learned, was made to organize companies for the protection of property within its borders. Yet the freeholders were not altogether at the mercy of the devouring element, for there was then the protection of what has passed into history as "the bucket brigade." When an alarm of fire was given, every able-bodied man repaired to the scene with a bucket, and two lines were formed by those on the ground, reaching to a well or cistern hard by. Buckets full of water were passed from hand to hand along one line, and, as they were emptied, passed in like manner down the other line to be replenished. Thus almost a constant stream was kept playing on the fire. This brigade, although it accomplished commendable results, and saved a great many buildings in the early and more recent history of Muncie, was yet without organization, and the man who could yell the loudest was recognized as the leader. It was always remarked of Muncie that she could raise a larger "bucket brigade" in a shorter time than any other town of her size in the State. Fires, in the earlier days, occurred but seldom, and were never permitted to get beyond the control of a few buckets of water. The first great fire occurred about midnight, November 21, 1842, when the brick building owned by Jack & Russey, on the present site of William Lynn's shoe store, was discovered to be in flames. The "brigade" turned out as rapidly as each man awakened from his slumbers, but the fire had gone too far to be controlled. The office of the Muncie *Telegraph*, in the second story of the building, was destroyed, and only a portion of the goods in J. Henry Wysor's store on the ground floor was saved. Perhaps this disaster had the effect of awakening thoughts of a better system; at any rate, within a short time thereafter, a number of hooks and ladders were purchased at the expense of the town, and stored in an obscure shed. The well-meant endeavors of the committee, however, were not fruitful of good results; for there was as yet no head to the department, and the ladders being easily accessible to any one in need of such an article, were "borrowed" one by one for indefinite periods, and if they ever served a good purpose, it was not in a public capacity.

The fire system remained in about the same condition until 1871, when the first official steps toward its improvement were taken. Muncie had then been a city for six years; and that there should be some more effective measures than when it was under the system of government of incorporated towns, seemed imperative. In the Common Council, on the evening of October 16, 1871, George L. Elliott introduced a resolution "that the Mayor appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency and probable cost of procuring a hand fire engine, with the necessary attachments." From time to time after that date, the minutes of the Council contain references and suggestions bearing upon this subject, but no important action was taken. At the meeting of April 15, 1872, Mr. C. E. Shipley submitted to the Council a communication he had received from J. A. Richardson, in the interest of a company engaged in the manufacture of fire engines and Holly Water Works, containing a proposition to furnish the city with either. This communication was referred to a committee, who were to report at the next meeting. The interest of the City Council was now thoroughly engaged in this matter, and the probability of its success was at least flattering. At the meeting of September 30, 1872, James Boyce, S. F. Brady and P. F. Davis were appointed a committee to visit Cincinnati, Ohio, to confer with the Chief of that city, and his assistants and decide as to what kind of an engine would best suit the purposes of the city of Muncie, and at what terms it could be bought. At the same meeting the following resolution was offered by Mr. Jones and unanimously adopted: "That Messrs. Youse and Rumsey be and are hereby authorized to construct a hook and ladder carriage, at a cost of from $200 to $225. In the meantime communications had been received from H. J. Bond, general agent of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing Company, and, at the meeting of Council on the evening of October 3, 1872, a resolution was offered by Mr. Shipley, to the effect that the Council accept the proposition of Mr. Bond to sell to the city of Muncie the No. 3 Babcock Fire Engine, then on exhibition at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for the sum of $2,500, and that the agent be requested to forward the same immediately. This resolution was unanimously adopted, the members voting being Messrs. Brady, Boyce, Davis, Jones, Mong and Shipley. A new impetus was probably added to the desire for perfecting arrangements by the fact that, about 11 o'clock, on the night of Tuesday, June 18, 1872, a fire broke out on the east side of the public square, on Walnut street, the property destroyed being that of Maddy Brothers, Huffer Brothers, Charles F. Willard and Volney Willson. A large crowd of men were soon on the ground, and formed the usual double line extending to the mill-race at Wysor & Kline's mill, a distance of about six squares. They succeeded in saving the adjoining proporty, and preventing what would otherwise have been a terrible fire; but Huffer Brothers' tinware store, and Coffeen's Marble Works were almost totally destroyed, while the frame end of McCulloch's building on the north was badly burned.

The Babcock engine came, according to instructions, was examined by a committee, and accepted. There was no place provided for its reception, and it was placed in a shed on the vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, where the composition for extinguishing fires often froze during the winter, rendering it inefficient in case of need. This was perhaps one of the first causes leading to the erection of the city building, combining a council-chamber, engine-house, lock-up, jailer's residence, etc.

On the evening of January 1, 1873, a meeting was held at the Mayor's office, in the Senate Block, for the purpose of organizing a fire company. James Boyce was called to the chair, and, on motion later in the evening, appointed a chief and three assistants to serve until officers could be regularly elected. Thad. A. Neely was appointed Chief, and D. R. Youse, A. R. Brown and J. A. Shepard, Assistants. The following charter members signed the constitution: Ed W. Gilbert, George F. McCulloch, J. Milton Long, George Richey, J. B. Knowlton, H. C. Klein, George H. Andrews, Frank W. Watson, Thomas H. Kirby, W. Ed Richey, J. Wall Perkins, W. M. Knapp, W. D. Rumsey, John M. Kirby, A. R. Brown, J. A. Shepard, G. S. Maddy, P. Turner, J. V. H. Cassady, Thad. A. Neely, W. L. Little, James Boyce, John Voorhees, E. B. Bishop, Walter Holbert, A. C. Stouder, D. C. Mitchell, Harry Winans, George W. Perdue, G. P. Manvell, Charles Wilcoxon and Steve Roche. January 4, 1873, Lyman Baldwin was elected Chief of the company, and on the 5th of March following resigned his position, having been appointed Chief of the Fire Department by the Common Council of the city of Muncie. The name of this office was then changed to that of Captain of the company. Mr. Baldwin served a little more than a year, and was succeeded by Noah Shaffer, who served for one year. C. C. Jones succeeded Mr. Shaffer, and Thad. A. Neely was elected as the successor of Mr. Jones in the spring of 1878. Hitherto it had been the privilege of the firemen to elect their own Chief, and every incumbent of that position, with the exception of Mr. Baldwin, had been so chosen. Upon the expiration of Mr. Neely's term, the Council assumed the responsibility of appointing a Chief regardless of the wishes of the firemen, and selected a man who was not a member of the department. The action caused warm feeling and dissatisfaction, as Mr. Neely was evidently the choice of the companies for re-election. The dissaffection grew and culminated as is shown by the minute-book of Muncie Fire Company, No. 1: "At a meeting of Muncie Fire Company, No. 1, held January 7, 1879, the following members offered their resignations, which were accepted: J. V. H. Cassady, John M. Kirby, T. H. Kirby, W. E. Richey, H. L. Richey, Lon. M. Neely, George F. McCulloch, J. M. Long, T. A. Neely, Charles Wilcoxon, S. A. Beardsley and D. R. Youse—the cause assigned being the action taken by Council in appointing a Chief (Capt. Horace Williams) outside of the membership of the department."

Mr. Williams, the new Chief, entered upon his duties under very unfavorable circumstances. The disaffection was not confined to Company No. 1, but extended to the steamer company and the hook and ladder company as well; so that he only had the broken remnants of three companies to rally around him. Hitherto the fire department had been composed of volunteer members, but, under the new *regime*, it was so divided as to form four companies of twelve men each, and the members now receive each $10 per annum for their services.

Mr. Williams served one year, and, at the expiration of that term, the members of the department were permitted to select their Chief as previously, and Charles Gass, the present incumbent, was elected in June, 1880. During his administration the running machinery, hose-reels, etc., have been nicely repainted and a new lot of hose purchased.

Mr. Neely, during his term of office, brought to the department all his inventive skill, and took a lively interest in perfecting the interior arrangements, and introducing improvements to augment the efficiency of the companies. The stalls in the engine-rooms were re-arranged in such a manner as to permit the horses, upon the sounding of an alarm, to reach their places at the engines without confusion. An automatic attachment was placed in the house, which, by pulling a rope, instantly unloosed every horse from his halter, and by a diligent process of drilling every evening at 7 o'clock, horses and men learned their places so well that, in the space of eleven seconds after the alarm was sounded, the department was ready for work.

He also invented and put up the fire-alarm telegraph now in use in the city, and contracted with the Council to put up four miles of wire, one gong, six cells of battery and thirteen boxes, at an expense of $300. Instead he put up six and a half miles of wire, two gongs, thirty cups of battery, and twenty-six boxes, at a cost of $303.76, Council allowing him the difference. His next improvement was an alarm-box. Having found it difficult to teach people to turn in a correct alarm, he invented a box by which none other could be sent. In external appearance it resembles an ordinary alarm-box, but is so constructed that when the door is opened it sends in the correct alarm, without further effort on the part of the person sending it. To the inner side of this door is attached a cord, which is hauled taut as the door opens. This works a lever and sets in motion a series of clock-work on the inside, upon the fly-wheel of which are a number of knobs, corresponding to the number of the box. As these revolve they strike a little plate at the bottom, opening the circuit and the sound is conveyed along the wire to the engine-house, where every stroke is reproduced upon the gong. Should a person send in an alarm for mischief or fun, he is sure to be detected. There are two keys for the box, one for the Chief, the other to be left in the possession of some person living in the neighborhood. Every key is numbered, and the name of the person holding it is registered on the Chief's book. These keys, although they unlock the box, do not lock it, nor can they be withdrawn until the Chief arrives at the place and locks the box with his own key. By consulting his register, he can easily determine from the number of the key, who turned in the alarm; and if it is a false one, the person sending it is easily detected. These boxes are not now in general use in the city, but will be put up during the coming spring.

Another valuable invention of Mr. Neely's is a patent for stopping leaks in bursted sections of hose at fires; and by its means, work can be continued with an interruption of only a few seconds, whereas, under the old plan, it was necessary to take out the entire section when it was found to be defective, and substitute another, this work requiring from ten to twenty minutes, during which time the fire often gained the mastery. Mr. Neely's patent is a malleable iron casting lined with rubber and working on hinges with a rachet at each end. It will thus be seen that it works automatically, and can be instantly clamped over a leak, with scarcely a perceptible impediment to the progress of the work.

The castings were first made after Mr. Neely had left the department, and several of them were placed in the engine-house by him, to be used in case of emergency. They were laughed at, as new inventions generally are, for people are slow to recognize the genius of their fellows; but that very evening a fire occurred in an old frame building on Main street, and it was left for experience to demonstrate what judgment was loath to accept. A section of hose exploded under a pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, the "leak-stopper" was instantly clamped over it, and the stream of water played on the fire with a cessation of only a few seconds, while the "stopper" was being adjusted. Having proven such a pronounced success, it was sought for and purchased by the fire departments of Dayton and Hamilton, Ohio, and other cities.

The Babcock Engine had its first practical test at the burning of the Neely Block, on the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, on Monday, December 30, 1872. The firemen were not well drilled in the management of it at that time, and though they controlled the fire and prevented it from spreading, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction manifested by some of the citizens, who pronounced the "Babcock" a failure. Subsequent experience, however, proved it otherwise, and it is now recognized as a valuable acquisition.

In 1874, the city purchased a No. 4 Clapp & Jones steam fire-engine, together with two hand hose-reels. The steamer, "Delaware Chief," is still in use and has done valuable service, while the hose-reels were afterward substituted for a larger reel, which is drawn by horse-power. Upon the purchase of the steamer, A. C. Stouder was appointed Engineer, and served in that capacity until 1876, when he was succeeded by S. Q. Brady. Mr. Brady was succeeded in 1880 by W. W. Stewart, the present Engineer.

The department is now divided into four companies of twelve men each, viz., the Babcock Company, No. 1; the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2; the Steamer Company, No. 3; and the Water Brigade, No. 4, the latter being auxiliary to the Babcock Company. Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, was organized in 1873. Samuel Saunders is the present Foreman, and John Halleck Assistant Foreman.

Steamer Company, No. 3, was organized in 1874. Its members now are George Feathers, President; August Shaubaut, Foreman; James Russey, Assistant Foreman; George Feathers, Charles Yelley, W. Brelsford and James Gray, Nozzlemen.

The members of Babcock Company, No. 1, to whom stations are assigned, are S. A. Beardsley, Captain; J. B. Knowlton, George W. Manor and Peter Fogle, Nozzlemen; Will Youse and B. F. Bratton, Sodamen; John Kessler and Harry Richey, Acidmen; Lee Lacey, Charles Hoover and William Cray, Pumpmen.

On the 21st day of September, 1878, a fire broke out in the neighboring city of Winchester, and the fire departments of Muncie and Richmond were telegraphed for assistance. Both responded promptly. The Muncie Department procured an engine and cars from the LaFayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railway, and started under the care of Donovan, the engineer. He must have put on every pound of steam his engine could carry, for, in forty minutes after receiving the telegram, the Muncie Department was on the ground and in action. Persons along the line of the "Bee Line" Railway, over which the department traveled, afterward remarked that they never saw cars move so rapidly; that "they fairly flew," etc. The Muncie Department was the first to go into action, while they were ably assisted by the Richmond companies, after the latter succeeded in getting their engine in working order. Great credit was given to both the departments, but chiefly to the Muncie boys, who were so promptly on the ground and so efficient in their labors.

CHAPTER XXI.

GAS WORKS.

As early as 1862, when Muncie was a town corporation, the question of manufacturing and using gas for illuminating purposes was quite extensively canvassed, to the extent that inducements were offered for propositions looking to the erection of works within the corporation. In May of that year, Messrs. Harvey & Knowles, gas manufacturers from Ohio, in view of the friendly agitation upon the subject, came to Muncie, and, at the instance of the Town Council, prepared and submitted a plan for the construction and maintenance of works for the manufacture of the article, which was accepted by the Council. This first effort was abortive and for the time abandoned, but revived again in 1867, when the muincipal authority was exercised by a city corporation. Again, the movement being premature, was checked by the adverse opinion of the city fathers, who decided to let the proposition lie upon the table. Subsequently, in July, 1872, a resolution was adopted by the Council authorizing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of lighting the city with gas by a private corporation, and report what aid on the part of the city might be necessary to effect such an arrangement. At the meeting in December of that year, the gas committee made a report in favor of the erection of works by the city, the city to take control and operate the same. This proposition, like its predecessors, was laid upon the table. In January, 1874, the gas committee submitted a proposition from Messrs. Huntington & Co., to supply the requisite works, and reported unfavorably upon its provision. The committee's opinion was concurred in by the Council.

Afterward, on the 16th of March following, resolutions were submitted to and adopted by the Council on the subject, to wit:

Resolved, That whereas, petitions have been presented to the people by a resolution at the previous Council meeting, of the different wards of the city of Muncie, in which a very general expression has been obtained upon the subject of gas works on some of the plans proposed; and, whereas, 251 citizens have expressed their opinion that the city should own the same, and 140 citizens that the same should be owned in part by the city and in part by the company, thirty-five expressing themselves as opposed to the project in any form; Therefore, we, the Common Council of the city of Muncie, hereby decide that it is the duty of this Council to contract for the construction of gas works, to be owned by the city of Muncie, Ind, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three of this Council be appointed to determine the kind of works, its capacity for supply, its location, number of street lamps necessary, and all other matters and things necessary for this Council to understand so as to act advisedly. Also, that one citizen from each ward be selected as assistants to said committee in making said investigation, and said committee to solicit bids and notify competing builders that such work is to be let to contract, and asking specifications to accompany such bids, and report their plans and doings to the Board at their earliest convenience.

The committee consisted of Messrs. Hodson, Parry and Davis. The assistants were A. J. Riley, from the First Ward; John L. Little, from the Second; A. C. Mellette, from the Third; and Adam Wolfe, from the Fourth. While this method failed in meeting the expectations of its projectors, the agitation continued and in due time other propositions were submitted, considered, legislated upon and laid aside.

Finally, at the meeting of the Council on the 21st of July, 1879, the matter having been before maturely considered, Messrs. Miller and Kuhn, of McKeesport, Penn., submitted a proposition to erect gas works in the city at their own expense, certain privileges being awarded them for that purpose. The proposition was as follows:

MUNCIE, Ind., July 19, 1879.

TO THE MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MUNCIE:

The undersigned agree to construct, at their own expense, complete coal-gas works in the city of Muncie, Ind., on the following terms and conditions, to wit: To erect and maintain a brick building, with slate roof, for the manufacture of gas, the gas-holders to be forty feet in diameter and fourteen feet high; to furnish and erect all the cast-iron posts, with suitable lamps needed for street purposes; to furnish, lay and keep in proper repair at least two and one-half miles of wrought-iron main-pipe, and extend the same as soon and as often as the demands for gas will justify it, with all the necessary service-pipe and gas-meters thereto attached, in any and all public and private buildings, when requested to erect the same by the owner or other person duly authorized, without any cost or liability to said city or any citizen thereof, except as hereinafter provided, and furnish good coal-gas of not less than sixteen-candle power, for the following rates, to wit: $1.65 per one thousand cubic feet for all gas used for city purposes; $2 per one thousand cubic feet to the citizens of said city, with 10 per cent discount if the bills are paid when presented; *Provided*, said city of Muncie will grant the right of way in the streets and alleys of said city to the undersigned, and light and extinguish all lamps used by the city, and whenever gas is not used for ninety consecutive days in any building where the undersigned has erected gas-pipes and fixtures, the owner of such buildings shall pay to the undersigned the actual cost and expense of erecting such pipes and fixtures, not to exceed 60 cents per foot.

MILLER & KUHN.

This proposition was accepted and an ordinance authorizing the construction of said works, the laying of mains and service pipes, and granting the right of way along the streets and alleys, etc., of the city, was adopted; also, binding said parties, in compliance with their proposition, to erect and put said works in operation on or before the 1st day of November, 1879.

Said company, immediately thereafter, secured ground upon which to erect their works, at the intersection of Elm street with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad, and workmen commenced excavating and laying brick on Friday, July 25, 1879. On the 30th of July, measurements were completed for the mains which were laid on the following streets: Walnut street, from the railroad to Gilbert street, north, 3,198 feet; Wall street, 614 feet; Charles street, 1,300 feet; Adams street, east of Walnut, 1,500 feet; west of Walnut, 975 feet; Jackson street, east of Walnut, 1,600 feet—west of Walnut 1,000 feet; Main street, west, 600 feet, east, 1,700 feet; Washington street, east of Walnut, 1,660 feet. In addition to these, about 2,000 feet of mains were laid along cross streets, making an aggregate of near three miles of this class of pipe. The works were completed and put in operation on the 18th of October following.

The Muncie *Times* of October 23, contains the following account of the opening of the works to public use.:

GAS ILLUMINATION.

"Last Saturday evening October 18, 1879, at half past 6 o'clock, the illumination by the Muncie Gas Works took place. The 'gas tree' erected at the southeast corner of the public square, consisted of a gas-pipe standing perpendicular, to the height of about fifteen feet, and from it protruded numerous prongs, arms, limbs and various unique contrivances. A large star adorned the top of the pipe, and immediately under it were the words, 'Muncie Gas Company.' The evening being very blustery, the wind blew out the lights occasionally, and, while it was not the success it might have been, it was a beautiful scene. The streets were crowded to witness the burning of the first gas from the new gas works, and Messrs. Miller and Kuhn start out under auspicious circumstances, there being sixty consumers on that evening."

Notwithstanding these works have been in operation only about one year and a half, the patronage extended has been fully equal to the anticipations of all who were or are interested in their projection, construction or operation—consumers are numerous and general satisfaction is the uniform expression.

CHAPTER XXII.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

PLANING-MILL.

IN 1859, James M. Matthews built a planing-mill and foundry and machine works, all combined on the east side of Walnut street, south of Wilcoxen's warehouse. After completing these works, he operated them for about six months, also, when his brother, Thomas J. Matthews, was taken into partnership. They worked together about three years, at the end of which time R. H. Mong purchased the interest of James M. Matthews. About one month later John C. Matthews was admitted, when the firm became known as Mong, Matthews & Co. After continuing under this name for one year, Stanley Lawton purchased the interest of John C. Matthews, and the firm was again changed to Mong, Matthews & Lawton. Under this arrangement business was continued some two years, when Mr. Mong sold out his interest to Matthews & Lawton, who conducted the business as formerly. Subsequently, D. J. Ryan and P. H. D. Bandey were admitted and Lawton retired. After purchasing the interest of Mr. Lawton, Mr. Matthews sold his iron-working machinery to S. W. Harlan & Co. The firm then became Matthews, Ryan & Bandey, and the establishment was conducted as a plaining mill. Mr. Ryan retired from the firm in 1870, and Matthews & Bandey continued the business. Mr. Bandey purchased the interest of Mr. Matthews in 1872, and has since conducted the business alone.

PLANING-MILLS.

A partnership was entered into between R. H. Mong and Charles A. Willard in 1875, when they built a two-story brick manufacturing house on the southwest corner of Howard and High streets. The building was not, however, completed until the autumn of 1876, at which time they put in a steam engine of thirty-five-horse-power, together with a planer and matcher, re-saw and other machinery. The cost of these improvements aggregated the sum of $9,400, $2,000 of which was paid for the lot upon which the works were erected. Business continued under the firm name of Mong & Willard until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Willard retired, leaving the entire works under the proprietorship and control of Mr. Mong. In the meantime the building and works had been leased to Mr. Davis, who operated them less than a year and then removed to another part of the city. After this surrender the old firm took charge again. Since the retirement of Mr. Willard the business has been managed by Mr. Mong, who manufactures flooring, siding, etc., keeping in stock and supplying the trade with all kinds of dressed lumber, shingles, etc.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP.

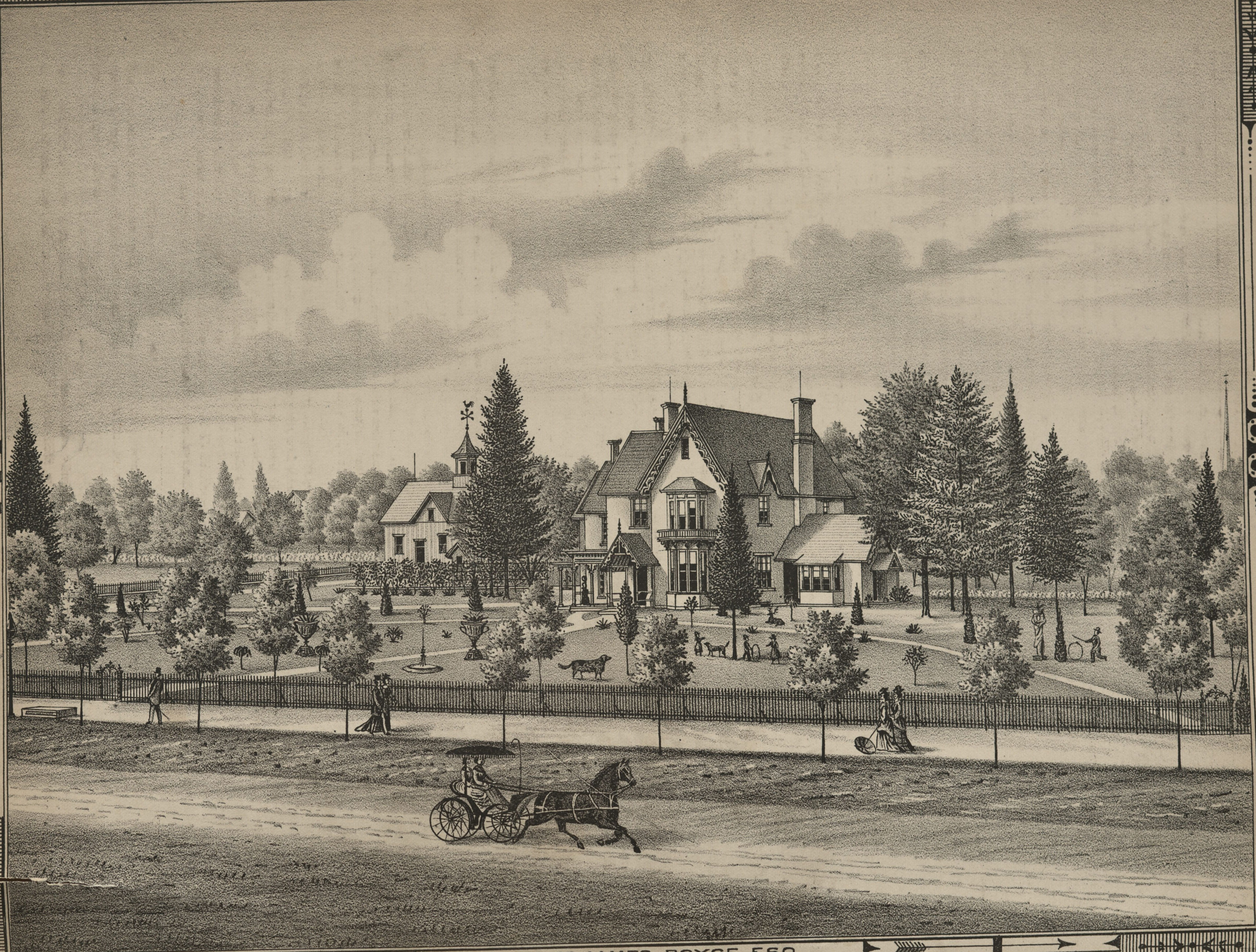
In 1867, Walter S. Phelps erected a frame building on the south side of Jackson, immediately east of Plum street. The building is still standing but not occupied. In 1868, it was fitted up with the necessary machinery, engine, boiler, lathes, drill presses, blower, etc., and Mr. Phelps commenced the manufacture of engines, saw-mills, and, in short, did a general business in the line of manufacturing and repairing machinery, etc., which he continued until 1871. At that time Dr. S. O. Budd, formed a partnership with him, the firm being known by the name of Phelps & Budd. About that time the capital invested amounted to about $9,000, and employed an average of eight men continually. Under this management the business was conducted successfully for a period of about one year, when Dr. Budd withdrew and Mr. Phelps became sole proprietor again, and kept the machinery running for several months after though with little success; then he also retired, and eventually the property reverted back into the hands of Dr. Budd, who, after holding the works for a short time, finally leased them to Messrs. Turner & Staker. These gentlemen, in turn, after an experience of a few months, were themselves superseded by Turner & Adams, Mr. Staker having retired. The new firm continued business a short time afterward, and then withdrew. Subsequently other parties became interested, but their experience was also unsatisfactory, and the business came to an end. Finally Dr. Budd sold the machinery to Brant Brothers, of Covington, Ohio, and it was at once moved there.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER WORKS.

These works are located on the east side of Mulberry street and immediately north of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. The main building is a two-story brick, the foundry a one-story brick, and the boiler works a frame. All these were built in the summer of 1873 by a joint-stock company, comprising among others Henry Patterson, W. B. Kline, Henry Wysor, David T. Haines, William Brotherton, J. L. McClintock and Thomas J. Matthews. The Board of Directors was composed of the following: A. F. Patterson, J. H. Wysor, William Brotherton, J. L. McClintock and David T. Haines. Thomas J. Matthews, Superintendent.

This company continued the business for three succeeding years, when, having become entangled in financial difficulties connected thereto, in 1877, the works were sold by the Sheriff of Delaware County, and bought in by J. H. Wysor, D. T. Haines, A. F. Patterson, William Brotherton, J. L. McClintock and John McClintock. The result of this purchase was the creation of a new firm—Wysor, Haines & Co. A short time previous to the sale, however, the works had been operated by Mr. Haines, as the Muncie Foundry and Machine Works.

This new firm put in additional machinery and commenced manufacturing on a more extensive scale, and are now supplied with all the necessary machinery, planers, lathes, drills, and, in fact, all that is required to manufacture portable and stationary engines, boilers, and circular saw-mills, mill gearing, drag-saws, sheet-iron-work, castings, steam gauges, whistles, brass goods, iron piping, and, in short, all the



RES. OF JAMES BOYCE ESQ.
MUNCIE IND.

various classes of manufactures and repair work in that line. Mr. McClintock has since withdrawn from the firm, the remaining members having absorbed his interest. David T. Haines is at present Superintendent of the work. The firm employ an average of twenty men, but at times as many as thirty.

BOYCE'S BAGGING FACTORY.

The extensive mills of James Boyce, Muncie's leading manufacturer, are located in the eastern portion of the city at the head of Washington street.

Mr. Boyce came to Muncie on the 12th day of July, 1870, from Wooster, Ohio, and at once engaged in the tow business on the same site now occupied by him. His energetic character in dispatching business was early manifested in his movements toward the construction of the building and Machinery for the manufacture of tow. It is said that with his own hands he threw out the first spadeful of earth in making the excavation for the foundation of the house, and from that time forward worked assiduously. The building was a frame, two stories high and 35x70 feet on the foundation. For a period of about two years, six men were employed about the establishment. At the end of that time, being unable to find market for is tow, purchased some second-hand machinery and otherwise increased his manufacturing facilities, when he began to make a fabric suitable for cotton bagging, and like purposes. The machinery of the establishment was propelled by a fifteen-horse-power engine, which was put in at the beginning.

In 1872, he again made important improvements, adding a department appropriated to the manufacture of flax-brakes, putting in for that purpose lathes, drills, presses and other machinery necessary. This business was prosecuted vigorously and successfully, a large number of machines being built, sold and shipped to various portions of the country meantime, until the fall about November 4, 1876, when the entire buildings were destroyed by fire, causing a net loss of about $13,000. At that time there were employed in the manufactory an average of about thirty persons.

Not discouraged by the effects of the disaster, Mr. Boyce immediately set about repairing the loss by the erection of new buildings, and the putting in of new machinery, all on a more extensive scale than before. On the 10th of March, 1877, everything being in readiness, the machinery was again put in motion. A large portion of this new machinery was on exhibition at the centennial fair and elsewhere. Upon commencing to rebuild, it was his purpose to put into the works a five-loom-set, but did not know where he would secure the money, but when completed he had a seven-loom-set and wondered at the achievment. The buildings when completed were 115x40 feet, of brick, and two stories high. From time to time he has since added to it until at present the dimensions are 197x276; the different floors are the following sizes: 40x80, 35x130, 50x70, 32x72, 40x24 feet. Besides this he has built a one-story brick warehouse of 252x40 feet. This building is situated on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, on the east side of Elm street. Here all the material is stored previous to shipping, and at this time Mr. Boyce says it is "chock full," and he "can't find room for another car load."

The mills are fitted with a 100-horse-power engine, which was built at Olds & McLaughlin's works, at Fort Wayne, Ind., and two steam boliers of seven flues each; 417 feet of line shafting, in addition to 100 feet of counter shafting; eleven looms, seven spinners, five cards, six tow machines, besides reeling machines and cap-winders. In the machine-shop there are three lathes, with planers, drill presses, etc. In another department there are breaking and scutching machines—in fact all the various kinds of machinery incident to the business. There is also a carpenters' shop with all the necessary planers, drills, boring machines, saws, etc., in full operation. Here as elsewhere throughout this extensive factory, is heard the busy hum of machinery and the coming in and going out of the various kinds of material used in the establishment. In this part of the building, a room is set off 24x40 feet, and occupied by the Muncie Washing Machine Company, which runs saws, lathes, etc., for the manufacture of a very practical and popular washing machine, invented and patented by Mr. E. L. Kees. The firm is composed of H. J. Lockhart, John Ellis and E. L. Kees. They employ four men constantly. In the prosecution of this enterprise, as in many other cases in Muncie, Mr. Boyce has lent a helping hand.

There are employed by Mr. B. in the various departments of his works, about one hundred and ten hands, among whom he disburses monthly near the sum of $2,200. He claims to have disbursed in the city of Muncie since he commenced business, nearly if not quite $1,000,000. Besides these principal works here in Muncie, he operates numerous preparatory factories as auxiliaries thereto, as follows: At Winchester, Red Key, Albany, Wheeling, Honey Creek and Alexandria. He operates also and controls a four-loom bagging factory at Huntington, Ind. Recently he has purchased thirty-three acres of land at Hartford City, where he will erect other preparatory factories the coming year.

The capacity of the works here is about one and a half million yards per year; the maximum capacity, however, is one and three-fourth million yards within that period. This material is all bagging and is shipped South for baling cotton. He has in connection with the factory fourteen acres of ground, upon which fourteen tenement houses, that are furnished at low rates for the benefit of those employed about the works.

And last, though not least, as an outgrowth of the above, Mr. Boyce has very recently completed one of the finest blocks of buildings in the city. It is two stories high; in dimensions, 125x80 feet, containing five first-class business rooms on the first floor, and a number of fine office rooms, etc., in the second story. The total cost of this building will not fall below $25,000. It is the purpose of the proprietor to have the entire building heated by steam—now it is supplied throughout with water and gas. This block is situated on the north side of Main street west of Jefferson, in the largest room of which, on first floor, the firm of Boyce & Brundage, carry on an extensive dry goods store, and, in a smaller room, a boot and shoe store.

On the same side of the street and east of Jefferson, he will also the present year build another block of buildings, a portion of the new block being already under way—the design of which is for an agricultural depot, 31x110 feet in size—the remaining portion of the area, ninety-six feet deep, will be occupied by another building to be used in connection with the main one. All the buildings will be two stories high—good, plain and substantial buildings, well adapted to the wants of the business.

HUB AND SPOKE FACTORY.

Ed C. Anthony, in June, 1877, built a saw-mill and put in a circular-saw and other necessary machinery, and, in the fall of the same year, he put in machinery for the manufacture of heading. Both branches of business were run by him until the fall of 1879, when they passed into the hands of S. P. Anthony, who at once converted it into a spoke and hub factory, and these works were operated by him until the beginning of the year 1880, at which time Ed Lewis became a partner, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Anthony & Lewis. In July following, Mr. Lewis retired, and since that time Mr. Anthony has had sole control. The mill is situated immediately north of the old Anthony home, in Anthonytown, and the machinery is driven by a 10x36 engine, and consists of the following: One cross-cut-saw, three strip-saws, three handle-turning lathes, one boring machine, one chucking, boring and bending machine, besides a number of additional saws, etc. Near the "Six Mile House," on the Wheeling Pike, he has a saw-mill which furnishes the necessary lumber. The old saw-mill machinery first put in here still stands unused. With the facilities of machinery possessed by the works, under the careful management of the Superintendent, present and ultimate success are assured.

DAVIS SPOKE AND HUB FACTORY.

Located on the south side of Adams street, between Beacon and Hackley streets, is a large frame building, the main part of which is two stories high, the larger portion extending south, being only one story. These buildings were erected in 1859, by J. A. Heinsohn, then recently from Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of a flax factory. The mills, after being fitted up according to the requirements of such an establishment, and operated successfully until 1861, when, upon the breaking-out of the war, work was suspended.

The material manufactured was flax-tow, which was shipped from here to the main factory at Louisville, where it was manufactured into bagging, cordage, and rope for cotton bales in the South—the factory at this point being simply an auxiliary to that at Louisville. From twenty to thirty hands were employed in the works here, and a large portion of what is now Kirby's Additions to Muncie, in a large field, were used for drying purposes.

For a number of years after the works were suspended, the buildings remained idle. Subsequently, they were fitted up anew, and used for a foundry and machine-shop, by Samuel W. Harlan and —— Phelps. After the works had been operated for a short time, Mr. Harlan withdrew, and they were operated by M. Phelps alone. They were finally closed, a few months later, and the machinery taken out.

Again the buildings were unoccupied until 1879, when they were a second time refitted, this time as a hub and spoke factory, by W. T. Davis, of Allen County, Ind., who had for a long time previously been engaged in this and the wood-finishing business, but more recently in the planing-mill of Mong & Willard, in this place, which he had leased for one year.

Mr. Davis, having fitted up anew the old buildings and put in the necessary machinery—engine, boiler, etc.,—began the manufacture of spokes and hubs. The expense of this change amounted to about the sum of $4,000. The engine and boiler were furnished by C. L. Olds & Co., of Fort Wayne, and is a forty-five-horse power, running in all nine pieces of machinery, consisting of saws, lathes, reamers, boring-machines, etc. This is now one of the leading manufacturing establishments in Muncie, employing constantly eighteen men and boys, his weekly pay-roll amounting to $125. These men and boys turn out about $2,000 worth of material per month, which is, as with most Indiana wooden material, shipped all over the continent, and beyond. A side-track to the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad furnishes the most ample facilities for loading and unloading material. The business is in every sense thriving; the large amount of material kept on hand, in addition to the almost continual shipments abroad, indicates unmistakably the magnitude of the enterprise and its judicious management.

In connection with this factory, James Muir, of Lima, Ohio, has recently erected and put in operation a stave and heading factory. Although these works were only put in operation in August, 1879, their success is assured beyond a peradventure, and now more than five thousand staves per day are turned out. The works have a capacity equal to double that amount. The heading machinery was put in in the fall of 1880, and started up a short time afterward.

MUNCIE STEAM COILED HOOP COMPANY.

The organization of this company was effected by the coming together, for a common purpose, of A. R. Brown, Thad A. Neely, William Patterson, Lyman R. Baldwin, E. B. Bishop, Robert Seaton and others, in 1872, as a joint-stock company, to manufacture coil hoops, the capital stock of which was made to represent $30,000, distributed in shares among the several stockholders.

The first location was near the present site of Wysor, Haines & Co.'s Machine Works, where they remained for about one year, and afterward erected more extensive buildings immediately south of the Bee Line depot. These buildings were frame, two stories high, and well adapted to the purposes contemplated in their erection. In 1875, they were destroyed by fire.

A short time after the organization of the company, J. E. McKendry was admitted as a partner with Mr. Bishop in his personal stock, Mr. Brown, in the meantime, having disposed of his stock and retired. Subsequently, Messrs. Brown and Bishop transferred their stock to the heading factory, situated a short distance to the southwest from their factory, then operated by McKendry & Co., but afterward destroyed by a boiler explosion.

FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

The business house of R. & I. Meeks & Co. is one of the oldest in Muncie. At first, the business was commenced by James Hodge, on West Washington street, in a very early day. It was afterward transferred to Messrs. Swain and Nottingham, and finally into the hands of the present proprietors. This last transfer was about thirty-seven years ago, at which time the firm of R. & I. Meeks was established, and has since continued to the present day without interruption. They have kept pace with the times, and have manufactured all the varieties of furniture in use, from the old-fashioned bed-post down to latest improved spring-bottom, and from the old-fashioned rocking chair, with its great high back, down to the modern, convenient, upholstered rocker, from the old-fashioned Dutch bureau down to the modern fancy dressing case.

The manufactory—a substantial two-story brick, the main building of which is 27x60 feet, and the engine-room 25x14 feet—was erected in 1872, and is located on the east side of Elm street, north of Main. The cost of these buildings was $1,500, and the machinery, engine and other fixtures as much more, making the aggregate cost of $3,000. The engine is a 9x18 twenty-horse power, and drives all the various machinery of the establishment, such as planers, saws, turning-lathes, routing-machines, etc. Five hundred dollars' worth of additional machinery has been supplied. The present salesroom is on the south side of Main street, east of Walnut; the old one occupied the present site of Boyce's Block.

FEATHER DUSTER FACTORY.

In the autumn of 1874, John W. Little, having conceived the idea of a substantial yet cheap feather duster, consummated his plans and began the manufacture, in a very small way, of the "Little Feather Duster." This duster is a marvel of ingenuity, and, while simple in its construction, cost much time and patience in bringing it to perfection. The feathers, which are the short ones, that, previous to the discovery by Mr. Little, were useless, are sewed to a flexible band, and then wound and secured to a wooden handle. Mr. Little at first carried on his work in a small room in the Little Block. Afterward, when the demands of an increased trade made more capacious quarters necessary, he secured rooms in the Star Building, on the east side of public square, where where he now carries on a very extensive and lucrative trade, employing from fifteen to twenty hands constantly, and consumes about twenty thousand pounds of feathers annually. The labor is all performed by female help, because best adapted to that species of work. The current year, he will turn out about fifty thousand brushes, for shipment to all parts of the country. These brushes were patented February 3, 1874, October 26, 1875, and June 13, 1876. Various styles are made with long and short handles. Various colors of feathers are produced by chemical appliances; when combined, they present a very neat, tasty and artistic appearance.

THE MUNCIE ROLLER SKATE.

This is an enterprise which, though yet in its incipiency, bids fair to become one of the important industries of Muncie. The uncertainty and irregularity which, for some years past, have characterized the winters of our climate, have had the effect of increasing the popularity of roller-skating rinks; and an article to meet the demand was invented by W. F. Cornelius, and patented, March 25, 1879, by W. F. Cornelius and Thad A. Neely, of Muncie. It has a malleable-iron bottom, which, by means of a set-screw, can be adjusted to conform to the size of any foot. The rollers, of which their are eight to each pair of skates, are made of the best of box-wood.

Messrs. Neely & Cornelius began the manufacture of the skate in 1879, at a little room in the Opera House at Muncie, and, during the first year were chiefly occupied in perfecting and introducing their invention. They only manufactured from 150 to 175 pairs that year. September 25, 1880, Mr. Neely purchased the interest of his associate, and began to push the enterprise vigorously. He fitted up a shop at home and employed an adequate number of men, advertising the invention extensively. Soon orders began to pour in from all quarters, beyond his capacity for manufacturing, and, since he assumed the exclusive control of the business, he has manufactured and sold upward of five thousand pairs. During the coming spring, he will extend his facilities for manufacturing, and be able to keep pace with the growing popularity of the skate. It has received very flattering testimonials from

J. M. Cook, Chicago, the champion skater of the Northwest; Robert Bussing, Manager Brooklyn (N. Y.) Rink; W. T. Seal, Secretary Philadelphia Roller Skating Co.; W. R. Goodall, Philadelphia; O. D. Charles, Rome, Ga.; and other experts.

ALFREY'S MILLS.

Henry Alfrey erected a frame building in Kirby's Sixth Addition to Muncie in July, 1880, and fitted it up with the necessary machinery for manufacturing heading, and, about the middle of the month commenced business, and, from that time until the 1st day of October, turned out 500,000 pieces of heading. He then had a further contract for supplying 900,000 pieces in fourteen months. He has in his employ ten hands in the factory, besides considerable additional help in the country. In the manufacturing department, he uses the various cut-off and heading saws, all run by a 20x12 forty-horse power engine. Although Mr. Alfrey has recently commenced business here, his activity thus far is a sure guaranty of his future success. The factory is situated a short distance southwest of the pork house, in the addition above cited.

PUMP FACTORY.

Early among the pump-makers in Muncie were Frederick Miller and Henry Snyder. They were engaged in the manufacture of wooden pumps, many of which are still in use in the surrounding country. Charles Rickert was also engaged in the same business. Prior to 1876, Charles Gift was for several years in the manufacture of pumps, in a frame building on the east side of Jefferson street, between Main and Jackson, the present site of the Mineral Water Factory. He plied the business successfully until March, 1876, when he sold out to Caleb G. Puckett, who remained in the same quarters until the succeeding September. At that time, he moved his factory to the north end of High street, north of Washington, present site of Streeter Bros.' Packing and Produce Exchange. This latter building he occupied until November 1, 1877. Just previous to that time, however, he formed a partnership with Ephraim Smell, and removed to their present location, at the northwest corner of High and Washington streets, in the old frame building erected and occupied by Job Swain as a dry-goods store in an early day.

The firm of Puckett & Smell continued until in March, 1880, when Samuel Martin was admitted, thus forming the present firm of Puckett, Smell & Martin. This business, whether conducted by C. Puckett, Puckett & Smell, or as it is now—Puckett, Smell & Martin—has been successfully operated. The "Puckett Pump," as it is called, manufactured by this firm, is widely known, and very popular in all the counties contiguous to Delaware, wherever they have been used. Mr. Puckett is a pioneer pump man, his father having been engaged in the business in Randolph County, Ind., for many years. Caleb learned the trade with his father, commencing when he was sixteen years of age and continuing to the present time. The old mode of manufacture was to go and solicit from the farmer, with all the necessary tools, and take up bed and board, and manufacture the pump from timber selected on the farm. This sometimes occupied two men a number of days. Like all classes of manufacture, the wooden pump has kept pace with the times, and has been improved to meet the demand. Compared with the old wooden pumps of our grandfathers, the Puckett pump is a marvel of ingenuity, durability and beauty.

The firm employs two wagons and two men, who distribute their pumps over the surrounding country. They have manufactured, up to this time (October 1, 1880), 550 this year, nearly all of which have been put in. They run their boring and turning machinery by a portable steam engine. They manufacture all of the various sizes, besides a very neat box pump, that compares favorably, in point of finish, with any pump manufactured. They use altogether the porcelain chamber, and make all the fittings of hard wood, making a durable and practicable pump. The sizes run from five to seven inches, and vary in prices from $4 to $10 per stock.

STEAM SAW-MILL.

A. L. Johnson and J. T. Arnold, under the style of A. L. Johnson & Co., came to Muncie from Montpelier, Blackford Co., Ind., in the spring of 1880, and erected a saw-mill in Kirby's Sixth Addition to the city and near the Muncie & Wheeling Turnpike and the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and, about the middle of May, commenced operations. They operate a circular saw and strip saws, and get out all kinds of material for bent work and ship them to various points all over the country. They also buy and manufacture annually, large quantities of hard wood lumber, ash, oak and walnut. The engine is twelve by twenty inches, and furnishes ample power. They employ in all about fifteen hands, and disburse for materials and for help, at this point, about $3,000 per month. The building is a good, substantial frame, and, together with the machinery, it cost about $3,000. The grounds have been leased for a period of five years, with the privilege of purchase. Mr. Johnson is the Manager. They use also, in part, material from three other mills in the county—two on the Lake Erie & Western, and one on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. They also own and run a saw-mill at Montpelier, Ind.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

THE old grist-mill that stood on the north side of the mill-race, and immediately north of the elevators, was built by Goldsmith C. Gilbert in 1829. It was a two-and-a-half-story frame building, with an attic. The first buhr that was put in was a corn-cracker, and was manufactured from a "nigger-head," and hauled from near Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind. This old buhr is still among the debris of the old mill, and, since it was the first mill-stone brought to Delaware County, it should be taken out and preserved as a valuable relic of the past.

Immediately to the east and adjoining this mill was the old saw-mill, built also by Mr. Gilbert, and run by him. The saw-mill was one of the old style, or sash saw-mills, operated by the McConnell water-wheel, generally in use in those days; the grist-mill was propelled also by one of these wheels. All of the lumber used in the construction of the early dwellings and other buildings in Muncie, as well as in the surrounding country, was manufactured at this mill. People from the village and from the country—some with logs to be sawed into lumber for finishing cabins, others with their peck of corn or bushel of wheat (after the additional buhr had been put in)—came to these mills as their only opportunity of procuring those necessary means of subsistence and comfort in the new purchase.

In 1840, or about that time, Mr. Gilbert leased the old mill to James Frazell for a period of five years; but, at the end of about three years, some difference of opinion having arisen between the two parties to the lease, a change in the management took place on the 1st of March, 1843. At that time, Henry Wysor, who had previously commenced the mercantile business in Muncie, having, in November, 1842, lost a portion of his stock by fire, traded the remainder of it to Mr. Frazell for the unexpired term of his lease, and took charge of the mills and operated them successfully to the end of the term, in 1845, when James L. Russey and John Jack, with Mr. Wysor, purchased the mill machinery and privileges, and commenced business under the firm name of Russey, Jack & Co. After making some needed repairs and generally overhauling the establishment, the grinding and sawing operations were prosecuted vigorously for a series of years, with the most satisfactory results. The firm of Russey, Jack & Co. continued unchanged until 1850, when, Mr. Russey being dead, his interest was absorbed by the surviving partners, the new firm taking the name of Wysor & Jack. In the meantime Mr. Wysor having been in California since 1849, returned in 1852, and, in March, 1853, he and Mr. Jack purchased upward of five hundred acres of the Hackley Reserve. During the autumn of 1854, they put up the frame of the present grist-mill, sawing all of the lumber necessary in the old saw-mill. In the fall of 1855, they started up with two run of stone, but, in the following fall, when the mill was otherwise fully completed, they put in two more, making four in all. The old grist-mill was then vacated, all the machinery, etc., having been removed from it, but the saw-mill was kept in active operation until 1860.

When the new mill was erected, in 1856, five central-discharge wheels, with a combined power equal to about seventy-five-horse power, were brought into requisition for the propulsion of the machinery. The race was continued down from the old mill to the new, and was properly bridged at the then State road, which crossed the race about where the elevators stand, perhaps a little east of them. The mill is 50x60 feet, a frame, five stories high, with four floors, including the basement. Steam motive power was added in 1858, and two more buhrs put in. The engine now in use is a forty-five-horse power. In May of the same year, W. B. Kline became associated with the firm, when the business name was changed to Wysor, Jack & Kline. Mr. Jack died in 1859, and the business was continued by Messrs. Wysor and Kline until July, 1875, at which time Wallace Hibbets purchased the interest of Mr. Jack's estate therein, and the firm of Wysor, Kline & Co. was formed. Two of the old wheels were removed in 1868, and two Dayton turbines were substituted. A further improvement was introduced in August, 1879, by changing the old process of grading and bolting, and the new used instead.

These mills employ, on an average, six men, and manufacture a very superior brand of flour, known as the "Muncie Mills;" also, the "Harvest Queen," another popular brand. The maximum capacity in twenty-four hours is 100 barrels. The original cost of this mill was about $18,000; the steam power, since added, about $4,000 more, which, with the improvements made from time to time raised the cost to near $26,000. The total value at this time is estimated to be $30,000. These mills are located on the west side of Walnut street, north of North street, and the head of water over the wheels is fourteen feet.

In the fall of 1878, the company built, immediately to the east and on the east side of Walnut street, on the bank of the race, a large and complete elevator, with a storage capacity of 15,000 bushels of shelled grain, and from 6,000 to 7,000 bushels of corn in the ear. It contains a patent power-sheller, operated by an endless wire cable from the mill, and has a shelling capacity of 3,000 bushels per day.

The freight side-track of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad runs immediately south of the elevators, and the mills also, as well as the freight house, thus affording all needed facilities for shipments.

GRIST-MILL AND ELEVATORS.

In 1832, Lloyd Wilcoxon came to Delaware County from Portsmouth, Ohio, and located in the county outside of Muncie, where he remained until 1853, when he came and settled inside the present limits of the city, and entered into partnership with Joseph Martin. They built a frame house 30x30 feet, on the present site of the office and grist-mill, at the corner of Walnut street and the Bee Line Railroad. This partnership continued for one year, at the end of which time Mr. Martin retired, and Mr. Wilcoxon kept up the business alone. In 1858, Mr. Wilcoxon erected the present mills, at the same time moving the old building a few yards to the east, where it still remains, and adding a building 30x60 feet for a grain warehouse, two stories high. The mill building is three stories high, 40x30 feet in dimensions, and contained only two run of buhrs. In 1862, however, it was remodeled and new buhrs added. About four years later, it was again remodeled and additional grinding capacity given, with corresponding changes in the machinery and facilities. Finally, in 1879, the whole structure was remodeled. A new engine having been put in in 1876, a new set of buhrs was added in 1879, and the mill was put in best repair, the new process of manufacturing flour being introduced also. The engine is a 12x24, and was built in Muncie. At this time, the maximum capacity of these mills is seventy-five barrels in twenty-four hours, employing six hands.

At the second remodeling of the mill, an additional story was put on, and with it an enlarged capacity for elevating and storing grain. Now the mill is furnished with a corn-sheller, with a capacity for shelling 2,000 bushels per day.

For about six months in 1854, the firm was composed of Mr. Wilcoxon and James Hodge. Mr. Hodge retired after six months, and Mr. Wilcoxon managed the business alone until 1858, when Milton Moore took an interest; the partnership then became Wilcoxon & Moore, and so continued until 1862, when, his son-in-law, J. M. Long, becoming a partner, the firm was known as L. Wilcoxon & Co. This partnership continued for about five years, during which time Mr. Long, having charge of the agricultural warerooms, and Mr. Wilcoxon the mills. The agricultural department was moved, in 1865, to Main street, south of the public square.

The brands of flour manufactured at these mills are "The Straight Grade Family Flour" and the "New Process Flour." The old brands were "Family" and "Superfine."

The first old building cost about $1,000. When the mill was added, the entire machinery and all cost about $6,000; the intermediate improvement about $1,000, and the last about $5,000.

The buildings are located on the east side of Walnut street, immediately south of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad.

TRUITT'S MILL.

The saw-mill of Joshua Truitt, familiarly known as "Truitt's Mill," is located on Lot 6 of Willard's Heirs' Partition Addition, immediately south of the Bee Line Depot. Mr. Truitt commenced business in Harrison Township of this county, in 1870, where he operated a mill for about one year, after which he moved the mill to Madison County and again engaged in the milling business, remaining there about two years. At the end of that time, he returned to Delaware County and settled in Muncie, and built a saw-mill on the above-named site. This mill was a portable one, with a circular saw of fifty-six inches diameter, and an engine of twenty-horse power. About this mill, he employed an average of six men. His stock was purchased from wagons and by contract. Improvements were made from time to time, and the business was thus successfully conducted until the spring of 1880, when important and radical changes were made. New buildings and new machinery were added, including a fifty-horse-power engine, built by Messrs. Wysor, Haines & Co. He now runs a sixty-inch circular saw and a thirty-two-inch top saw, together with a small mill, in connection with which is a forty-two-inch saw, two rip and two cut-off saws. He employs a Sinker & Davis log-turning machine, and a patent dog of Croney's manufacture. In all its appointments, the mill is first-class and thoroughly equipped; has a maximum capacity of 12,000 feet per day of ten hours; employs an average of fifteen men, and disburses about $600 per month, as wages to the employes at the mill. The old or first mill cost about $2,650, and the present change an additional sum of about $2,500.

SAW-MILL.

In 1850, John S. Reid built a saw-mill on the site of his present factory, east side of Plumb street, north of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. This mill went into operation in 1851, and was among the first, if not the very first, steam improvements started in Muncie. The saw-mill was operated for a time, but finally, about four years ago, he put up the present building and remodeled the old one, both of which are frame and two stories high.

Some time during the late war, Mr. Reid began the manufacture of cider vinegar, which he has continued successfully ever since. The apples are ground, but not pressed. They are then left standing, the cider dripping from them into a vat or tank prepared for its reception. This vinegar, being perfectly pure, finds a ready sale in Muncie and surrounding cities and towns, netting the proprietor a fair profit.

During the winter of 1880–81, he furnished his establishment with the necessary machinery for the manufacture of hubs and spokes, consisting of cross-cut saw, boring machines, hub rougher, etc. These goods are sold in all parts of the United States. He employs from fifteen to twenty hands at the mill, according to the requirements of the business.

EMERSON'S SAW-MILL.

W. C. Emerson built the present saw-mill in 1872, which was originally intended as a stave factory, and was run as such for a period of four years; afterward, putting in the saw-mill machinery, he converted the whole into a saw-mill. The original cost of the stave-mill was about $2,000. He employed eight hands, and turned out from half a million to 800,000 staves per year. In 1876, he put in the saw-mill and a fifty-six-inch saw, using the old engine, which is a twenty-five-horse power. The cost of the change was about $600. He employs now an average of seven men, and turns out about five thousand feet per day. Mr. Emerson came here from Marion, Ind., in 1872, and built the mill on Lot 7 of Kirby's Sixth Addition to Muncie, immediately south of the pork-packing house. He has recently added a band saw, edging and cut-off saw, and makes a specialty of the manufacture of plow materials.

WELLER'S ORGAN FACTORY AND SAW-MILL.

This saw-mill is located on the north side of East Main street, at the head of Grant, and was erected in the spring of 1866, by Charles and Isaac Case, who together operated the mill for a period of two years. At that time, the mill was sold to J. C. and L. L. Weller, who, as Weller Bros., operated the mill until 1873, when J. C. Weller retired, and the business was continued by L. L. Weller. Previously, however, in 1868, Weller Bros. put in a planing-mill in addition to the other machinery, fitting it up with a surface planer and various saws and lathes, now in use.

The saw-mill was first fitted up with a sash and circular saw (the latter a fifty-two-inch), and a forty-inch top-saw, a 9x20 engine furnishing the power for their propulsion. The mill has a capacity of about four thousand feet per day, and employs an average of four men per day, and runs a team with an additional man.

In connection with the saw and planing mill is an organ factory, which was built in 1878, by L. L. Weller, who now manufactures what is known as the "Weller Organ," and finds ready sale for them throughout the country. This enterprise was at first commenced in a small building contiguous to the other works, but were moved in a short time into a more spacious two-story building, a little way east of the saw-mill. These factories are all located on the same square.

THE "D" SHOVEL-HANDLE FACTORY.

This is a newly established enterprise among the manufactories of Muncie, and as yet has nothing of a history; but it is operated by men of industry and sagacity, and will doubtless soon take its place among the leading industrial establishments of this city.

The building is a frame structure, 30x60 feet, and is situated at the east end of Washington, immediately east of the flax-mill. It was erected in January of the present year (1881), by Messrs. Sexton and Boyce, by whom it is now operated. The work in hand is the manufacture of the "D" shovel-handle, and, for the successful accomplishment of its purpose, the establishment is supplied with a full quota of machihery, consisting of a boiler and engine, turning-lathe, backer, jointer, punch, cut-off saw, auger, and minor accessories. From ten to twelve hands are employed in and about the factory.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EARLY MERCHANT.

AMONG the early merchants in Muncie, though not the earliest, the name of Jacob Henry Wysor may with propriety be mentioned. He first came to Delaware County in 1835, locating on a farm five miles east of Muncie, with his step-father, John Guthrie. Soon afterward, Mr. Wysor went to Illinois and Missouri, but returned in 1841 and went at once into business with George W. Garst, and, in 1842, purchased the stock of goods owned by Jack & Russey, on the site now occupied by William Lynn's shoe store, on Main street. The building previously occupied by Messrs. Jack & Russey was rather an ordinary brick, but sufficient for the purposes of trade in that day.

Mr. Wysor continued in business at the same point during a part of the years 1841 and 1842. In the latter part of the year 1842, he was burned out, a portion of his stock being destroyed and the balance more or less damaged. Finally, he traded the stock for an unexpired lease of the old grist-mill held by James Frazell, and thus began the milling business.

DENTISTRY.

The first regular operator in this profession who located in Muncie was Dr. Riley. He came here about the year 1851, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. William McCormick. They were located over the Neely Block, northwest corner Main and Mulberry streets. This was in the year 1852. The partnership was finally dissolved, Mr. McCormick, having lost his sight, was compelled to retire from business. Afterward, however, Dr. S. O. Budd, about the year 1860, embarked in the profession also, with whom, at different periods, not only Dr. McCormick, but Drs. Manor and Garner, became associated in the practice of their calling, about in the order of the occurrence of their names. Dr. Budd is yet in the building north of the public square, first occupied by him at the time of his professional career in 1860.

GUNSMITH.

Mr. S. O. Budd, about the year 1853, some seven years prior to his entering upon the practice of dentistry, commenced business as a gunsmith, his shop being situated on the south side of the public square, in a small one-story frame building owned by J. H. Wysor. Here he continued the manufacture and repair of fire-arms until the year 1860, at which time we have seen he began the practice of a new calling, which has since commanded his attention and energies. The following anecdote is related of the Doctor during his occupancy of the shop south of the square: "The roof of this building (shanty) became bad and leaky, and the Doctor desired to have it patched or renewed. The landlord, however, neglected to attend to it for a long time, but finally agreed to, and accordingly fixed it, immediately raising the rent from $2 to $2.50 per month. Notwithstanding the increased rent, the Doctor good-naturedly stood the 'extortion,' and remained a quiet subdued advocate of low rents. He occupied the building, always as a gunsmith-shop, for a period of about seven years, or until 1860."

PIONEER WRITING SCHOOL.

Anderson R. East was among the first, perhaps the very first, person who taught a writing school within the present limits of Muncie. He came here in 1833, and, within a year or more afterward, opened a writing school in the court house, and afterward in the old brick school building on East Main street. Many of the older settlers will remember Mr. East, as he had not a few of the best ladies and gentlemen of the village in attendance at his school. Mr. East taught a running hand, and we presume the result of his efforts is yet manifest in the business chirography of many of his pupils still resident here. His system of penmanship was copyrighted, but never, we believe, placed before the public. His class sometimes numbered more than twenty pupils; seldom less than fifteen.

CORDUROY ROAD IN MUNCIE.

"The workmen engaged in making the excavations for gas-mains came in contact with a tier of oak, hickory and elm logs, about three feet under the surface of Walnut street, opposite the Presbyterian Churchyard yesterday. The logs average fifteen inches in diameter, extend from curb to curb, and about seventy-five feet along the street. The logs are well preserved, and it was necessary to cut them in two with axes in order to excavate the trench to a sufficient depth. Thirty years ago, that portion of Muncie was a pond, and these logs were put there as corduroy roads were made in later days. Several of our old citizens visited the scene, yesterday, who aided in hauling and placing those logs where they now lay, twenty-eight years ago. Hundreds of persons secured chips from the logs, and took them to their offices and homes as relics of 'ye olden days in Muncietown.'"—*Times*, August, 28, 1879.

BURNING OF THE HEADING FACTORY.

"About 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, our citizens were startled by a loud report, followed by a jar, which many thought to be an earthquake. Soon, however, the alarm was given, and in a short time the mystery was solved. The cry, 'The heading factory is on fire,' was heard and echoed from one end of the city to the other, and in a short time nearly the whole population of Muncie were hurrying to the scene—one never to be forgotten by the beholders. One of the boilers had exploded with such force as to almost demolish the engine-room and the other rooms adjoining. The engineer, Smith R. Perdieu, and Robert Favors, fireman, were instantly killed, and mangled in such a horrible manner as to be almost unrecognizable. They presented a sickening spectacle when taken from the debris with which they were covered.

"Pat McCarty, Fid Givens, Jerry Collins and Tom Wagoner were all more or less injured, McCarty and Collins seriously, the former having his arm broken and being severely injured in the head. Almost simultaneously with the explosion, the building took fire, and, by the time the engines arrived, the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible, with the limited supply of water, to do much toward staying the progress of the flames. A strong west wind added to the fury of the element, which soon communicated with the dry-kiln and immense piles of heading, which were nearly all consumed. The fire department did able work; were aided by many of our citizens, who did good service in saving a portion of the machinery and other property. The heading factory was owned by Messrs. McKendry & Bishop, who estimate their loss at $30,000, with an insurance of only $6,000. The destruction of the factory is not only a loss to the proprietors, but to the city and county. They gave employment to about sixty men and boys, and consumed large amounts of timber every year, which they manufactured into heading and shipped to foreign markets."—*Courier and Democrat* of October 13, 1877.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

"At a meeting of the poultry fanciers of Delaware County, held at Ludlow's furniture store, East Main street (March 3, 1877), a poultry association was organized as 'The Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Delaware County.' A committee on Constitution and By-laws was appointed, who reported for consideration the constitution and by-laws of the Illinois Poultry Association, which was amended and adopted. The following officers were elected: W. H. Wood, President; James Shaw, Vice President; M. L. Stansberry, Treasurer; J. B. Ludlow, Secretary; Dr. Charles Manor, W. J. Hurst and J. P. Thompson compose the Executive Committee. After organization, it was unanimously agreed to hold a show on the 15th, 16th and 17th of March, in the Stafford room, nearly opposite the Haines House."—*Courier and Democrat*, March 10, 1877.

The first exhibition was held accordingly, at the time and place above indicated, but no premiums were awarded, this being only a preliminary show. December 20, 21 and 22, 1877, the association held its second annual show, at Walling's Hall.

FIRE.

Saturday night, November 4, 1876, Boyce's flax-mill was consumed by fire, covered by $12,000 insurance.

ALTITUDE.

From the table of altitudes, we find that Muncie, or the surface of White River at Muncie, is 919 feet above high tide.

COLORED JURY.

"The first colored jury impaneled in Delaware County, on a church case, was composed of the following persons: Silas Shoecraft, John Morin, Thomas Hawkins, Al Shoecraft, Joseph Wilson, John Buckner, John Davis, James Ferguson, El Scott, Jordan McCrea, William Riley and Samuel Shoecraft."—*Times*, January 13, 1876.

TELEPHONE.

On the 16th of February, 1880, the Common Council of the city of Muncie granted the right of way along streets and alleys for the erection of poles upon which to place line wires for the operations of the Muncie Bell Telephone Company. Pursuant to this ordinance, said Telephone Company, consisting of L. Wilcoxon, J. M. Long, C. N. Wilcoxon and W. H. Long, at once proceeded to establish the exchange, and at this time, April, 1881, they have sixty-five subscribers.

MUNCIE GUARDS.

The military company, known as the Muncie Guards, was formed on the 5th of August, 1871, and the following articles of association were filed and recorded (in Miscellaneous Record A, Page 442, August 11, 1871):

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Delaware County, Ind., hereby agree to organize ourselves into an independent volunteer military company, under the name and style of The Muncie Guards' at Muncie, Ind., under the laws of the State of Indiana authorizing the formation of voluntary associations for the purpose of assisting at the funerals of deceased former soldiers in the service of the United States, and for such other purposes as may by said company be deemed proper.

"By-laws for the government of the company, and prescribing conditions of membership, may be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the company, and we hereby agree to conform to such By-laws."

This Company at the time of organization, consisted of seventy-three members; all having served in the late war. The first officers elected were as follows: Frank Ellis, Captain; Sidney A. Jewett, First Lieutenant; Isaac Branson, Second Lieutenant.

DELAWARE GUARDS.

Again for the same general purposes as the above—admitting only those who had served in the late war—on June 30, 1876, another effort was made to form a military company at Muncie, Ind. On the 7th of August following, articles of association for such an organization were filed and recorded (in Miscellaneous Record B, pages 23, 24 and 25). The company was named "Delaware Guards," and had an original membership of fifty-one. The first officers, were: Horace E. Williams, Captain; Lewis P. Everett, First Lieutenant; C. C. Jones, Second Lieutenant. Like its predecessors, after a brief but successful career of about two years, finding the burden of expense too heavy to bear personally, as they were required to do, this company also disbanded.

FIRST LICENSES AND MARRIAGES.

The following copy of marriage license is taken from Record No. 1, Page 1, and is of course the first issued in the county:

"Be it remembered that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1827, marriage license issued in these words: State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss.—The State of Indiana to any person legally authorized to solemnize marriages in the County of Delaware—Greeting: You are hereby authorized to solemnize marriage between John Marsh and Arey Windsor, of the County of Delaware, who are hereby licensed to be joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony. (L. S.) Witness William Van Matre, Clerk, and the Seal of the Court, this the 27th day of November, 1827.

"And be it further remembered, that, on the 28th day of November, 1827, solemnization of the above license returned as follows, to wit:

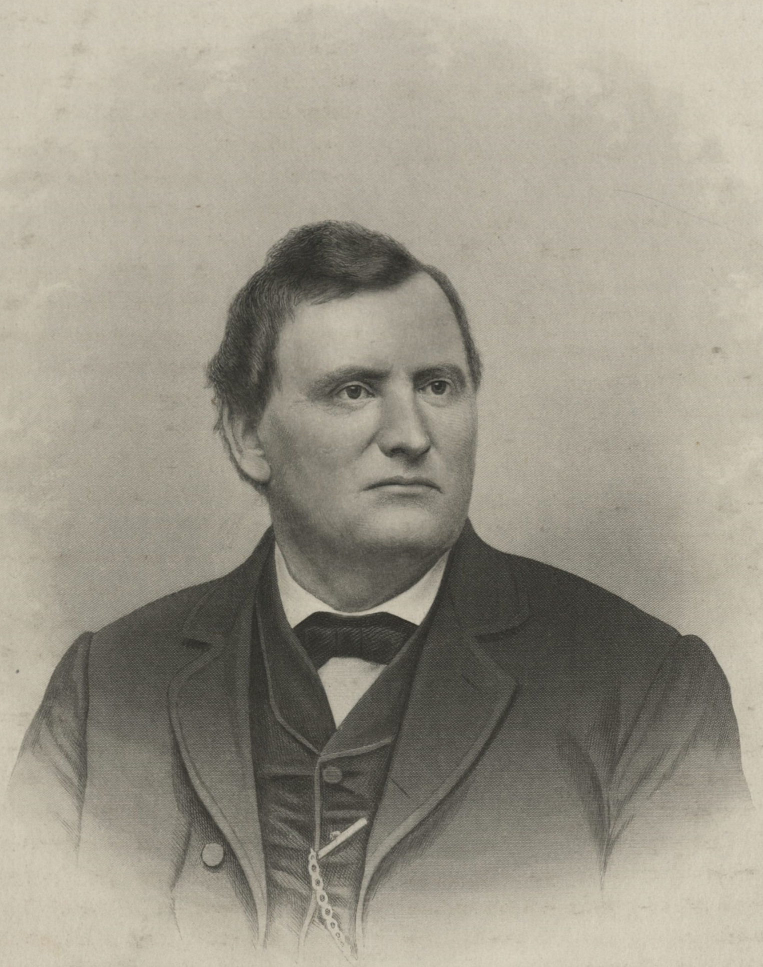
"I, John E. Hodge, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Delaware, do hereby certify that John Marsh, of the County of Delaware, and Arey Windsor, of the same county, were legally joined in marriage by me, on the 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1827.—John E. Hodge, J. P., D. C."

The next was issued to Daniel Cox and Phœbe Scott, the former of Randolph County and the latter of Delaware, on the 7th day of February, 1828. The marriage was solemnized on the 10th of February, by John Scott.

The following is a list of the marriage licenses issued by the Clerk during the years 1827 and 1828, in their order:

John Marsh to Avey Windsor; Daniel Cox to Phœbe Scott; Charles A. Davis to Melinda Stewart; Jacob B. Coon to Juliana Vestal; William P. Preston to Susiana P. Wilkins; Thomas Peaton to Mary Woods; Obadiah Bentley to Rebecca Davis; Henry Lethers to Rhoda Dale; Joseph Van Matre to Tabitha Van Matre; John Suman to Elizabeth Van Matre; Thomas West to Nancy Gibson; James Garner to Mary Cromb; Joseph Anthony to Margaret McCulloch; Joseph Hiatt to Sarah Balinger; John E. Martin to Sarah Crofford; Joseph Landry to Louisa M. Brewer."

Dec 4 - 1828



Engraved by J. C. Buttre. N.Y.

J. W. Burson.

HON. J. W. BURSON

BENJAMIN R. ADAMSON

was born November 15, 1835, near Economy, in Wayne County, Ind. At the age of three years, he was left an orphan by the death of his parents, and was placed in the service of a man who subsequently removed to Marshall County, Ind., where young Adamson remained until eighteen years of age, helping to clear a large farm. He enjoyed but limited opportunities for acquiring an education, attending the country school for two months in the winter, spending his Sundays, when he could steal out, in fishing in the streams and shooting birds, being joined in his pastimes by the young Indians. At the age of eighteen, he returned to his native place, and began to work for Dr. Carver, receiving $10 per month. He afterward took a farm "on shares," and was thus engaged three years. During this time he accumulated some money, and was married to Miss Sarah J. Hammer. Shortly afterward he removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, and, after a residence of two years in that county, went to Southern Kansas. During the summer of 1860 it failed to rain, and, as starvation seemed to stare his family in the face, he returned to Iowa. In the spring of 1863, he returned to Wayne County, Ind., and was engaged at farming and stock-raising until 1865. In October of that year, with J. S. Petty and Jonathan P. Adamson, he bought a stock of groceries and engaged in the retail trade at Muncie. About a year later he sold his interest in that store, and with his uncle (under the firm name of B. R. Adamson & Co.), started another store in a frame building near the post office. This relation continued for about eight years, when Mr. Adamson purchased the interest of his uncle and associated Mr. J. A. Goddard with him as partner. He built the "Red Front," on Walnut street, and soon afterward embarked in the wholesale trade in addition to his retail grocery.

Mr. Adamson has worked his way from the ranks of poverty to an independent position in life, and is entitled to a place among the self-made men of this community. His dealings with the world have ever been of an honorable nature, and he is highly regarded and universally esteemed as a useful and worthy citizen.

HON. JOHN W. BURSON.

To none of the many enterprising men once residents of Muncie is this city more indebted for substantial encouragement than to Mr. Burson. Through a life of honest industry he advanced from moderate circumstances to opulence, and dispensed his bounty for the improvement of the town, and to ameliorate the condition of those to whom fortune had been less kind than to himself, instead of hoarding his gains and adding to a fortune already ample. By the course he pursued in life he endeared himself to all who knew him, and his record as a business man, a friend, and a Christian gentleman is stamped indelibly upon the memories of all, while the benefits of the public enterprises to which he lent his encouragement are felt and appreciated by those who survive him.

Mr. Burson was born August 21, 1820, at the Burson homestead in Springfield Township, Bucks Co., Penn., within five miles of the town of Bursonville. His parents were Dr. Edward and Jemima (Stroud) Burson, who removed from Bursonville to Stroudsburg, Penn., and subsequently to Wilmington, Ohio. His father was a very able physician, and practiced both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He died at Waynesville, Ohio, in 1852. His mother died at Richmond, Ind., in 1863. His paternal grandparents were David and Lydia (Williams) Burson. Lydia Williams was one of a numerous family of the same name who settled near the Delaware River, above Bristol, and not far from Irvina. David Burson's father was a native of Wales, and settled in America about the middle of the eighteenth century. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Col. Jacob and Elizabeth (McDowell) Stroud. Jacob was the founder of Stroudsburg, now a flourishing and beautiful village, situated above the Delaware Water-Gap, on a fine plateau, between a spur of the Alleghany and Pocono Mountains, and at the confluence of Brodhead's and Pocono streams. In the campaign of the English against the French, Col. Stroud, although a young officer, served on the staff of Gen. Wolf, and was present at the death of his General at the storming of Quebec.

In early life the subject of this memoir sustained an injury, which kept him in feeble health for several years, until he outgrew the effects of it. His early education was such as the times afforded, which, at best, was indifferent. He had a studious mind, however, and learned much that was beyond the prescribed course of study. In 1832, he removed with his parents to Stroudsburg, Northampton (now Monroe) County, Penn. During this time he was placed under the instructions of a Mr. Hubbard, who was employed as a teacher and became an inmate of the family. Under his guidance young Burson received a good intellectual training, and at a later date was sent to West Town Boarding School, then one of the leading educational institutions of the Friends in the United States—being outranked only by Haverford College.

In the year 1837, Mr. Burson accompanied his father's family to Clinton County, Ohio, where, for seven years, his time was employed in conducting and superintending a farm near Wilmington. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at that trade in Ohio and afterward at La Porte, Ind. Returning from the latter city to Ohio, he engaged in mercantile pursuits with the means saved from his earnings as a mechanic. He possessed the qualities of a successful business man, more as the endowment of nature than as the result of education, and, in 1848, at the age of twenty-eight years, he was elected Teller of the Eaton Branch of the old State Bank of Ohio, where he remained for about four years. It was during this period that he formed the acquaintance of his devoted wife, Miss Mary E. Wilson, to whom he was united in marriage February 19, 1851.

In 1853, he left the Eaton Branch Bank, and with John Hunt founded the Cambridge City Bank, at Cambridge City, Ind. In the great financial crisis of a few years later, this was one of the few banks that withstood the shock.

In 1856, he came to Muncie and founded the Muncie Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, with a capital of $100,000, which was soon increased to $150,000. In 1865, this bank was re-organized under the national bank act, with a capital of $200,000, and a surplus sum of $100,000, and Mr. Burson was its Cashier. In 1871, the capital increased to $300,000, the surplus remaining as before. The establishment of this bank aided materially in developing the resources of the county and building up the city of Muncie, and for its establishment at this place the citizens owe their thanks to Mr. Burson's efforts, as some of the heaviest stockholders of the old State Bank, were, at first, opposed to this place for the location of the Branch.

For a number of years, Mr. Burson was a Director of the "Bee Line" Railway, and a Director of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railway at the time of his decease. Said one of his friends: "The best guarantee our people had that this last-named road would be completed was the fact that he was determined it should be." He was prominent in various other public enterprises, and all measures for improving the city or county received his support and encouragement.

In politics he was a Republican, and served as a member of the State Central Committee from this district from 1868, to the time of his demise. He was unremitting in his labors for the success of the party, but not ambitious for personal recognition. Once only did he permit himself to become a candidate for office. This was in 1870, when he was elected State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Madison.

After an illness of three weeks, and with his mind fully reconciled to his approaching dissolution, Mr. Burson passed peacefully away September 21, 1872. The funeral obsequies took place on the 24th, and a special train draped in mourning carried the Masonic orders of neighboring cities, together with a large number of friends, to mourn the loss of the deceased. Business was suspended in Muncie, and the entire county was in mourning. The funeral services were conducted according to the rites of the Masonic Order, and the corpse was in charge of Muncie Commandery, No. 18, of which he was a member. Raper Commandery, and the members of the Scottish Rite Order, from Indianapolis, were also in attendance. Every one united in paying homage to the memory of the distinguished dead, and over five thousand persons joined the funeral procession. Among the distinguished visitors who came to mingle their tears with those of the bereaved family, were ex-Gov. Oliver P. Morton, between whom and Mr. Burson a strong personal friendship had existed for years. During the late war, he endeared himself to all loyal and true hearts by his attitude toward the Union soldiers in the field; and to no one man, perhaps, with the single exception of Gov. Morton, do the people of Indiana owe a greater debt of gratitude. During that terrible period embraced between the years 1861 and 1865, Gov. Morton had no firmer friend, no truer ally, and none to whom he could look with more positive assurance of encouragement and assistance, than Mr. Burson. Nothing was thought too extravagant, when represented as a need of the nation's defenders; no journey was too tedious or too dangerous for him to undertake, and whatever sum of money was asked by "the War Governor" of Indiana to further his plans or relieve the wants of the Indiana soldiers, it was cheerfully and unhesitatingly advanced. Mr. Burson was a patriot in the highest, noblest sense, and how much the State of Indiana owes to the patriotism that inspired him, only they can realize who felt the effects of its workings; whose hearts were fired to nobler deeds in the field by the assistance of their sympatheitc friends at home, among whom Mr. Burson stood prominent, and whose kind deeds sent a thrill of joy to the heart of many a half-discouraged soldier.

In an obituary tribute, a friend said of him: "The county of Delaware and city of Muncie owe more for their development to the efforts and exertions of the deceased than those of any one or ten of her other citizens. He brought a large capital into their midst, and by its judicious use and circulation, stimulated and increased business in all its ramifications; and by his wise management made money accessible to every worthy citizen, rich or poor, in any and all emergencies. To him, chiefly, do we owe our extensive system of macadamized roads, giving Delaware as complete a system of inter-communication as any county in the State. Indeed we can think of no enterprise among us, which had for its object the public good, no society or fraternity which had for its object the promotion of the best interests of all, that he was not associated with; and it is only by looking about us and seeing the great number of places he has filled, made vacant by his death, that we are forced to a realization he is no more with us."

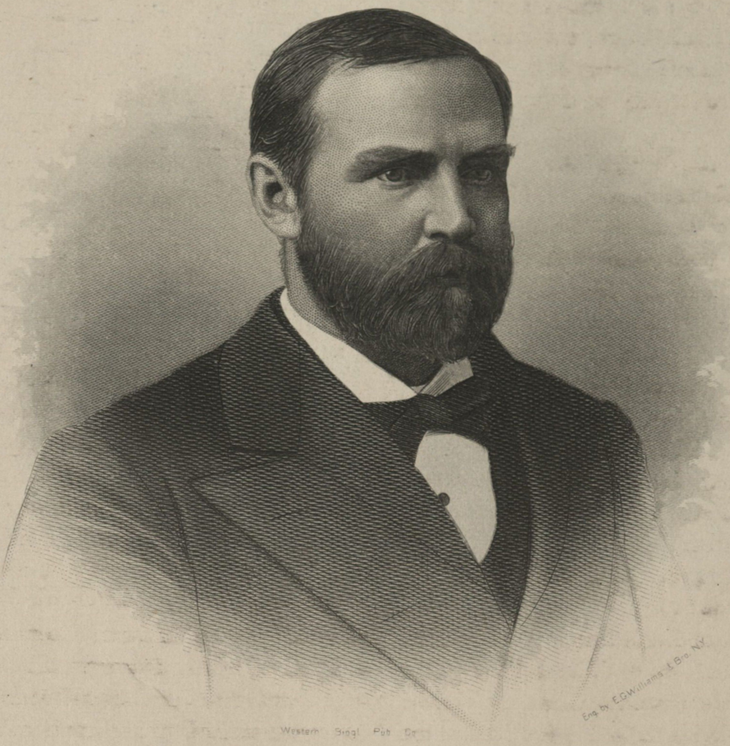
He was active in the church and in the Masonic Order. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1858, and throughout his life was a faithful attendant upon its services and means of grace. "Being a man of strong convictions, great force of character, and independence of thought and action," said his Pastor, Rev. J. E. Ervin, "he sometimes gave offense, where none was intended, by the vehemence of his utterances; but no man yielded more cheerfully or completely than he, when convinced that he was in error."

He was a consistent and enthusiastic Freemason and a Knight Templar. He received the orders of Knighthood in Raper Commandery, No. 1, at Indianapolis July 8 and 22, 1863; was a charter member of Muncie Commandery, No. 18, and took the thirty-second degree of Masonry (Scottish Rite), at Cincinnati, Ohio. At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, his death was referred to in touching language by the Grand Commander in his address, and both branches of the General Assembly of Indiana adopted appropriate resolutions, while the Senate Chamber was draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Probably at no time in the history of Muncie has the death of one of its citizens caused such profound and universal sorrow. Not alone in his own neighborhood was this true, but in other States East and West, where he was widely known. He was a leader in everything. In the church and in the Sunday school, in political and commercial affairs, his voice was heard, and his influence felt and acknowledged; and his keen judgment and scrupulous principles made him a safe and valued counselor in matters affecting public or private interests.

GEN. THOMAS J. BRADY.

Elsewhere in this volume appears a history of the life of John Brady, a pioneer and prominent citizen of Delaware County. In our Democratic country we have come to scoff at the claims of "blood" as a relic of monarchical institutions; yet while we reprobate the custom (in some localities so prevalent) of relying for recognition and superiority upon the records and achievements of ancestors, unsustained by personal ability in the claimants themselves, we maintain that there is a subtle potency in "stock" in the higher as well as in the lower animal. The descendants of parents of pure minds, authors of their own fortunes, and exemplars of noble lives, will inherit their characteristics, and, in a measure, live over the lives of the parents; or, beginning where the latter left off, rise to still greater eminence and accomplish nobler ends. In support of our theory, the Brady family of Muncie is a case in point. They have been known to this community for years as wise judges and legislators, able journalists, and gallant, brave soldiers, while as private citizens they have ever been highly esteemed. Not one of their number is an exception to this rule, while one has outstripped them all, and gained for himself a record that is an inseparable part of the history of the late rebellion and of the United States Post Office Department. It is he whose life is briefly set forth in this biography.

Thomas J., the son of Hon. John Brady, was born at Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., February 12, 1840. He was educated at the Delaware County Seminary, and at Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. His mind was bent upon the study of law, and, after graduating, he entered the law office of Hon. Thomas J. Sample, at Muncie, as a student. During the winter of 1858–59, he served in the capacity of Clerk to the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate, of which his fellow-townsman, Hon. Walter March, was then Chairman. After being admitted to the bar, he removed to Bethany, Mo., and formed a partnership with Hon. J. D. Heaston, with whom he continued to practice for about a year. He then returned to Muncie, and, in 1860, served as a census enumerator in Delaware County. In the same year he was appointed Principal of the Washington School Building at Muncie, serving during that winter. Whether, under other circumstances, his future career would have been that of the lawyer or the public educator, we can never know; but just at the close of his brief experience in the latter capacity, a field opened before him in which he was to enact the most stirring part in his life. Brother had risen against brother, and one section of our nation had defied the authority of the bond that made us a Union of States. The red hand of rebellion was over us, and President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 troops to enlist in the preservation of our national integrity. In response to this call, Gen. Brady raised the first company that went from Delaware County, in April, 1861. This company was at first assigned to a provisional regiment organized by Gov. Morton, with Gen. Lew Wallace in command, intending to dispatch it to Washington to assist in averting the danger that menaced the national capital. This idea, however, was subsequently adandoned, and the company from Delaware County became Company C, of the Eighth Indiana Infantry—three months' service. They served under Gens. McClellan and Rosecrans, in West Virginia, participating in all the important engagements, and at the battle of Rich Mountain this regiment captured a rebel battery. At the expiration of its term of enlistment the Eighth was re-organized as a three years' regiment, and Capt. Brady's company became Company A. The regiment was then assigned to the department of the Missouri, and served under Gen. Fremont, and subsequently under Gen. Curtis. Shortly after the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., Capt. Brady became Major of the regiment by promotion, in recognition of his soldiery conduct in the field. The regiment then moved rapidly from place to place in Arkansas and Missouri, and was afterward sent to Mississippi, where it was attached to Gen. McClernand's corps. Maj. Brady, under orders of his division commander, Gen. Carr, took four picked companies of the Eighth as a skirmish line, to protect the landing of the division at Grand Gulf; but as they were unable to compete successfully with the rebel batteries, the landing at this point was abandoned, and the division afterward landed at Bruinsburg, where Maj. Brady and his four selected companies were the first to reach the bluffs. At the battle of Fort Gibson, he led his men in a fierce outslaught, and his horse was shot under him, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, and lived to lead them in many subsequent engagements. He participated in the Black River and Champion Hills campaigns under Gen. Grant, and was also actively engaged during the siege of Vicksburg. His conduct was so conspicuously gallant as to elicit the warmest commendations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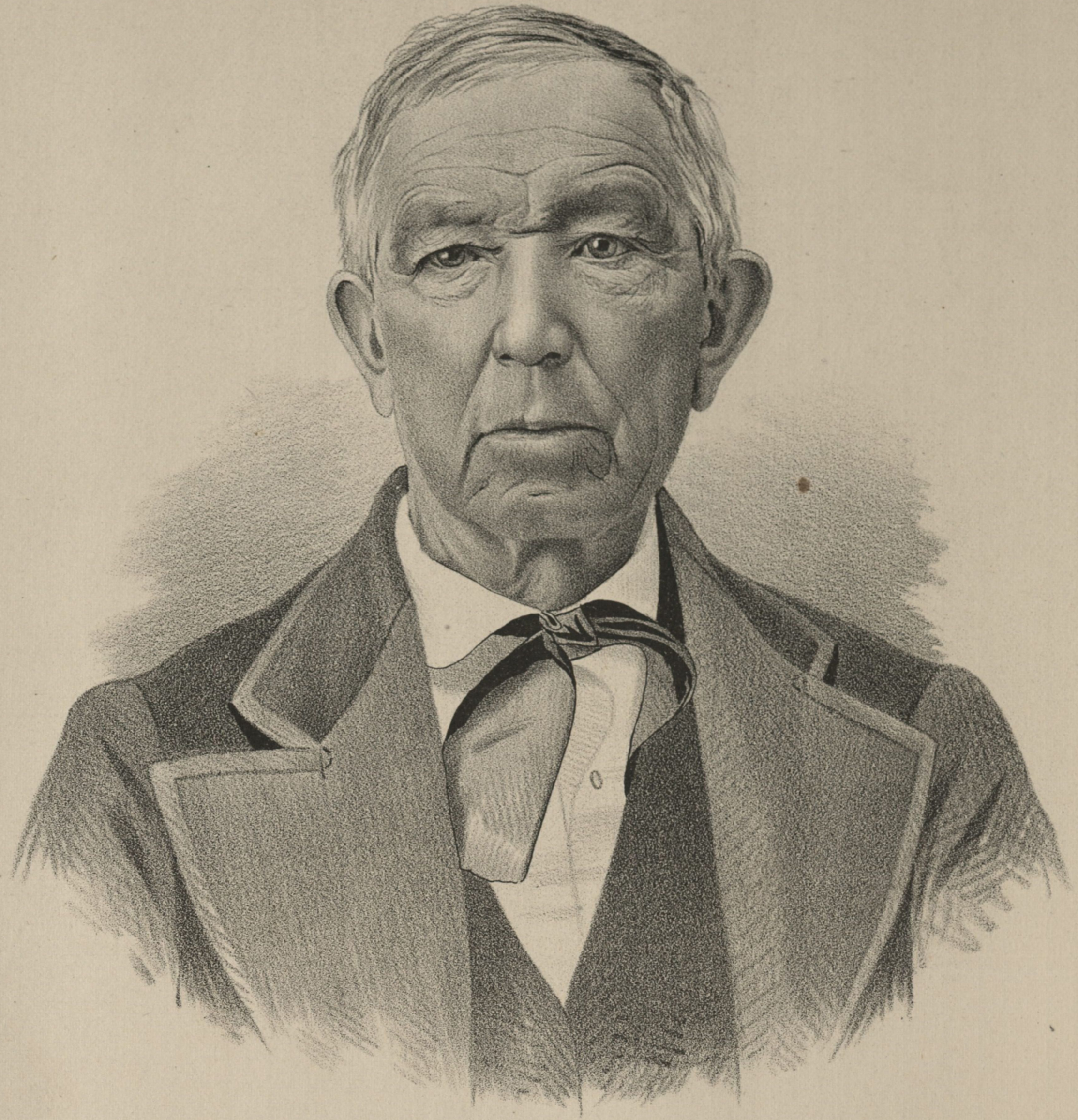


John Brady

JOHN BRADY

was the second son of William and Julia Ann Brady (nee Lerch), and was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 30, 1803. During the early part of his boyhood, the whole western part of this country was alive with patriotism, which characterized the memorable engagement of 1812–15. The people of Ohio and Kentucky pressed forward to the front with a zeal and love of country never surpassed. The foremost to respond to the call of his imperiled country was William Brady, the father of our subject. He enlisted in a company of dragoons, in the year 1812. This company formed a part of Lieut. Col. Campbell's expedition against the Indian villages on the Mississinewa River, which moved from Franklinton by way of Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, Eaton, Greenville, and other Ohio points. Owing to the scarcity of horses for the mounted infantry, the expedition did not leave Dayton until December 14. The weather was unusually severe, the ground being covered with snow, which necessitated each man's carrying twelve days' provisions and a bushel of corn.

After a march of nearly one hundred miles, the fighting began, and the companies of hardy pioneer frontiersmen waded through a sea of blood to achieve their ends. There were many noted battles fought, and William Brady participated in the most active part of the campaign.

Among the noted Indian chiefs who engaged in warfare with the whites in this campaign, were Little Thunder and Little Turtle, the great Miami chief and leader. Most of the Indians captured were Miamis (after whom Muncie, where they had a village, is named). A terrible battle was fought near where Marion, Grant County, now stands. After this battle, the command retreated to Greenville, and in so doing, the soldiers suffered greatly from the severity of the weather. The number of men rendered unfit for duty, by being frost-bitten, was three hundred and three out of six hundred.

Soon after the close of this terrible Indian engagement, William Brady died from the effects of the exposure he had been subjected to in the spring of 1813.

John Brady was apprenticed to John Reeves, and learned saddlery and harness making. In March, 1824, he removed to Indiana, settling at Richmond, where, on the 16th of March, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wright, who, with her mother, had emigrated to Indiana from Caroline County, Maryland, in the year 1824. Mr. Brady served as Justice of the Peace one term at Richmond, being elected each time by handsome majorities.

After his removal to Muncietown, in 1836, he served as Associate Judge from 1841 to 1851, and as Posmaster from 1847 to 1861. On the incorporation of Muncie as a city, in 1865 he was elected Mayor, and served from that time until 1867. In 1871, he was chosen a member of the City Council, and served until 1873. From 1878 to 1880, he served as Township Trustee, and for many years he has been one of the City Commissioners.

His dealings with his fellow-men have been of that plain, honest nature that always wears. He is respected, and his name revered by almost every citizen of Muncie. He is, in politics, a Democrat, of the Jeffersonian principle, and his judgment on affairs political has been for many years, and is yet, sought by the wheel-horses of his party in this county, his political prognostications having proven well founded in almost every instance; and his political career elicits an eulogium from every one who has coped with him in that sphere, as instance his election on the Democratic ticket to the office of Township Trustee, in the face of a large Republican majority.

His life has been characterized by a uniform kindness and courtesy that is commendable in every respect.

Mr. Brady, at this time, lives and enjoys the blessings of his aged and congenial companion and three sons, Samuel F., Thomas J. and Edward W. Their oldest son, William, died at an early age.

Samuel F. is the father of three children—one daughter and two sons. He is at present engaged in the United States Mail service, in which capacity he is efficient, and stands very high.

Gen. Thomas J. Brady, the third son, is, at this writing, Second Assistant Postmaster General, a position which he has filled with such distinguished usefulness and honor that he has received numerous encomiums from the Chief Magistrate of the United States. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

Capt. Edward W. Brady, the youngest son, graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. He afterward filled positions of honor and distinction, while a citizen of Texas. He is now the proprietor of the Muncie *Daily* and *Weekly Times*, both editions having large circulations, and wielding a large influence in the political and other affairs of this county and Congressional District.

of both Gens. Carr and Benton. On the 19th of September, 1863, he was made the recipient of a Colonel's commission by Gov. Morton, to whose ears had frequently come reports of the meritorious services of the young officer. The regiment to whose colonelcy he had been promoted was the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, six months' troops. With his new command he was ordered to East Tennessee, and was finally located at Bean's Station. During the attack of Longstreet on the forces under Gen. Haskell, the One Hundred and Seventeenth was stationed at Clinch Mountain Gap, three miles from Bean's Station. It was here that Col. Brady accomplished what has been pronounced one of the most daring and brilliant achievements of the campaign in East Tennessee. It was his purpose to join the forces under Gen. Wilcox, then stationed at no great distance from him on the mountain. There were two roads by which this end could be accomplished, but Longstreet anticipated his movement and sent troops along both roads to contest his passage. His command was thus intercepted and cut off from communication with their friends, and the hearts of the latter sank as they heard the news; for to them a surrender seemed the only way out of the difficulty. But they had misjudged the gallant commander of the One Hundred and Seventeenth! Surrender was no part of his programme. Retreat looked disastrous, too; but he chose it as the least of two evils. Ordering that all baggage, camp utensils, etc., be immediately destroyed, he led his men through dangerous by-paths and down precipices that would apall the heart of an Alpine tourist, to a place of safety, while the entire Union army applauded as they heard of his wonderful feat.

The term of enlistment of the One Hundred and Seventeenth expired in 1864, and, on the 10th of October of that year, he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. During the summer months of that year, he had raised fully one-half of this regiment by his own efforts. With his new regiment he went first to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and finally to garrison duty at Fort Rosecrans, where he remained during the siege of Nashville. He participated with his command in all the engagements in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and afterward moved to Columbia, Tenn., where the command formed a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, under the command of Gen. Cox. On the 16th of January, 1865, the command embarked for Cincinnati, Ohio, with Washington City as its objective point, and, on the 3d of February following, embarked at Alexandria, Va., to join the expedition against Fort Fisher, N. C. It took part in the storming of Fort Anderson, where the One Hundred and Fortieth displayed great gallantry, and captured the colors that waved over the rebel battery. Subsequently it was engaged in the action at Town Creek Bridge, and two companies of the One Hundred and Fortieth were the first who entered the intrenchments of the enemy. The term of enlistment of this regiment having expired, it was mustered out of service at Washington July 11, 1865, and received its final payment and discharge at Indianapolis ten days later; and, within a short time thereafter, Col. Brady was honored with a promotion by Brevet to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, in recognition of his distinguished services to the Union cause.

During the war (in the winter of 1863–64), he returned to Muncie and was united in marriage to Miss Emeline, daughter of Adam Wolfe, Esq., a prominent citizen of this place, on the 10th day of May, 1864, expecting when war's grim labor should no longer hold him, to become again a private citizen; but his public life, as subsequent circumstances revealed, had but just begun. After the close of his army life, he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged for a brief period at Muncie, in partnership with Hon. A. C. Mellett. In 1868, he purchased the Muncie *Times*, which, under his superior management, soon became the leading Republican organ of this part of the State. He enlarged the paper and fitted up the establishment with new steam presses. In 1870, he was appointed by President Grant to the Consulate of the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, and on this account severed his connection with the *Times*, selling one-half of his interest in the paper to his former partner, Mr. Mellett, and about a year later transferred to him the other half. In 1874, he obtained leave of absence for one year from the duties of his office as Consul, and, while at Muncie during that vacation, was appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He resigned his position as Consul on the 1st day of July, 1875, and was soon after appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Ohio and Indiana. That particular period was a stormy one in the history of the United States Internal Revenue Department. Stupendous frauds, it was alleged, had been committed at Cincinnati and other points in the district over which he was Supervisor; and, although the most searching investigation failed to reveal to him any truth in the rumors thus set afloat, there was a crowd of self-constituted revenue experts (?) who insisted that the rumors were true, and by their persistent barking, gained the credulity of some influential men. Their own personal ends were in the balance, and they did not hesitate to attack Gen. Brady's private character. A President has been inaugurated, and his administration has passed to "the things that were" since these allegations were first made, and Gen. Brady's character has been vindicated by time and facts, while not even an opposition Congress has been able to unearth a fragment of evidence of fraud at that point. He was transferred from this district to the one embracing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, at the special request of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and here manifested whether or no he would connive at frauds against the Government, by running down illicit distilleries and bringing their proprietors to justice. It was by his efforts that the New Orleans accomplices of the great St. Louis whisky fraud were brought to trial, and their ill-gotten gains taken from them and restored to the treasury of the United States. Soon after this, Gen. Brady returned home to attend to some affairs of his own that could not be longer neglected, and, on the 20th of July, 1876, Gen. Grant tendered him the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, which he accepted, and has ever since filled with eminent ability. He took no one's plan as a guide, nor did he foreshadow any particular policy which he meant to pursue; but no sooner had he been thoroughly inducted into the duties of his new office than the entire mail service of the United States felt the power of the hand that guided it; and like vultures waiting for their prey, his administration was assailed by his enemies, who cried "fraud," "gigantic jobs," etc. The particular sin that excited their horror was his action in regard to what is known as the "Star" mail service, which embraces all mail routes not included in the railroad or steamboat service. Emigrants from the older States of the East, who had relinquished the comforts of their former homes, and had settled in the Territories of the West, Northwest and Southwest, were the ones who felt most keenly the need of better mail facilities, and it was in their behalf that Gen. Brady's sympathy was enlisted, and for their sakes that he determined to extend the "Star" service and increase its efficiency. He accordingly issued orders that brought about the end aimed at, believing that Congress would sustain and sanction his action at its next session. Practically a deficiency had been created in the appropriation for the postal service by his action, and he sent in a report to Congress at its next session, explaining his action at length, and asking for an appropriation to cover the deficiency. Then arose a storm in both branches of our National Legislature, which is well described by a writer in the Washington *National Free Press*, in the following words: "A few disgruntled men in both Houses of Congress, without giving heed to reason or explanations, chose to assume that the law had been violated. These men (belonging to both parties), made a terrific onslaught on Gen. Brady. In the House the battle raged for days. The three Joes—Blackburn, Hawley and Cannon—were especially fierce in their denunciation of Gen. Brady and his policy. Time after time they returned to the charge, and endeavored by sheer weight of numbers to overwhelm the object of their wrath. But, if they were relentless in their onslaught, they were as gallantly met. The friends of a liberal postal system rallied around Gen. Brady, and thoroughly vindicated him and his policy. Men who understood all the facts, men who comprehended the growing needs of the great West, and men who were opposed to the penny policy of the Forty-Sixth Congress—all these rallied around Gen. Brady, and repelled every assault made upon him. Then his friends dropped the defensive and assumed the offensive, and attacked his foes on their own chosen ground. With argument, ridicule, sarcasm and contempt, they overwhelmed the opposition and carried the appropriation through both Houses of Congress, thus keeping the "Star" service on the liberal basis upon which Gen. Brady had placed it. Such a sweeping victory for a comparatively young man is unprecedented in Congressional annals."

The Washington *Capital* says of Gen. Brady: "Two officers of the outgoing administration who have special reason to be proud of the record they have made, both by reason of the magnitude of the interests they have championed and the severity of the resistence they have met from an always critical and sometimes hostile Congress, are John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, and Thomas J. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

"In all the other executive departments during this administration, routine has had full and undisturbed sway. But the treasury and the post office have been the scene of enterprise, innovation, and clearly defined original policy, carried to successful result in spite of obstacle and in defiance of opposition. * * * * * * *

"The attitude of Thomas J. Brady during this administration has not been like that of John Sherman, in anything except the resolution with which he faced his difficulties, the courage with which he accepted his responsibilities, and the success which finally crowned his policy. We mean no disrespect to Judge Key or to Mr. Maynard, when we say that, between the peculiar circumstances of the times in which he wrought, and the peculiar nature of his beaurocratic duties, Thomas J. Brady has been *de facto* Postmaster General of this administration. In the first place, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, by virtue of the operation of the laws regulating the contract system of the department, is its actual business manager. * * * * For the Postmaster General to attempt immediate supervision of the interminable mass of small detail which makes up the business of the department, could have no other result than confusion and impediment. His real responsibility ends, or should end, at satisfactory assurance that the subordinates, upon whom the actual work devolves, are competent; since really the efficiency of the department depends upon the executive capacity of the man who has to handle the contract bureau, which is the foundation of all its usefulness. These are the reasons why, when the system of the post office department was challenged last session (1880), by a hostile majority in Congress, the Second Assistant came at once to the front of responsibility, and had to bear the brunt of the assault. Of all the inquisitions to which the Republican executive has been subjected by the Democratic legislative branch of the Government, since the latter party obtained control of the House, that of last winter upon Thomas J. Brady's management of the postal contract system was prosecuted with the most ability, the greatest zeal, and, we might add, the meanest malignity. There was plenty of material: Brady had assumed responsibilities never before undertaken by a public officer. He had adopted the theory that it was his duty to respond to the public demands, and that it would be the subsequent duty of Congress as a body to audit the bills which he had incurred in complying with the recommendations of Congressmen as individuals.

"A Presidential election was impending, and with it great need of what is called party capital. If Sam Randall's Appropriations Committee could gibbet a Republican executive officer of high rank for clearly proved malfeasance, the tocsin of reform could be sounded to distraction. There was the opportunity. Brady had extended the mail service far beyond the *pro rata* limits of the current appropriation, and had asked Congress to meet the consequent deficiency. The extended service lay for the most part in the unrepresented Territories, so that the interest arising from what is known in Congressional parlance as 'my deestrick,' was in this struggle reduced to a minimum.

"There was therefore no force with which Brady could meet the column of invasion, except the simple merit of his policy, and no sentiment to which he could appeal in justification, except the spirit of national generosity in the Representatives of the States toward the inhabitants of the Territories. A weaker man would have pleaded the subordination of his office, and throw himself upon the protection of the administration; but Brady did nothing of the kind. He met the enemy more than half-way, and fought it out on the enemy's ground. To the charge that he had taken an extra-legal responsibility he answered: 'Certainly; but I did it because the law, for the time being, was insufficient to meet the necessities of the public.' To the charge that he was asking personal vindication by Congress, he replied that he was doing nothing of the kind; that all he asked Congress to do was to amend the results of its own lack of foresight. To the charge that his policy was on trial, he replied that his policy was not in question at all; that the thing on trial was the capacity or disposition of Congress to make adequate provision for meeting the requirements of the public, whose growth was not under his control, nor could be measured by the deliberations of a committee of Congress a year in advance.

"This was bold doctrine. Sam Randall's Appropriations Committee called it impudent, and on the whole case issue was squarely joined. The result is historical: Brady won his case entire, and went back to his desk with the flattering testimonial of a majority vote in his favor from his party opponents, without taking his party friends into account at all. The world respects men who stand on their own feet and regulate their own center of gravity. The investigation of last winter gave Brady an introduction to the public, which, rough as were some of its processes, left him, on the whole, with a high reputation for nerve in great undertakings, and courage in great emergencies, as well as capacity to deal with vast masses of business.

"No other official of this Administration has passed such a test—not even John Sherman, though John has had his share of 'investigation.'"

Through all the calumny that has been heaped upon him, Gen. Brady's private character has suffered none in the estimation of the citizens of Muncie. His sacrifices in early manhood for the good of his country, his glorious achievements in the field, and the public honors which his merits have won, all conspire to place him upon a plane too high to be reached or undermined by the detestable would-be destroyer of a fair fame. Here he is known, not only as the public officer, but as the private citizen, and it is in this capacity that his friends like best to think of him.

In one of his "Odd Letters," Col. Donn Piatt says of him: "To the general public, whose contact with him is purely official, or of a business nature, Gen. Brady is a somewhat angular man, intensely practical, reticent in speech, curt in manner, and peremptory in the dispatch of business transactions.

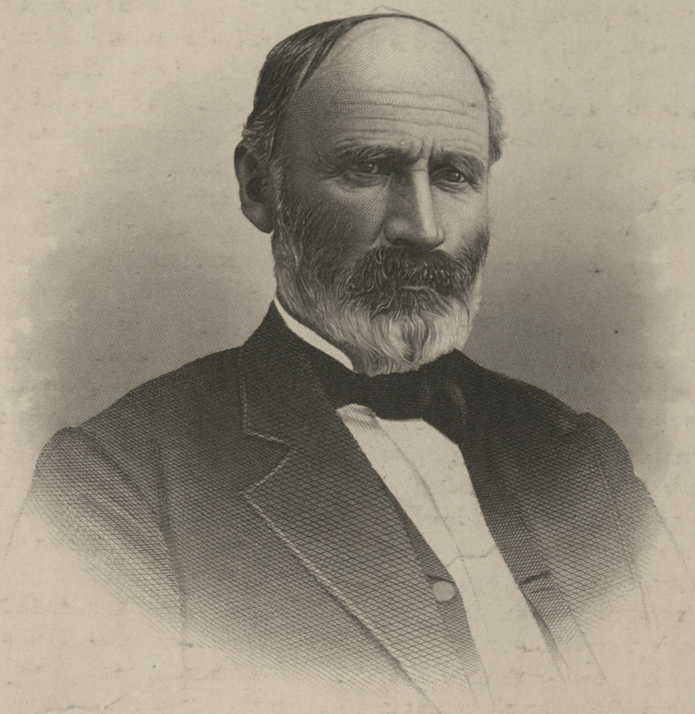
"To his familiar acquaintances, who enjoy the hospitality of his home and the society of his leisure—what little leisure he has—he is another sort of man altogether. At home he is a student, fond of his books, with a turn of scientific inquiry and discussion, and a keen judge of art and literature. This is the side of Brady's character which the people of his old home cherish in memory; but it is a side which the conditions of public life in Washington quickly put out of sight."

When the smoke of the battle shall have cleared away, and the bitterness of partisan hatred shall no longer act as a barrier to a clear perception of right and justice; when his administration of the affairs of the post office department shall have been transcribed upon the pages of our national history by a hand not governed by prejudice or selfish motives, and the good results of his innovation shall have been more completely demonstrated by a practical test, his calumniators shall be silenced in the broad light of facts, and the name of Thomas J. Brady will stand boldly out, a benefactor of his time.

REV. ABRAHAM BUCKLES,

one of the early ministers of Muncie, was the grandson of Robert Buckles (who emigrated from England to the colony of Virginia prior to the American Revolution, and settled at a place afterward called Bucklestown), and the son of John Buckles, a native of Virginia.

Abraham Buckles was born August 26, 1799, in Warren County, Ohio, and died at his home, near Muncie, October 9, 1878, in the eightieth year of his age. September 3, 1818, he married Elizabeth Shanks, and, in 1829, was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church. In October, 1833, he removed with his family to Delaware County, Ind., and soon afterward organized the Muncie Baptist Church, serving as its Pas-



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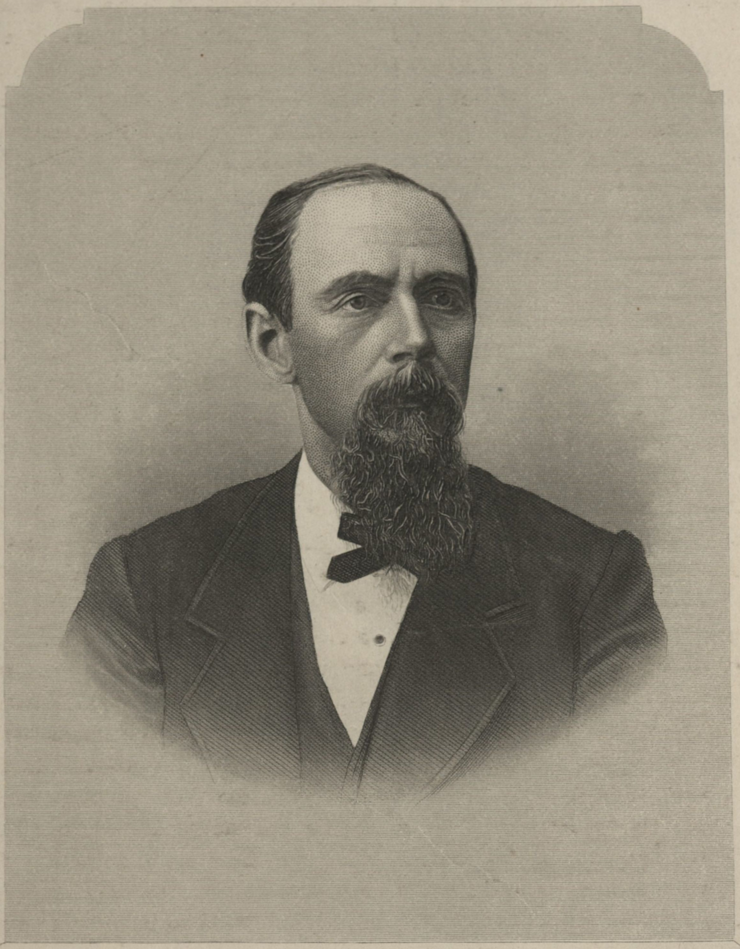
D S Buckles



JAS. BOYCE.

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Jas Boyce

tor for over forty-five years, without pecuniary reward. In 1839, he was elected to the General Assembly of Indiana, and filled that station with honor and credit to himself and his constituency. Of his character as a citizen and a Christian, the Muncie *Times*, in an obituary notice, said:

"* * * * Honest as the day in all his dealings, industrious and untiring in his efforts for a livelihood, bold and fearless as an advocate for the right as God gave him to see it, kind and gentle as a husband and father, obliging and social as a neighbor and friend, strong in body and intellect, his whole life modified and controlled by an abiding faith in the providence of God and the atonement of a Savior, he left an impress upon those about him which will reach through all time, and that influence was only for good. * * * * He was a man of peace. Throughout his life of fourscore years, he never was a party to a law-suit, and was never known to have bickerings with his neighbors or fellow-men, though a man of strong personal attachments and dislikes. Men in whom he had not implicit confidence and respect, it was his rule to avoid."

HON. JOSEPH S. BUCKLES

is the son of Rev. Abraham Buckles. He was born July 29, 1819, near Springfield, Clark Co., Ohio. He removed to Miami County, Ohio, with his parents, when quite young, remaining there until fourteen years of age, when he accompanied them on their journey to Indiana. He reached Muncie in October, 1833, and, excepting a brief period spent in Blackford County, this has been his home ever since. For his early education he was indebted principally to his own efforts, and his determination to learn everything within his power. When the farm work was done, he would nearly always be found seated by the open fire-place, studying by the light of a blazing fire. In this manner, assisted by private instruction, he became proficient in the common branches, and acquired a good fund of general knowledge. At the age of nineteen years, he became engaged in the duties of teaching in the district schools, and, while thus employed, was advised by Hon. Andrew Kennedy, then member of Congress from this district, to take up the study of law. Acting upon this suggestion, he entered Mr. Kennedy's office as a student. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court in 1841, and to the State, Supreme and Federal Courts in September, 1850. After practicing about five years, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth Circuit, and, after serving two years in this capacity, was elected State Senator from the district composed of the counties of Grant and Delaware. He served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in other positions of responsibility, while a member of the Senate. In 1852, at the close of his Senatorial term, he returned to Muncie and devoted his time and attention to his practice until 1858, when he was called to the bench of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. He occupied this position for twelve years, and then resumed the practice in the State and Federal Courts.

During the campaign of 1872, he served as a Senatorial Elector, and canvassed a large portion of the State. He was a Free-Soil Democrat prior to 1860, but supported the administration of President Lincoln, and has since been an earnest and consistent member of the Republican party. He has long been one of the leading citizens of Muncie, and ever foremost in enterprises calculated to advance the interests of this city or county. He has been the special friend of educational, benevolent and religious objects, contributing generously to their success, and has instigated the construction of numerous lines of turnpike throughout the county. He was one of the originators of the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad, and was its attorney, and a member of its board of managers. He was also instrumental in the construction of the Fort Wayne & Southern (Ft. W., M. & C.) Railroad, and became the Treasurer and General Financial Agent of the company. In addition to his professional duties, he is an agriculturist, and has a fine farm of 600 acres beautifully situated near the city of Muncie, its natural beauty enhanced by a neat, cozy residence and good outbuildings. This is his home, and those who meet him there or elsewhere in his hours of leisure, find him quite as well adapted to enjoy and appreciate the innocent pleasures of a happy home life as to discharge the more austere duties incident to a public or professional life. He is a good companion, and an entertaining, hospitable host. He has long been recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Eastern Indiana, and, for more than twenty years, has been successful in the field of politics. The circuit over which he presided as Judge embraced five of the most populous counties; and no one has ever discharged the duties of this office with more wisdom, or a greater regard for justice, than he. By a long life of devotion to his profession, and the faithful discharge of public duties, he has won the high regard of the citizens of this community, as well as others to which he has been called. His life is an example worthy of emulation, as it has been governed by a rigid rule of honor, from which he has never digressed.

On the 27th of January, 1842, he married Miss Catharine H. Williams, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Abel and Rebecca Williams. This union was blessed by eight children, four of whom are now living: Elizabeth, wife of A. K. Lindsley, of Kansas; Rebecca, formerly wife of J. W. McCrea; Josie, wife of William E. Yost, of Muncie; and Cora. who resides at home.

ISAAC BRANSON

was born in Virginia in 1794, and was married on the 9th of June, 1818, to Patsy Chipman, in the State of Kentucky. In the same year, they settled in Highland County, Ohio, and, in 1819, removed to Randolph County, Ind. Mr. Branson entered two tracts of land in the latter county—one near Neff Post Office, and one near Losantville. In 1828, they came to Delaware County and settled on Buck Creek, within six miles of Muncie. In 1858, they removed to Muncie, where the husband died three weeks later. He was a successful dealer in land, and owned a great many tracts at various times, in this and adjoining counties. His wife, "Aunt Patsy," says she has signed forty-four deeds during her period of residence in Delaware County. He was a good man, respected by all who knew him. "Aunt Patsy" is a familiar character, and our history would scarcely be complete without a brief allusion to her, so long has she been identified with the town. She possesses a strong individuality, and those who know her find her a true friend and a noble-hearted old lady. She is remarkably active for one of her advanced age, and her step is as light and elastic, almost, as that of a girl. The circumstances attending her settlement and subsequent life in the wilderness have made an impression upon her mind which, though very vivid, must seem like the memory of a dream, in the light of the great improvements that have taken place during more than half a century, and of which she has been an interested witness.

JAMES BOYCE.

What may be accomplished by a man with no capital but industry and an indomitable will is amply and eloquently demonstrated by the career of this gentleman. One time after another have the hard-earned accumulations of years been swept from his grasp, only to find him rising, Phœnix-like, from the ashes of his ruined fortunes, stimulated by his loss and rebuilding the ruin, until to-day he stands at the head of the enterprising capitalists of a city noted for its enterprise and public spirit, and has erected a monument in the shape of the finest block of buildings in the city, by which his name will stand boldly prominent in future generations as a leader of his time.

He was born April 7, 1833, in the city of Belfast, Ireland, and is the son of Scotch-Irish parents, Hugh and Margaret (Wilson) Boyce. At the age of seven years, he entered upon a course of study in the common schools, continuing until twelve years of age. At that age, he went to work in a linen factory, working twelve hours per diem and receiving 9 cents for his labor. When he had attained his fifteenth year, his mother died, leaving him to provide for two sisters, one older and one younger than himself, both of whom now reside at Muncie. Immediately after his mother's death, he left home, accepting employment with a farmer for $10 per annum and board, until, at the age of seventeen years, he was employed and sent to France, to work again in a linen factory. At the end of two years, he returned to Belfast, and, remaining there two years, again went to France, resuming his former occupation in the linen factory. At the age of twenty-one years, he was out of employment, and shipped as a foremast hand on a vessel bound for the port of New York. The United States had long been the El Dorado of his hopes, but he soon perceived that success was only for those who had the disposition to improve the opportunities about them; or, in his own words, he "found but little 'milk and honey' without money." Having neither money nor friends, and unable to find a linen factory on this side of the Atlantic, he was compelled to find employment of some kind, and accepted a position as driver of a team on the Erie Canal. This employment was totally unsuited to his taste, and he tried river-boating with but little better satisfaction. Finally, in November, 1854, he accepted a position in a flax-mill at Little Falls, N. Y., four months after his arrival. In the ensuing spring, he went to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, where he was engaged for one year. During this time, he courted, and, on the 2d day of April, 1857, married, Miss Eliza McKennett, who bore him four children, two of whom are now living. In the fall of 1859, he removed to the State of Minnesota, and was engaged in the pursuit of farming until June, 1865. His wife and one child died of typhoid fever in April of that year, and, during the previous year, his fortunes sustained a very severe shock in the destruction of his house, furniture and clothing by fire; so, in June, 1865, he sold the remainder of his household goods and returned to Ohio, and, at Alliance, in that State, purchased a third interest in a small flax-mill.

During the ensuing winter, he purchased the interests of both of his associates in the firm, and, in August, 1866, sold the establishment. During the year, he married Mrs. Eliza Shaffer, and, in September of the same year (1866), purchased a third interest in a flax-mill at Wooster, Ohio, and continued in business at that point for four years, during which time the mill was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt, with many improvements. In June, 1870, he sold his interest to his partners and removed to Muncie, with a capital of $10,000. He erected a flax-mill on the site of his present establishment, and engaged in the business alone. On the 18th day of April, 1875, his second wife died, leaving four sons and one daughter; and, on the 10th day of July of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Mohler, his present companion.

On the 4th day of November, 1876, the fire-fiend again singled him out for its victim, and his mill was burned to the ground. During that winter, however, it was rebuilt, with increased capacity, and is now, perhaps, the leading industrial institution of Muncie, giving employment to one hundred hands.

In the face of hardships and discouragements which would have broken the hearts of less determined men, Mr. Boyce has succeeded in life. He has a beautiful home, surrounded by luxuries well earned, and gladdened by an intelligent and interesting family, two of whom have blessed his third marriage. As his wealth has accumulated, he has employed it for good, and his many kindnesses to poor people will perpetuate his memory, in the flight of years, as a benefacter indeed. His enterprise and public spirit have gained him a high place in the business world, and his nobility of character has made him dear to the hearts of all who know him.

HON. ELEAZER COFFEEN,

one of the early settlers of Delaware County, and now a resident of Carthage, Mo., was born at Cavendish, Vt., in the year 1799. At the age of two years, he accompanied his father's family to Jefferson County, N. Y., locating six miles above Watertown. In 1816, he accompanied his father and twenty others upon a surveying expedition to Western Virginia, where there was a tract of about one hundred thousand acres, situated between Parkersburg and Charleston. The owner of these lands had agreed to take the lands of the surveying party at an appraised value, and give them, in exchange, land in Western Virginia at $2 per acre. From early spring until late in the fall, Mr. Coffeen remained with this party, carrying the chain, sleeping on the hard ground, and living on very rough fare. It was well that a personal examination of this land was made by those chiefly interested, for they found that very little of it was adapted to agricultural purposes, and returned to the State of New York, determined to retain the lands they then owned.

While en-route to Virginia, young Eleazer had an adventure that would have resulted fatally but for the timely arrival of his father upon the scene. At Fort Schlosser, above Niagara Falls, he and two other boys of the party procured a yawl and floated down with the current of the river, in dangerous proximity to the rapids. His father saw the peril of the boys, and, wading out to them, pulled the boat ashore. But a moment longer, and the frail craft, with its precious burden, would have been in the rapids, floating down to certain destruction.

The party consisted of about seventy persons, among whom was Mrs. Huston, the aunt of Mr. Coffeen, then on her way to Vevay, Ind. She accompanied them from their home in New York as far as Parkersburg, Va., where she left them, and, embarking on a flat-boat, pursued her journey down the Ohio.

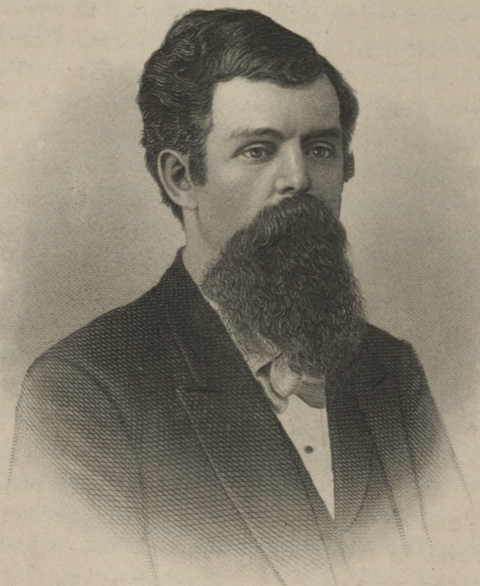
The subject of this biography remained in his native place in New York until the year 1822, when he removed to Lebanon, Ohio, and, in 1823, married Cynthia McCreary, who still survives. She was born in the year 1804. The fruits of this union were eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and six still survive, viz., Cynthia, wife of Mr. Turner, a resident of Muncie; Salome, wife of Mr. Langdon, of Muncie; William, now engaged in the manufacture of brick in the State of Texas; Amelia, wife of Mr. Sutton, of Carthage, Mo.; Adeline, wife of Mr. Snurr, editor at Joplin, Mo.; and James, who is the general agent for a horticultural and fruit company at Springfield, Ill.

After a residence of five years at Lebanon, Ohio, Mr. Coffeen removed to Middletown, in the same State, where he resided for an equal length of time. He came to Muncie in 1833, and opened a small stock of merchandise. He sold goods here for a time, and was afterward the proprietor of a drug store and two saw-mills, and erected a large woolen factory on Buck Creek, which has since been converted into a flouring-mill. He purchased a tract of land (now within the city limits of Muncie), which was entered by a reckless, dissipated man. The owner became involved in a fight, was stabbed, and died ten days later. The estate was sold at public sale, and passed into the possession of Dr. S. P. Anthony. The widow induced Mr. Coffeen to redeem it, and gave him a deed for the property. Years afterward, her heirs entered suit against him for the recovery of the land, but finally abandoned the proceedings, after the costs had aggregated $1,300. This same piece of land afterward played another conspicuous part, in connection with the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. Mr. Coffeen improved the land, thus increasing its value; and, when this road was first projected, he took stock to the amount of $10,000, in payment of which he transferred the land to the railroad company. The railroad, for awhile, proved a failure; its stock was worthless, and the company had the land. Absolute loss of the property seemed inevitable, for they were very tenacious of their acquisition; but Mr. Coffeen gave them no peace until they consented to sell him back a portion of the land for $3,000. Altogether, the history of this tract of land is quite curious.

Mr. Coffeen, while one of the early citizens of Muncie, was also one of the most enterprising. He laid out the village of Coffeentown (now a suburb of Muncie) in 1851, and kept pace with the march of improvement in all matters of public interest while a resident of this city. In the earlier years of his prime, he was called to the performance of various public duties in this county. He was Associate Judge for several years, a member of the Indiana Legislature in 1840, and occupied other offices of a local nature. In 1869, he removed ot Carthage, Mo., where he now makes his home with the family of his son. He is in the eighty-second year of his age, yet he retains his activity of body and mind in a very marked degree. He is spending the present winter (1880–81) among his children, and the friends of other days, at Muncie. Among these, as well as all who know him, he is regarded with affection and esteem.

ALBERT WORTHINGTON CLANCY,

Superintendent of Schools of Delaware County, was born in the little village of La Grange, Jefferson Co., Ohio, on the 27th day of January, 1848. William Clancy, his father, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was the youngest of eleven children, while his mother, whose maiden name was Permelia Dalrumple, was of German antecedents.



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Yours Most truly,
A. M. Clancy.

Events which had a controlling influence over his later life began to come to our subject at an early age. When he was but three and a half years old, his left hand was accidentally caught in a corn-sheller, and so badly crushed that amputation above the wrist was rendered necessary; and when he had reached the age of five years, a shadow crossed the threshold of his home, deeper in its reality and effects than the children, in the simplicity of their childhood, could comprehend. Disease, in the form of typhoid fever, invaded the household, and, within three weeks, father, mother and a brother slept among the dreamless multitude. An older sister, two younger brothers, and Albert, were separated, to occupy homes apart from each other. Albert was taken to the home of a kind old uncle, who lived among the hills and beside the flowing waters of the Muskingum River, in Morgan County, Ohio. The subsequent death of his aunt left him again homeless. In the meantime, his grandmother had conceived the plan of re-uniting the children, and had them all in her house excepting Albert; and while he was on his way to join his brothers and sisters, she died. We next find him beside his grandfather's desolated hearth, under the care of his father's unmarried sister, whose marriage, at a later day, again broke up the home life. Albert then became an inmate in the family of an uncle, a Methodist minister, living at Mount Vernon, Ohio. At a later date, his uncle removed from his farm to Mechanicsburg, Ohio, where Albert entered upon a course of study in the graded schools. In a short time, we again find him on the farm, engaged in the work incident to rural life. He possessed a great fondness for horses, and, but for his maimed arm, he might have followed the inclinations of his boyhood and to-day have filled the jockey's role, instead of the honorable position he now occupies. Misfortunes are sometimes misnamed.

After a summer spent at Cardington, working in a carding and grist mill, he returned to his country home. During his last summer on the farm in Champaign Co., Ohio, he saved from his earnings $100, and, with the money thus accumulated, prepared himself more fully for the profession of teaching. He received his first certificate at London, Madison Co., Ohio, in 1865. While visiting friends near Daleville, Ind., he was induced to remain and teach his first school in Delaware County, receiving his teacher's license from Frederick E. Putnam, then County Examiner, and was afterward examined by Thomas J. Brady, A. C. Mellette, Ralph S. Gregory and O. M. Todd, respectively.

In 1867, while on a journey to the West, he met with another painful accident. In attempting to prevent an insane passenger from escaping, he was thrown from the coach, and, before the train could be stopped, the arm wounded in his childhood was crushed beneath the wheels of the cars. The physicians gave him little hope, and his life hung by a thread for several weeks; but a strong constitution and a determined will, aided by skillful medical attendance, finally triumphed, although his arm was amputated at the shoulder.

After one summer spent at the National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, he returned to teach at Daleville, and organized the first graded school in Salem Township. He next became Principal of the Lewis Academy, in Western Iowa, and afterward Principal of the Washington school building at Muncie, which position he occupied with credit and ability for four years. In February, 1879, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O. M. Todd, and in June of the same year was almost unanimously elected to the same office, which he still occupies. His ability and eminent fitness for the position are well expressed by a friend, who says: "He is a born disciplinarian and organizer, and, since his election to this office, the schools have become thoroughly systematized."

He has always been a firm friend and advocate of the temperance cause, and the sworn enemy of intemperance in all its forms, practicing his principles in his daily life. He is President of the Temperance Union of Muncie, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years a teacher in the Sunday school. For fifteen years, he has been connected with the order of Good Templars. For twelve years, he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias for three years. In politics, he is an ardent Republican, enthuiastic and indefatigable in his efforts for the success of his party; and this enthusiasm extends to any enterprise or undertaking in which he engages. Those who know him best find in him a stanch friend, a man of intelligence and honor, and a true philanthropist. He loves books, and has a well-selected library at his room on South Walnut street. His room is his home, and his books are his companions. He is respected and honored by the community in which he resides, and for whose schools he has accomplished so much.

JOHN W. DUNGAN.

Benjamin Dungan, the father of this gentleman, was a native of Bucks County, Penn., and was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed during his life. When quite a young man, he emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, and soon afterward entered a tract of land in Fayette County, Ind., to which he removed and began the labor of clearing and improving it. In the winter of 1834–35, he settled in Delaware County, purchasing a farm four miles east of Muncie. During his residence in this county, his wife died, leaving ten children to mourn her, namely: Rebecca, Elias, William, Elizabeth, Hester, James, John W., Joseph A., Isaac and Benjamin.

His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of his brother, Joseph Dungan, to whom he was married in this county. This union was blessed by one son—Charles. The mother died in this county in 1848, and, in 1855, the father removed to a farm in Clinton Co., Ind., where he died in 1858.

His son, John W., was born June 2, 1824, in Fayette Co., Ind., and received a common-school education at the district schools of that county and Delaware, during brief intervals in the winter. He was subsequently apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade with Thomas S. Neely, of Muncie, and, after completing the period of his apprenticeship, at the age of twenty-three years, entered the public school at Muncie, which he attended for a few months.

In 1845, he began work at his trade in Muncie, and was thus engaged until 1856, working hard, and, by industry and economy, accumulating a sufficient sum to purchase a home. In October, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Edith, daughter of William Dragoo, an early settler of this county. In 1859, he was the Republican candidate for the office of Sheriff of Delaware County; was elected by a flattering majority, and took charge of the office in August of the same year, and served four years. In October, 1864, he enlisted in a company then being recruited at Muncie, and served until the close of the war.

Returning to his home in 1865, he resumed work at his trade, and, in 1873, accepted a position as clerk in the hardware house of Putnam & Kirby, at Muncie. In this capacity he proved himself a valuable man, often voluntarily doing more than his share of the work, and establishing a character for integrity that has clung to him through all his after life. He continued in the employ of this firm for a period of four years. In 1877, he again became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of Sheriff. Having previously served in this capacity for four years, his candidacy was no experiment, and, in casting their ballots for him the citizens of this county knew that they were selecting a loyal, noble and true man for the position, and one who, by eminent fitness, was entitled to the honor and emoluments of the office. At the ensuing election, they indorsed his former administration by a large majority, and he is still serving in the capacity to which he was then elected.

In the discharge of his official duties, he has proved himself an efficient and vigilant officer, and, by his faithful attention to these duties, has established a clear record and an enviable reputation as a public officer.

In social and private life, he has endeared himself to all who know him, by his noble traits and the readiness with which he often sacrifices his own convenience to administer to the comfort of others. It was said of him, by one who knows him well: "No better hearted man ever lived."

Since the year 1858, he has been a member of Muncie Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., in which he is a Past Grand, and, since 1876, has been an active member of Delaware Lodge, A., F. & A. M., in which he has attained to the degree of Master Mason. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife.

His wedded life was blessed by nine children, two of whom, Willie and Cornelia, are deceased. George E. married Miss Ida Keller, and resides in Muncie; Leonidas, married to Miss Luella Staker, also resides in this city; Walter married Miss Rose Hutchinson, and acts as Deputy for his father; Caroline, Jessie F., Nettie and Harry E. reside at home with their parents.

CAPT. JOHN H. ELLIS,

a pioneer and prominent citizen of Delaware County, was born in Greene County, Ohio. He came to Delaware County, Ind., in 1838, and, within a short time after his arrival here, was married to Miss Phœbe Kirkpatrick, who settled in this county wiih her parents in 1834. Capt. Ellis was widely acquainted, and had many friends in this community. He was an upright, honorable citizen, and an active mover in all enterprises having for their object the advancement of the public interests. During the early part of the war of the rebellion, he was active in recruiting the Union army, and enlisted a large number of soldiers for the Second Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and also for the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the unanimous request of the members of Company B of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, he accepted the captaincy of that company—although beyond the military age—and was so commissioned by Gov. Morton. He proved himself a brave soldier, and bore the hardships of the field and camp-life with a fortitude worthy of a young man, and led his company in the dread work of war, acting a soldierly part himself, until the disastrous battle of Chickamauga, which took place on Sunday, September 20, 1863. In this engagement he was killed by a rebel's bullet while at his post of duty, and the First Lieutenant of his company met the same fate. His eldest son, Frank, was the Orderly Sergeant of the company, and the command devolved upon him. Immediately after Capt. Ellis' fall, the Union army was compelled hastily to surrender that portion of the battle-field, and his body, together with many others of his dead and wounded comrades, was unavoidably abandoned to the rebels, and never recovered. His widow and eight children survived him, and are now all respected citizens of this county. Frank enlisted in his father's company as a private soldier, and was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant; and, after the battle of Chickamauga, Col. Nelson Trusler, commander of the regiment, and the other field officers, joined in requesting Gov. Morton to appoint him Captain of the company. In this the Governor acquiesced, dating the commission back to the day of the battle in which he first took command. He commanded his company with honor and credit until the close of the war, and was mustered out of service in June, 1865, after having participated in all the battles of Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and those of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He reached home just in time to file a bond and take charge of the County Treasurer's office of Delaware County, to which office he had been elected by a handsome majority, in October, 1864, while absent from home fighting the battles of the Union. He was but twenty-two years of age at this time, and was the youngest man ever elected to a county office in Delaware County. In October, 1866, he was unanimousiy re-elected, and has since occupied many other positions of honor and trust.

SAMUEL GIBSON.

The gentleman whose life forms the subject of this biographical notice is a native of the county whose citizens have called him to the responsible position he now holds.

His father, Robert Gibson, was a native of Scioto County, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm. He came to Delaware County when quite a young man, and entered a tract of land in Monroe Township, where he married Miss Heaton, who bore him three children—Lydia, Taylor and Amelia, of whom the latter is the only survivor. The father was an industrious, honest farmer, and an active participant in the scenes of pioneer life, which were enacted in Monroe Township. Having cleared his farm, he continued to cultivate it until his decease, in the year 1857.

His first wife died in 1840 or 1841, after which he was married to Miss Nancy Davis, the mother of William, Mary, Borter and Samuel. Death bereaved him of her companionship in 1844, and two years later he gave his hand in marriage to Mary Cheesman, who survives him.

Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was born August 26, 1843, in Monroe Township, Delaware Co., Ind., and passed the days of his boyhood and youth assisting his father on the home farm until the latter was called away by death. He then found a home with his uncle, Borter Gibson, working on the farm, and attending the district school during the winter. Subsequently he accepted a similar position with Thomas Madden, in Center Township, and one year later entered the employ of Parker Moore, with whom he remained for five years. During these engagements his only opportunities for acquiring an education, were such as the common schools of that day afforded, and the period during which these limited privileges were enjoyed was two or three months each winter. Diligent study in leisure hours and subsequent experience with the world added to the foundation thus laid, and gave him a fund of knowledge, comprehensive and practical.

February 22, 1864, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he received a gunshot wound in the chest, and was confined to the hospital until the following August. He then rejoined his regiment, and participated in the capture of the Weldon Railroad, at the battle of Yellow House, August 25, 1864, and the next day was taken sick, and was returned to the hospital, where he remained until the 15th of March following. He was then with his regiment until the close of the war, and was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. In February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy E., daughter of John and Harriet Smith, of Center Township. He remained with his father-in-law for a year and a half, and, at the end of that time, removed to La Sueur County, Minn., where he was engaged for two years in the pursuit of farming, and subsequently in the sale of merchandise and grain. Returning to Muncie in 1872, he accepted a clerkship in the boot and shoe store of G. S. Maddy, and, six months later, accepted a similar position with the dry goods firm of Bratton, Wilson & Co.

At the county convention of 1876, he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Treasurer of Delaware County, and the people, many of whom had known him from boyhood, paid a just tribute to him by confirming his nomination at the polls, and electing him to the office by a majority of 420 votes.

At the expiration of his first term—in 1878—he was nominated a second time, and the ability, efficiency and fidelity to trust which had characterized his administration of the office, met a hearty approval, and he was again elected with a majority of 871. He has transacted the duties of his office with dignity and with an unassuming simplicity quite in harmony with his nature; and when he surrenders the office to his recently elected successor, it will be with a pure record, and the good wishes of all with whom he has been associated will follow him and extend to any pursuit in which he may engage.

He was reared by pious parents, and surrounded with good influences in early life; and as his mind developed, the spiritual nature developed proportionally. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which both himself and wife are active and consistent members. Their home is made happy by four bright, promising children—Frank S., Hattie I., Annie L. and Earl V.

RALPH SHAW GREGORY

was born February 28, 1846, in Niles Township, Delaware Co., Ind. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Braddock) Gregory, came to this county from Huntingdon County, Penn., and settled upon a tract of wild land in Niles Township, which the father entered at the land office at Fort Wayne in 1831. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation during his life. He died in 1873, having survived his wife eleven years. His children were six in number; five sons and one daughter. The daughter, Mrs. Margaret Bergdoll, now resides in Albany, this county; William is engaged in business at Topeka, Kan.; John and Frank are at Leadville, Colo.; and Samuel is a farmer and stock-dealer near Wheeling, in this county.

Ralph S. was born and reared at the old family homestead, in Niles Township, and, until twelve years of age, his life was passed like that of the majority of farmer-lads—the routine of farm duty being varied by a short attendance at the district school during the winter. In 1858, in company with the Hon. Robert C. Bell, now of Fort Wayne, he came to Muncie and entered the select school conducted by Professors Ferris and Rice. Renting a room of Peter Mutch, an old German well known to the earlier citizens of Muncie, they began to pursue their studies in this "bachelor's hall," and the incidents of those days have not failed to supply material for pleasant retrospection and laughable anecdote in their manhood's maturer years. Both boys started out with a laudable object in life, recognizing within themselves the possession of talents that could not find vent in the pursuit of farm life, and both have arisen to positions of honor. Later, in the year 1858, Mr. Gregory entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he continued his studies until 1862. Unable to resist the promptings of patriotism, in that year he entered as a private soldier in Company B, Eighty-Fourth Indiana Volunteers. He was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant, and, about two years subsequent to the date of his enlistment, was honorably discharged on account of failing health. He returned to college at Crawfordsville, and subsequently entered the senior year at Asbury University, graduating with high honor with the class of 1867. In 1868, he accepted the position of Superintendent of the High Schools of Huntington, Ind., and achieved great success in organizing the graded schools of that city, which now rank among the best in this State. He occupied this position during the years 1868 and 1869, and was subsequently identified with the Muncie schools in the same capacity. During his school days, he had decided to adopt the legal profession, and registered as a student in the law office of Carlton E. Shipley, of Muncie. By diligent study he progressed rapidly, developing qualities that insured success in his calling, and while still acting as Superintendent of the Huntington schools, was admitted to the bar of Delaware County. He formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Shipley, with whom he practiced about a year, and at the end of that time formed partnership relations with Hon. Alfred Kilgore, which continued until the decease of the latter in 1873, after which he entered into partnership with Hon. James N. Templer, which relation continued until January 1, 1881. His choice of vocation was fortunate, and he has made it a success. His keen, perceptive abilities, his excellent judgment of human nature, his eloquent pleading and logical address, all proclaim the thorough lawyer. He has an extensive practice in the Supreme, United States and all inferior courts, and has won enviable fame, both at home and abroad, as a criminal lawyer. By means of a lucrative practice, together with industry and economy, he has amassed a competence of worldly wealth, and, withal, has ever been a generous contributor to public enterprises having for their object the best interests of the city and county.

While a very pronounced Republican, and an active worker in the interest of that party, he has never felt an ambition for political recognition, and it is not our privilege to record any public service on his part, save those in connection with the public schools. He was united in marriage, July 5, 1880, with Miss Anna Madden, of Muncie, and during his wedding tour visited various points in Colorado and all the principal cities of the West. He is a member of Delaware Lodge, A., F. & A. M., of the Knights of Pythias at Muncie, and of the Improved Order of Red Men, and has attained to positions of honor and distinction in each—having served the Improved O. R. M. as Great Sachem of the State of Indiana.

In social and public life he is always the same agreeable gentleman, and his manly qualities and upright character have gained for him a large circle of friends, among whom he is honored and prized.

ROBERT GORDON

was born in the year 1814, in Miami County, Ohio. His father died when Robert was very young, leaving the mother with eight children. Robert found a home in the family of Andrew Broderick, with whom he came to Delaware County, Ind., in 1819. Mr. Broderick was employed by Mr. Hackley, the French trader, who had married an Indian woman, and received from the chief of the tribe a large tract of land, near the present site of Muncie. Mr. Broderick was engaged to plow the land and assist the Indians in tilling it. Hackley afterward shot himself, and the land was purchased by Goldsmith C. Gilbert. Broderick left soon after, but Robert remained with Mr. Gilbert. In 1833, Mr. Gordon was married and launched out for himself. He has always been a strong, energetic, hard-working and upright citizen. He has been a carpenter, a railroad builder, a house mover, etc. He and Martin Coyner took the contract for laying the railroad track from Newcastle to Richmond, and from Muncie to Union City, nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Coyner laid the track from Newcastle to Richmond, and Mr. Gordon from Muncie to Union City. He also built many of the edifices in Muncie, a number of large barns throughout the county, railroad bridges, etc. For the past twenty-five years, he has been engaged in moving houses and other buildings, and has accomplished some very difficult things in this line at Muncie, Middletown, Anderson, Farmland and other places. He has moved barns that were 70x100 feet, and moved a four-story mill 40x60 feet, for a distance of 150 yards. He also moved the old County Seminary, in three sections, a distance of one mile, completing the work and setting up the building in three days.

In his younger days, he was a very strong man, and many incidents are related of his astonishing muscular feats. He is said to have lifted a cast-iron wheel weighing 2,400 pounds, and to have carried three railroad bars on his shoulder at once. He has always been a reliable and esteemed citizen, and is the oldest survivor of the pioneers of this county—his period of citizenship here covering sixty-two years.

CAPT. GEORGE W. GREENE

was born at Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., October 6, 1829, and came to Muncie in 1832, with his parents, George W. and Charlotte Greene. The father was a carpenter and builder, and was a respected citizen of Muncie. In the winter of 1835–36, he died. In the tenth year of his age, the subject of this biography lost a boy's last best friend—his mother—who died in July, 1839. He then went to live with his uncle, Goldsmith C. Gilbert, working for him about four years. He then worked on a farm for about fifteen months, and at the end of that time (October 6, 1844), began learning the tailor's trade under the instructions of W. H. Perkins, at Muncie. After acquiring a partial knowledge of the trade, he started out "on a tramp," visiting Logansport, La Fayette, Delphi, Terre Haute and other cities and towns in the course of his wanderings. Returning to Muncie, he opened a custom merchant tailoring establishment, and prosecuted his trade successfully until the outbreak of the late rebellion. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service with his regiment on the 29th of July, 1861. On the same day, he received a First Lieutenant's commission, and, on the 5th of April, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy of the company.

His experiences are detailed in the military history of this volume, and form an interesting chapter. He was confined in a rebel prison for twenty months, and subjected to all the fiendish cruelties that characterized the treatment of Union men in those vile dens. He was discharged at Washington, in April, 1865, and reached Muncie on the night of President Lincoln's assassination.

In October, 1866, he was elected by the Republicans of Delaware County to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court. At the close of his first term, he was nominated a second time, and re-elected in October, 1870, his last term expiring in August, 1875. He is well known throughout this city and county, and is universally recognized as an honorable, worthy citizen. On the 6th day of October, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy H. Fleming, daughter of Silas Fleming, then a resident of New Paris, Ohio. She died in December, 1857. The subsequent marriage of the only daughter, Ella L., and her removal to the State of Illinois, left the father alone in the world, without the comfort of a family, and with an aching void in his heart that time cannot heal.

JOHN ALSOP GILBERT.

Mr. Gilbert was a prominent member of the pioneer community, who settled at Muncie, and, in the subsequent improvement of the town and county, he was always actively interested. His father, Othonial Gilbert, who was of English descent, settled in Ontario County, New York, where he married Miss Elizabeth Watt, a lady of Scotch antecedents, about the year 1794 or 1795. The fruits of this union were six children, named, respectively, Azuba, Betsey, John Alsop, Sewel, Polly and Othonial.

John Alsop, the third child and eldest son, was born at Bristol, Ontario Co., N. Y., October 22, 1799. When but five years of age, he lost his father by death, and was taken by his uncle, Jedithan Gilbert, to his home at Hague, N. Y., with whom he continued to reside until after he attained his majority, receiving, in the meantime, a good English education. While residing at the town of Hague, his uncle was engaged in the lumber trade, transporting large quantities of lumber every year as far as Albany. He removed to Washington County, New York, while the subject of this biography was yet a small boy, and it was here that the latter received the larger part of his education and grew to manhood. In October, 1823, Mr. Gilbert was united in marriage to Miss Mahala Potter, in Washington County, New York, and subsequently removed with his wife to Erie County, in the same State. He had acquired a knowledge of the cooper's trade, and, after his removal to the last-named point, he carried on this trade in connection with farming. He was thus engaged until 1836, when he decided to seek a home in the West. Goldsmith C. Gilbert, his half-uncle, had settled here a number of years previously, and this fact, perhaps, had some influence upon his decision; for it was to Muncie that he directed his course after deciding to leave his home in the East. He arrived at Muncie in June, 1836, and, in the fall of that year, rented the mill of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, which he operated successfully for about two years. He then engaged in the cooper's trade at Muncie, supplying barrels for Hunter & Co., who were extensively engaged in pork-packing. He purchased a farm west of Muncie, which he cultivated successfully, in addition to his labors in town. Throughout his life, he was an energetic worker, and, by honest toil and close attention to business, amassed a comfortable fortune. He was strictly honorable in all his dealings, and never willfully wronged a fellow-man to the value of a cent. He was regarded as one of the best citizens of the county at the time in which he lived, and was identified with its interests and improvements for a period of thirty-two years. In 1838, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and, in the following year, was elected Associate Judge of Delaware County. After his retirement from this office he was again elected Justice of the Peace, serving for several years. While serving in this capacity, he always endeavored to restore peace and good feeling between litigants, and often adjusted cases thus, while quietly sitting in his house or shop, without having them come to trial at all. He lost his fees, of course, but he did not care. The satisfaction of having done a good deed was an ample reward to him.

He was a man of vigorous physique, and, up to the day of his death, pursued his daily labor, uninterrupted by any premonition of his speedy demise. He died suddenly on Monday morning, June 1, 1868, leaving a wife and four children. A city paper, in an obituary article, contained the following tribute to his memory: "He was widely known throughout this community, and respected by all who knew him. Honest, upright, enterprising and frugal, he was an example worthy of imitation by all young men. His integrity and fair dealing were above suspicion, and no one bore a more unsullied character. He was thoroughly identified with the interests of Muncie, which he had made his home for so many years, and quietly accomplished much in advancing her prosperity."

Mr. Gilbert was twice married. His first wife died in January, 1854, leaving three children, viz.: Elizabeth, now the wife of Volney Willson; Othonial, who sacrificed an arm in defense of the Union cause, and now resides at Muncie; and Thomas H., who is now engaged in farming west of Muncie. In April, 1857, he was wedded to Mrs. Phœbe Potter, who still survives. One son, John Volney, blessed this second union. While Mr. Gilbert was not identified with any religious organization, his life was exemplary of Christian principles. He practiced the "golden rule" in his daily life, and never intentionally gave pain or offense. He was known and honored throughout the county, and his remains were followed to their last repose by a sad concourse of citizens, and the pioneers with whom he was associated in other days.

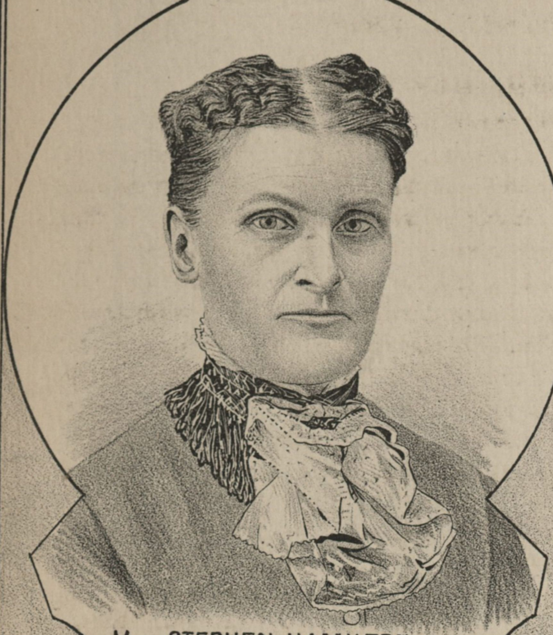
JACOB W. HEATH

was born in Wayne County, Ind., February 23, 1829. His father, Ralph Heath, removed on the 27th of December, 1829, into Salem Township, Delaware County. That portion of this county was at that time an unbroken wilderness. Settling down into the wierd forests, whose vast recesses were regaled by no sound of civilization—whose quietude was broken only by the howling wolves, or the treacherous, stealthy tread of the bear—the subject of this sketch had an excellent opportunity of witnessing the improvements, hardships and dangers of the early settlement of this locality. Some of the most noted incidents connected with his early life and that of his parents will be found recorded elsewhere in, and form a valuable part of, the history of Delaware County. His opportunities for education were very limited, and were generally confined to about two months during each year, and he was compelled to walk about two miles every day during the sessions. At the age of eighteen years, having obtained what was then termed a very good business education, he entered the Old Seminary School of Muncie, taught by Profs. Farris and Abbott. This school was attended at that time by many of the staid business and professional men now of Muncie. Here he learned the higher branches of education, and at the close of the course returned to his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years, he taught the first school organized in the McKimmey District, Monroe Township. One of his pupils was Mr. Joel R. McKimmey, the present Sheriff of Delaware County. This was in the year 1850; and during this term of school he was married to Miss Rhoda A. Perdieu, daughter of the Rev. Abner Perdieu, near Muncie. During the same year, he purchased the splendid tract of land now owned by Mr. John Nichols, in Monroe Township, paying for it $4 per acre, and, in 1852, removed thereon. Here he resided until 1853, clearing up the woodland and laying it out into a beautiful farm, when he sold out to Mr. Nichols, and returned to Salem Township and purchased the farm now owned by Mr. Thomas W. Luttle. In 1858, he disposed of his land to John Eshelman, a well-known German, then in affluence, and purchased the Alredge place, a fine farm in Monroe Township. Here he lived until 1868 (during the war excitement, he befriended and aided the soldiers at every call), when he sold his property, and with his family removed to Laclede, Mo. Soon after locating in Missouri, he became convinced that society there, owing to the disruptions caused by the late war, was not of that character in which he desired to rear and educate his family, and he returned to Muncie where he placed his children in school.

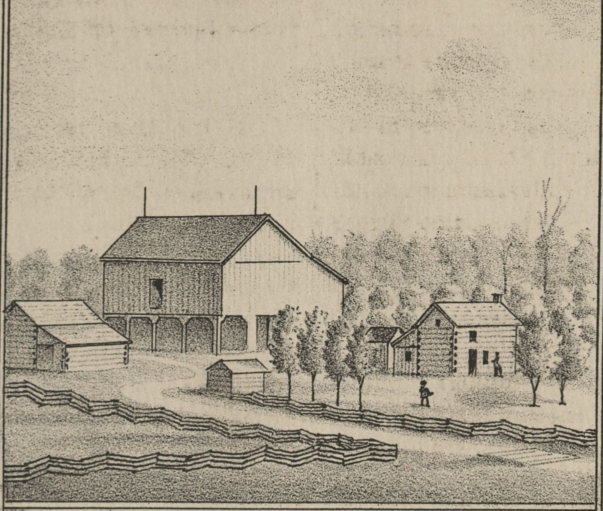
During the past seven years, Mr. Heath has been engaged in the real estate and general agency business. Being raised by Methodist parents, and the house of his parental ancestors for many years being the pleasant haven of the weary itinerant, he early in life became a member of that denomination, and has never wavered in his religious convictions. At different times during his association with the church, he has been called to the many official positions therein, until he has filled them all. He is now a licensed local preacher. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for twenty-five years, and an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance. In politics he was a Free-Soilor when a young man, but identified himself with the Republican party soon after its birth, and with might and main labored for the entire Republican ticket in 1880.

The subject of this sketch is the father of eight children, seven of whom now live—two daughters and five sons.

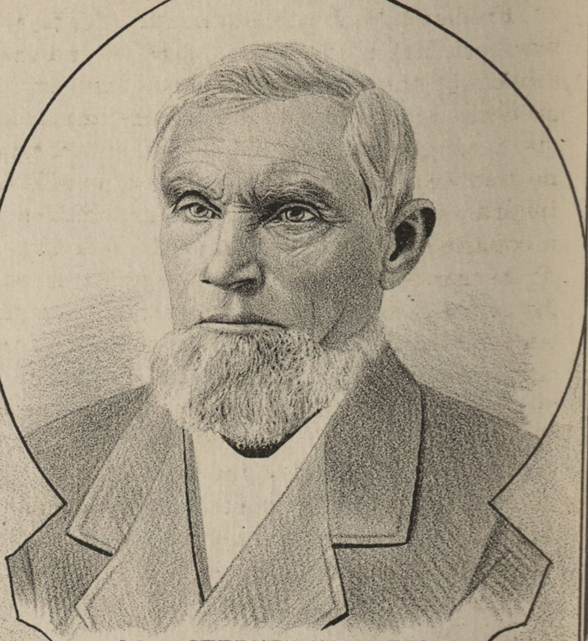
John B. Heath, the oldest son, was born October 21, 1851. He was given a good business education, and, at the age of nineteen years, entered the office of the Muncie *Weekly Telegraph* to learn the "art preservative"—that of printing—at which business he has since confined himself. In the spring of 1877, he was elected a member of the City Council from the Fifth Ward, and, in the spring of 1879, was again chosen by



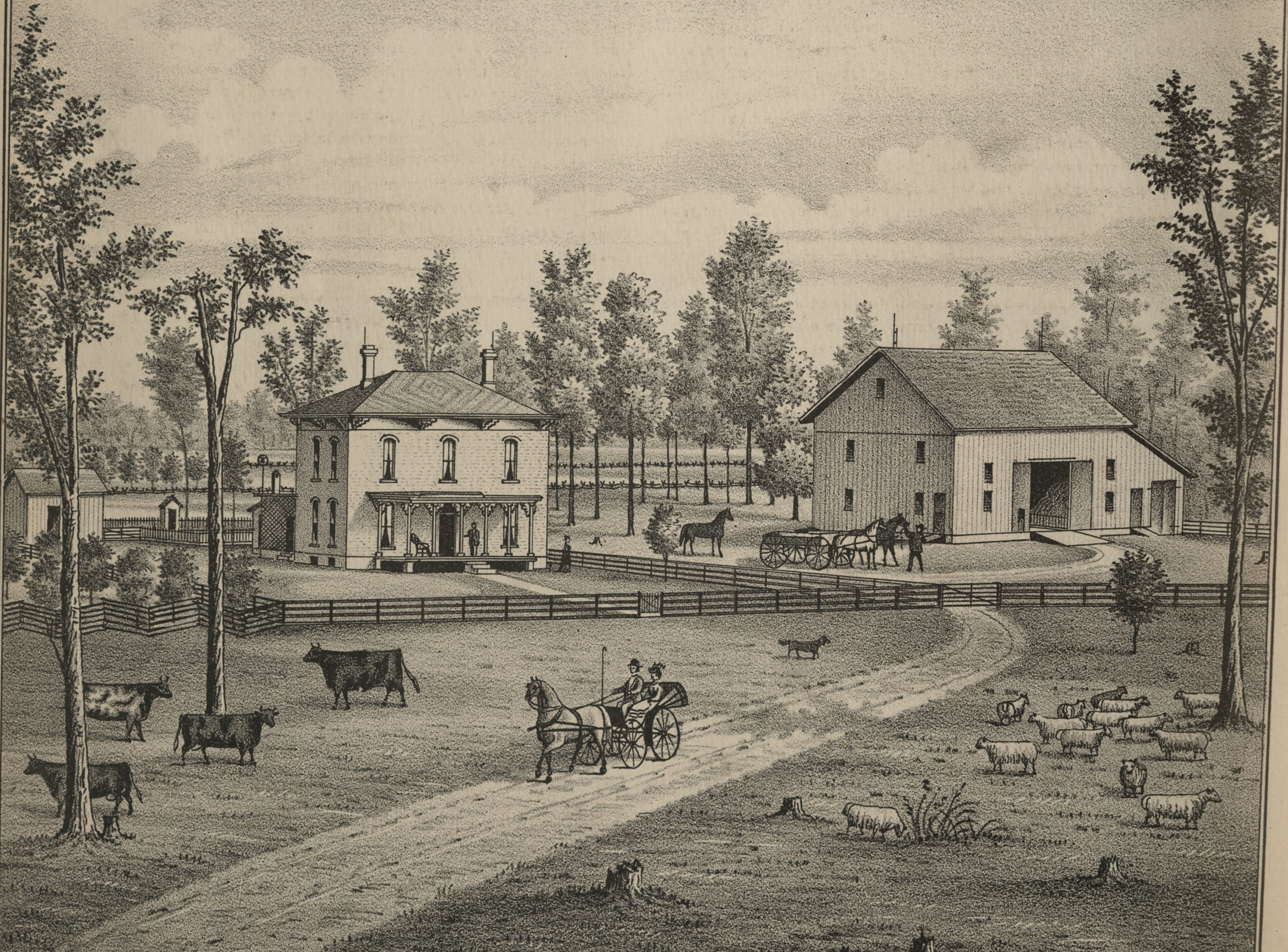
Mrs. STEPHEN HAMILTON



THE OLD HOME. BUILT. 1853.



Mr. STEPHEN HAMILTON



RES. OF STEPHEN HAMILTON.

CENTER TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

the people to represent that precinct in the capacity of Councilman. He is at present connected with the typographical department of the Muncie *Daily and Weekly Times.*

Frederick W. Heath, second son of him who heads this biography, was born May 5, 1854. His education embraced a course in the graded schools of this city. At the age of fifteen, he engaged in business—groceries and provisions In this he displayed an adaptability to financial management seldom found in one of that age. Three years later he was with Mr. Samuel P. Wilson, a well-known business man, as an insurance agent and broker. When nineteen years old, he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Amos L. Wilson, Delaware County's present Treasurer elect. Their business was real estate and note brokerage. By mutual consent they dissolved, six months later, after a successful and pleasant business relation, that Mr. Wilson could give his entire attention to mercantile interests. Mr. Heath at once formed a copartnership with Mr. Walter Inlow, a well-known farmer. Their transactions were profitable to them, and they continued in business together until about the first of the year 1881, when both, desirous of giving more attention to individual interests and investments, agreed to a dissolution of business partnership. Mr. Heath continues the business of the old firm—Heath & Inlow—that of real estate, loans and general brokerage, and of his business career throughout it may be said that it has been marked with eminent success.

Perry S. Heath, the editor and newspaper correspondent, is the third son of Jacob W. Heath, and was born on the 31st of August, 1857. His school days were marked with that perseverance, industry and advancement that has characterized his brief career in his profession. He encompassed the studies of four years, during a two years' course in the graded schools of Muncie—his earlier education having been attained in the district schools of the country during his childhood days on the farm. On the 3d of May, 1870, at the age of thirteen, when almost prepared to enter the academy, preferring from his own judgment an education at the printer's case, preparatory to an "ascension up the editorial tripod," he entered the office of the Muncie *Democrat*, from which the present publication of that title is an outgrowth. His quick perceptibilities enabled him to learn with great rapidity, and, at the expiration of his first two years in "printerdom," it is said by his "brothers in art," that he was accounted one of the most valuable, accurate and swift compositors in the city. Industry and close attention to business received its merited reward, with him, and from position to position he was rapidly called—each time to a higher sphere—until in the fall of 1877, when he accepted the position of Superintendent of the news department of the Logansport *Pharos*. At Logansport he was engaged by several of the leading Western journals as a special news correspondent, in which capacity he acted with such efficiency that his services were soon sought by many of the metropolitan dailies. On the 7th of December, 1878, he was engaged by Mr. E. W. Brady, proprietor of the Muncie *Daily and Weekly Times*, to take charge of the city department of those well-known journals, and he has served in the capacity of city editor to the present writing. He has also acted as special correspondent for ten of the leading daily newspapers in the West, and during the memorable campaign of 1880, their telegraphic columns "kaleidoscoped," morning and evening, with his productions—over one hundred thousand words of the telegraphic matter being written by him during that campaign, besides fulfilling his arduous duties as principal local writer for the Muncie *Daily Times*. As a journalist his future success is foretold by his past career.

Cassie E. Heath, the eldest daughter, was born January 13, 1859. She received an education in the schools of Muncie and the Normal at Danville, Ind., and is a teacher in the city school at present.

Mary A. Heath, the second daughter and fifth child, was born May 17, 1862. She graduated from the Muncie High School at the commencement of 1880.

Fletcher S. Heath, was born December 30, 1863. He was a remarkably bright student at school, and would have graduated from the Muncie High School in June, 1881, at the age of seventeen, had he not entered the Muncie Bank in the summer of 1879, where he is now principal book-keeper.

Cyrus R. Heath, was born September 4, 1867. He is now a student in the schools of Muncie.

Arthur B. W. Heath, the last child of the subject of this sketch, was born December 18, 1871, and died August 18, 1872.

STEPHEN HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton was born December 27, 1825, in Monongalia County, W. Va. His father, Stephen Hamilton, was a native of Pennsylvania, but moved to West Virginia when a young lad. He was a farmer, and followed that occupation in Monongalia County until 1829. In that year he came with his wife and eight children to Delaware County, Ind. He settled in Hamilton Township, and was identified with its early settlement. At the organization of that township, about nine years subsequent to the date of his settlement, it was endowed with his name. He continued to reside in this township until his decease. Although he never held public office, he was a public-spirited man, and was actively interested in the success of the Whig, and afterward the Republican, party. He was an upright, honorable man, and, as highly esteemed by all who knew him.

At the date of his removal to this county, the subject of this sketch was but four years old. There were no schools near his home, and when a system of public education was finally inaugurated, he was almost a young man, and felt a reluctance to taking his place in the class with the younger children. He attended a few terms of school in the winter, however, and acquired a limited knowledge of the common branches. A naturally bright mind supplied the deficiency of educational privileges, and by a careful application of his leisure hours, he became fitted for an intelligent transaction of the business of his life. Until twenty-four years of age, he remained at home assisting his father. Then nearly every locality was aroused by the reports of golden treasures to be found in the State of California. Visions of gold haunted him, and, in October, 1849, he joined a company composed of twenty-nine citizens of this county, among whom were his father and brother Arch. From Muncie they went to Cincinnati, thence to New Orleans, thence across the Gulf of Mexico to Chagres City, in Central America, thence across the isthmus to the city of Panama, and from that point to San Francisco.

Mr. Hamilton entered the mines, where, by two years' hard work, he accumulated a sufficient sum to give him a good start in life, always avoiding the vices and uncertain speculations in which the miners of those days were prone to engage. Two years and two months from the date of his departure, he returned to his home and purchased the farm upon which he still resides. Here he began work upon a quarter-section of timber-land, scarcely a tree on the tract having been felled when he took possession.

In the thirtieth year of his age (October, 1855), he was united in marriage with Miss Rachel, daughter of Mark Moore, an early settler of this county. Her companionship has been spared throughout the intervening years, and she still lives to share the well-earned opulence that has crowned their efforts, and which is the legitimate consequence of honest toil and economy.

The children who came to bless their home were Charles E., Lillie Z., Anna E., Frank, Henry and Archie A., who are now living, and Mary Ella and Ivy who are deceased.

In politics, Mr. Hamilton is a stanch supporter of the Republican party; and while he is not a member of any religious society, he has always contributed generously to the erection and support of churches in the county. His life has run in a smooth, even channel, and has not been very eventful; but by his quiet, peaceable and friendly disposition, and the innate nobility of his nature, he has gained a host of friends, by whom he is deeply beloved.

JOHN JACK

was born at Wilmington, Del., in 1804, and came to Wayne County, Ind., in 1825, and married Susan Talbott at Centerville, Ind., in 1837. She was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1814.

Mr. Jack served an apprenticeship as a tanner and currier, sold dry goods at Lancaster, Penn., a short time, worked at his trade at Centerville for several years, and came to Muncie in 1836, and engaged in the dry goods business, under the firm name of Bloomfield & Jack, which soon afterward became Bloomfield, Jack & Russey, and then, perhaps, Jack & Russey. They sold dry goods and traded in stock, buying and selling cattle, hogs, etc. He engaged in pork packing at Cambridge, with Messrs. Jack & Epperly, losing heavily, and again engaged in selling dry goods. About the year 1845, Russey & Jack purchased the Gilbert Mills, carding machine, etc. (now owned by Wysor & Klein), and, in 1851, Jack & Wysor bought the landed property of the Gilbert estate belonging to Mrs. Andrews. The present mill was built about 1852.

Mr. Jack died in 1859. His wife still resides at Muncie. They were the parents of two sons and seven daughters, and five of the daughters still survive, viz., Emily, wife of Mr. Valentine, a machinist at Chicago; Martha, wife of W. L. Little, of Muncie; Belle, who resides with her mother; Mary, the widow of Mr. Wood, lives with her sister at Chicago. Her husband was the son of the proprietor of the celebrated Wood Reaper. He removed to California in 1874, and died there in 1877. Flora is the wife of Mr. Howe, of the firm of Howe & Little, and resides at Muncie.

Mr. Jack came to Muncie about forty-four years ago, and for twenty-three years was one of the leading spirits of the town and the surrounding region. Constant in business, generally engaged in several enterprises at once—his industry and energy never flagged; and although heavy losses fell on his business at times, his courage never failed. A woolen-factory and a business house (both large buildings for those times), were burned, and the firm sustained heavy losses in pork; but his native energy carried him successfully onward while life lasted. He was in the fifty-sixth year of his age when he died. He added to his high business abilities a generous and liberal spirit, and was cheerful and untiring in benevolence, as well as in business. He was of medium height and size, of fine personal appearance and manly deportment, noted for honesty and integrity, sweet and genial in temper, but firm and energetic, beloved by his fellow-citizens and idolized by his family.

HON. WILLIAM F. JONES.

The subject of this biography has been a prominent citizen of Muncie for more than a quarter of a century, and during that time has won a high place in the estimation of those with whom he has been associated, as well as all who knew him. He was born March 20, 1813, in Dutchess County, N. Y., and accompanied his father's family to Herkimer County, N. Y., when about five years of age. In 1832, he removed with them to Clinton County, Ohio, and three years later (1835), was married to Miss Sarah A. Steele. His mother was a pious Christian lady, and it was her precepts and influence that molded her son's character, and instilled within him that love for the good which has borne fruit in a life of Christian probity. His father, while a good man in all respects, was less diligent in the religious education of his son. He had spent a portion of his life as a sailor, and had acquired that jovial, careless disposition characteristic of that class; but he was never an intemperate man, and was uniformly recognized as a good citizen.

At an early age the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to a carpenter in Herkimer County, N. Y., to learn the trade.

In 1842, he removed with his wife and family to Hartford City, Ind., having secured the contract for building the Blackford County Court House at that point. He pursued his trade there, and during his residence in that county was called upon to fill various public offices, the first of which was that of County School Commissioner—then quite an important office. He continued to act in this capacity until the office was abolished, and, in 1846, was elected joint Representative from the counties of Blackford and Jay, serving during the legislative session of 1846–47. By an act of the State Legislature in 1848, the Fort Wayne & Southern Railroad was chartered, and Mr. Jones was made one of the Directors by the act of incorporation. He was very active in securing subscriptions to the road, and when the company was finally organized for business, he became its Secretary, and, in 1852, came to Muncie, then the headquarters of the company. The financial crisis that followed closely upon the organization of this company, proved fatal to the interests of the road, for the time being, and the road-bed was afterward sold to another company, by whom the road was completed. With the latter company, Mr. Jones was never connected in an official capacity. After the failure of the former company, Mr. Jones engaged in the general merchandise trade at Muncie with William H. Stewart, with whom he was associated for two or three years. He next became engaged at trading in wool and domostic manufactures. Prior to this time, wool had possessed, virtually, no market value in this county. It was taken by the farmers to the mills, and there manufactured into such articles as they wanted; but it was rarely, if ever, sold for cash. Within a year or two it assumed a cash value, and Mr. Jones' transactions in this one article amounted annually to from $25,000 to $30,000.

In 1854, he was elected one of the School Trustees of Muncie, and was identified with the schools in this capacity for about ten years. During this time he had a great deal of active work to do, in repairing and superintending the construction of schoolhouses, putting his knowledge of building to practical use.

After withdrawing from mercantile pursuits, he was engaged for one year in supervising the construction and furnishing of the County Asylum, and afterward superintended the construction of bridges throughout the county. In 1873, he was elected a member of the City Council of Muncie, and served one term. It was during this time that the city building was erected, and his term of office was marked by a great deal of active work. In 1877, he was elected on the Republican ticket as Mayor of the city of Muncie, serving the two years with honor and credit. After retiring from this office he resumed work at his trade, at which he is still engaged. In April, 1881, he was the successful competitor for the Republican nomination for Mayor of the city of Muncie. His past record in this capacity is without a blemish, and he is well qualified for the office.

As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Jones has led a consistent Christian life. He united with the church at the age of seventeen years, and has been one of its most active and zealous members ever since. He signed the Washingtonian temperance pledge many years ago, and has since been an active friend to this cause, and an uncompromising enemy to intemperance.

To bless his wedded life there were eight children, viz., Mary, Adeline, Alice, Marion, Cyryl, Willie W., Omer O. and F. Netta, all of whom still survive save Adeline (Mrs. Duckwall), who died in March, 1881.

WILLIAM B. KLINE

was born February 20, 1824, in Berks County, Penn. His father was a merchant and tanner at the village of Princetown, in that county, and, in 1837, moved with his family to Butler County, Ohio.

During the first two years after their arrival in Butler County, the subject of this biography worked on the farm, and then accepted a clerkship in a store at Rosswell, Ohio (now West Hamilton). In 1841, his father died, and, in the fall of 1844, he accompanied the family to Cambridge City, Ind., where he was engaged as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Matthias & Kline. In 1849, he went to California, in company with Jacob H. Wysor, James L. Russey and others, and, in 1852, returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1853. In the spring of that year, he was married, at Cambridge City, Ind., to Mary Conwell, and removed to Muncie in March of the same year. He was associated with Capt. Gilbert Beemer, in the grocery trade, until 1858. In May of that year, he purchased an interest in the flouring-mill with which he is still connected. He is a thorough business man, prompt in the fulfillment of his promises, upright and honest in his dealings with the world. In social life, he is pleasant and agreeable, and has won many warm friends during his residence in Muncie.

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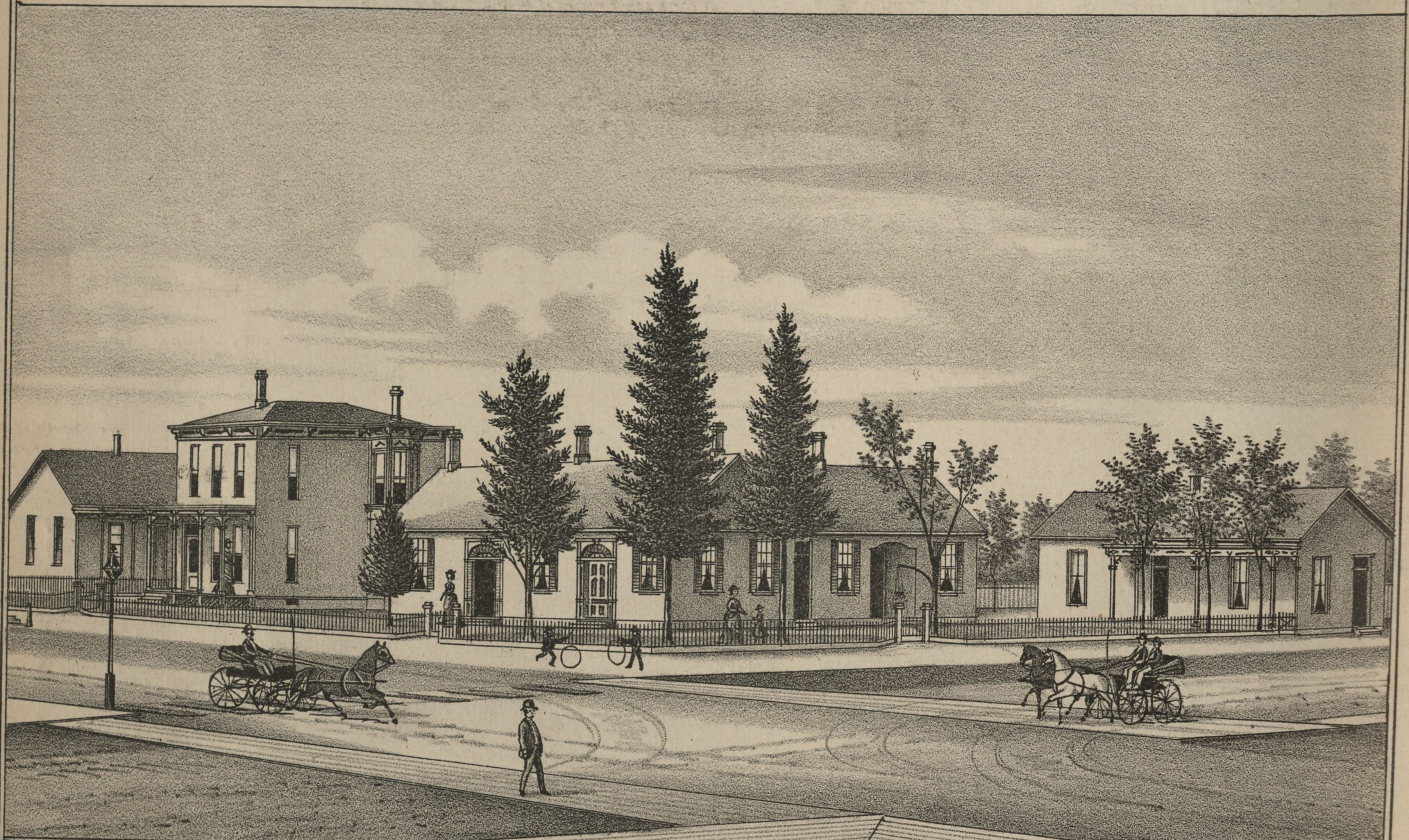
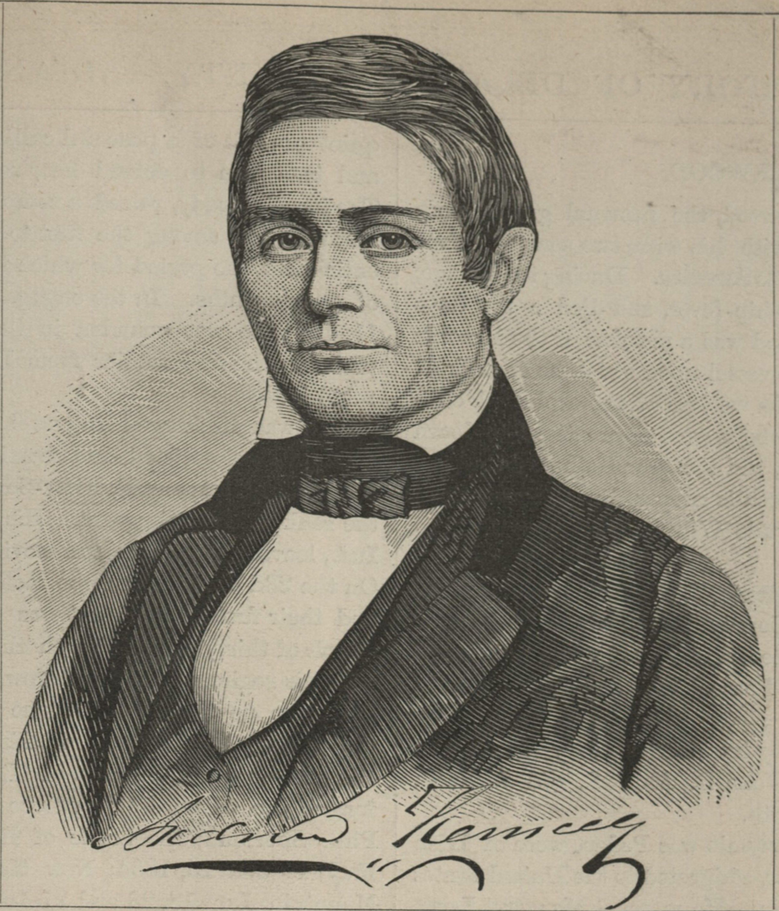


KENNEDY PLACE. BUILT 1839 BY HON. ANDREW KENNEDY, MUNCIE, IND.

HON. ANDREW KENNEDY.



Andrew Kennedy

Mr. Kennedy was born July 24, 1810, at Dayton, Ohio, and, while yet a child, moved with his father, Stephen Kennedy, to Indiana, where the father purchased a farm in the Indian Reserve, near Lafayette. The districts schools afforded him a meager insight to knowledge, but instead of satisfying, awakened a desire for more, and an ambition to enter a field in which his native talents could find vent. Farm life grew irksome to him, and finally he left home and went to reside with an aunt (Rebecca Cooper) at Connersville, Ind., a pious lady, and a member of the Society of Friends. Here he was apprenticed to a blacksmith and learned the trade; but he had no more taste for this art than for farming, and soon abandoned it. He turned his attention to the study of law, and made rapid progress, under the instruction of Caleb B. Smith and Samuel Parker, two of the ablest and most celebrated counselors of their day. To an ordinary English education he united the force of a mind endowed by nature with rare vigor and keen perceptive ability. He obtained license and entered the bar in 1830, and came to Muncie, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1834, he was united in marriage, at Connersville, Ind., with Miss Miriam Weaver, a pure and beautiful young lady, then recognized as one of the belles of Northern Indiana. With her he lived in happiness until his untimely death. To bless this union there were two sons, Evender C. and Philip A. B., and four daughters, Cyrene R., Elizabeth, Nan S. and Martha M., of whom all are now living save Elizabeth.

Mr. Kennedy was successful in his practice beyond his brightest anticipations, and soon began to take an active interest in State and National politics. One of his eminent ability and fitness for public trusts could not remain long in private life. In 1835, he was elected as Representative in the Legislature of this State, and, in 1838, was chosen State Senator. In 1841, he was elected to Congress from the "Old Burnt District," and the fact that he was the only Democrat returned from Indiana that year was an eloquent testimonial to his character and popularity. Having entered the political arena, he was not content to rest upon the laurels already won by a faithful, creditable service to his constituency. In the fall of 1847, he went to Indianapolis and entered vigorously into the Senatorial canvass before the General Assembly of the State, and became the nominee of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator. As that party was largely in the majority, his nomination was almost equivalent to an election.

At Indianapolis, pending the meeting of the two Houses in joint session, he was stricken with small-pox, and died on the night of December 31, 1847. Not one among his former friends and colleagues could be found willing to superintend the performance of the last sad rites, and the sexton of the cemetery and the driver of the hearse bore his body away at midnight and gave it interment. Both became contaminated with the disease and died during the following week. The General Assembly passed a series of appropriate resolutions, then adjourned in terror of the contagion, and did not again convene until a year later. Thus ended a young and promising life; a life which, while fruitful of great results, had splendid possibilities yet before it. He died in the zenith of his success, in high honor and esteem among all whose privilege it was to know him.

He was a stanch Democrat, and warmly espoused the principles advocated by that party during his life. He was far famed for brilliant oratory, fine address, forcible argument and witty repartee.

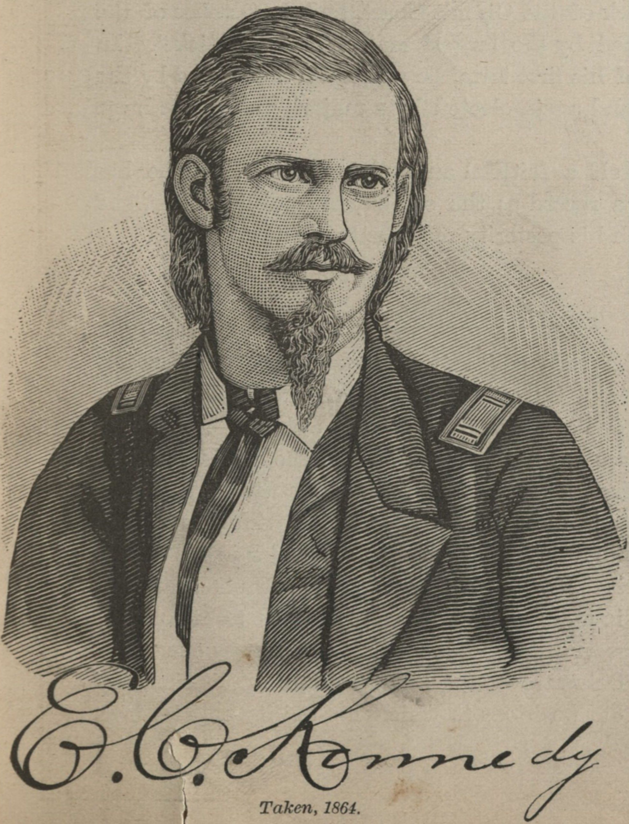
EVENDER CHALANE KENNEDY,

eldest son of Hon. Andrew Kennedy, was born Feb. 14, 1842, in the city of Muncie, Ind. He attended the public schools of this city, where he acquired a good English education, completing the course at the old "Seminary." In 1856, he entered college, and, in 1860, graduated with high honors at Asbury University.

Scarcely had he finished his education, when the dark cloud of civil war spread its pall over the land, and the Nation's peril aroused his patriotism. The plans he had formed were abandoned for the time, and he enlisted as a private soldier in Bryant's Company, Tenth Indiana Volunteers. He entered immediately into active service, and during the decisive struggle that ensued, he rose from the ranks to staff service, and was on active duty for nearly five years, making for himself a noble record as soldier and officer. After the close of the war, he went to the State of Kansas, and, after a short residence there, was elected to the State Legislature, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. Subsequently he crossed the plains, visiting California, Mexico, Central and South America; and, after wandering thus for six years, returned to his native city in 1872. In 1874, he was elected to represent Marion County in the Legislature of this State.

For his vocation in life he chose the practice of the science of medicine. In this he has met with flattering success, having a large and lucrative practice, and standing highly in the medical fraternity; but he is best known as the poet and novelist, having achieved a reputation in the field of literature by no means local. He is the author of the epic poems, "Osseo," "Specter Chieftain," "Lady of Tula," and the prose works, "Code of Blood," "Chickamauga," "Celestial Genius at Antietam," "Scouts of the Border," "Haunted House," and other works, romantic and rollicking in character, displaying true genius.

Although a young man, his life has been eventful and spirited, and his happy, social disposition has gained him many warm friends, and made him a universal favorite.

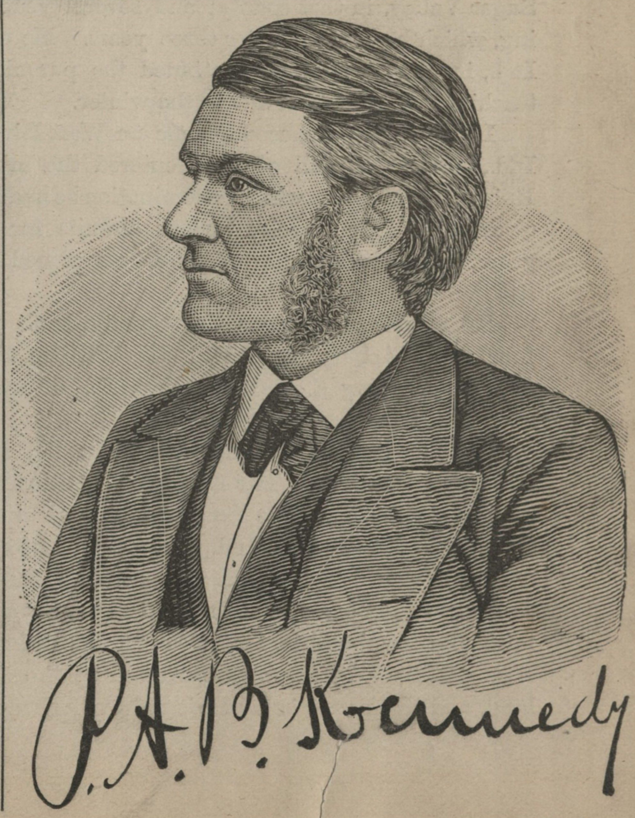


E. C. Kennedy

Taken, 1864.

PHILIP ANDREW KENNEDY,

youngest son of Hon. Andrew Kennedy, was born May 6, 1845, at Muncie, Ind. Four years younger than his brother Evender, he was yet a school-boy when the war of the rebellion broke out; but the fires of patriotism burned none the less brightly, and at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and marched to the front. He shared the hardships of that brave regiment, on march, and watch, and dangerous field, until the battle of Shiloh, when he was discharged on account of wounds, which resulted, eventually, in permanent disability. Shortly after his return to Muncie, he was elected Clerk of the State Senate, a position which he filled with credit. In 1868, at the solicitation of numerous friends, he became the candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the Northern Judicial District, and at the election which ensued, his candidacy was supported by an overwhelming majority—eight out of every ten votes in the district having been cast in his favor. He was twice re-elected to the same office, serving six years consecutively, with credit to himself and honor to the State. He is a good lawyer, and a forcible speaker; vigorous, with a strong mind, and, in the meridian of perfect manhood, he bids fairly to attain a still higher reputation, and splendid possibilities are before him.



P. A. B. Kennedy

ASBURY L. KERWOOD.

About the year 1792, Richard Kerwood, the paternal great-grandfather, left Monmouthshire, England, with his wife, two sons and four daughters, and embarked for a passage to America. During the voyage, both himself and wife fell victims to ship-fever, and died a few days subsequent to their arrival. Mr. Kerwood was a member of the Masonic fraternity, as was also the captain of the vessel upon which he embarked. The latter took a kindly interest in the welfare of the orphaned children and found homes for them. The boys were apprenticed to learn mechanical trades. Richard, the eldest, and the grandfather of the gentleman for whom this biographical sketch is prepared, was apprenticed to a blacksmith at Bordentown, N. J., while William was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Philadelphia.

After mastering the details of his trade, Richard, the grandfather, moved West, locating in Washington County, Penn., where he became a prominent and highly respected citizen, and served for a number of years in the capacity of Justice of the Peace. He died in that county in 1838.

During his residence in New Jersey he married Mary Minor, who bore him five sons—Samuel, William, John R., Abia M., and Richard; and two daughters—Nancy and Elizabeth.

The maternal ancestors, whose patronymic was Peden, were of Irish nativity. James Peden, the grandfather, emigrated to the United States when young, and settled in Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Love, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and, in 1835, removed to the State of Ohio, and subsequently to Henry County, Ind., where he and his wife both died.

Their children were James, Joseph, David, Milton, Reuben, Hiram, Elizabeth and Jane, of whom James, Milton, Reuben, Hiram and Elizabeth still survive.

Abia Minor Kerwood, the father of Asbury L., was born in Washington County, Penn., where he grew to manhood, working with his father at the blacksmith's trade until he attained his majority. Starting out then to earn his way in the world, he went to Brownsville, Penn., where he took passage on a river steamer for Cincinnati. Among the passengers on this boat was Miss Rebecca Peden, the lady to whom he was united in marriage in 1840, but with whom he was not then acquainted. The narration of incidents of the voyage in later years, remembered by both, was what led to the discovery of this fact.

After reaching Cincinnati, Mr. Kerwood went to Oxford, Ohio, where his elder brother, John, resided, and during a part of the time attended Miami University, and at other times was engaged at his trade. He was married to Miss Peden at the residence of her uncle, in Preble County, Ohio, and shortly afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits at Sugar Valley, in that county; and several years later engaged in farming, which he continued for three years. He moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1848, where he continued the pursuit of farming, varied by teaching school at intervals in the winter.

In 1852, he purchased a home on West River, in Randolph County, Ind., and, in the fall of 1854, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which denomination he had long been a local preacher or exhorter. He traveled various circuits for a period of twenty-five years, and, in the spring of 1879, was placed upon the superannuated list.

He resides at Camden, Jay County, Ind. His family consisted of four sons—Asbury L., David L., William R. and Albert, and two daughters—Mary E. and Margaret F., of whom all are now living save David L.

His son, Asbury L., was born June 21, 1842, in Preble County, Ohio, and acquired a fair English education at the common schools of that county, and Wayne County Ind., finishing with a term at Liber College, in Jay County, Ind., after he was fifteen years of age.

In October, 1859, he was apprenticed to Judge John Brady, of Muncie, to learn the trade of saddle and harness-making, at which he worked faithfully for almost two years, in the meantime acquiring great proficiency. His labors were interrupted by the sound of civil war in the land, and the patriotism of his nature forbade him to remain in the quiet pursuit of a peaceful calling when his country called for strong and true men to defend her; so, when the son of his employer, Gen. Thomas J. Brady, raised a company of volunteers, in April, 1861, Mr. Kerwood was among the first to subscribe his name to the articles of enlistment, the period for which the company was enrolled being a term of three months. In the engagement at Rich Mountain, W. Va., July 11, 1861, he was wounded in the left arm and right breast, and was probably the first soldier from Delaware County who was wounded by rebel bullets.

He was discharged August 6, 1861, at the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted, and remaining at Muncie until November, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Fifty-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of Duty Sergeant. His regiment went into camp at Richmond, Ind., leaving that place and moving to Indianapolis December 10, 1861. On the 23d day of the same month, they embarked for Louisville, Ky., and their first engagement was at the battle of Shiloh, after a forced march of thirty miles to reach the field. Subsequently he participated with his regiment in the following engagements: At Perryville, Ky.; the three days' battle at Stone River, where, for gallant conduct, he was promoted to the rank of First Sergeant, serving as such until the close of the war; the battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., where his regiment formed the advance line of the Second Division, commanded by Gen. Phil. Sheridan; the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.; Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864; New Hope Church, May 27, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, June 18, 23 and 27, 1864; all of which were hot engagements, and almost hand to hand conflicts. The engagements in which this regiment subsequently took part were the battles of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; the siege of Atlanta, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; and Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

On the 4th day of February, 1865, Mr. Kerwood was honorably discharged from service, and after his return to Indiana was engaged at school-teaching and similar pursuits in Wabash and Hamilton Counties, and devoted a large share of his time to the collection of material for a history of his regiment, which he completed and published in the spring of 1868.

In the spring of 1866, he started upon a tour through the Eastern States, and upon his return settled at Fairmount, Grant Co., Ind., where he worked at his trade during the summer of that year. In October, 1867, he settled at Wheeling, in the northwest part of Delaware County, where he resided until February, 1875.

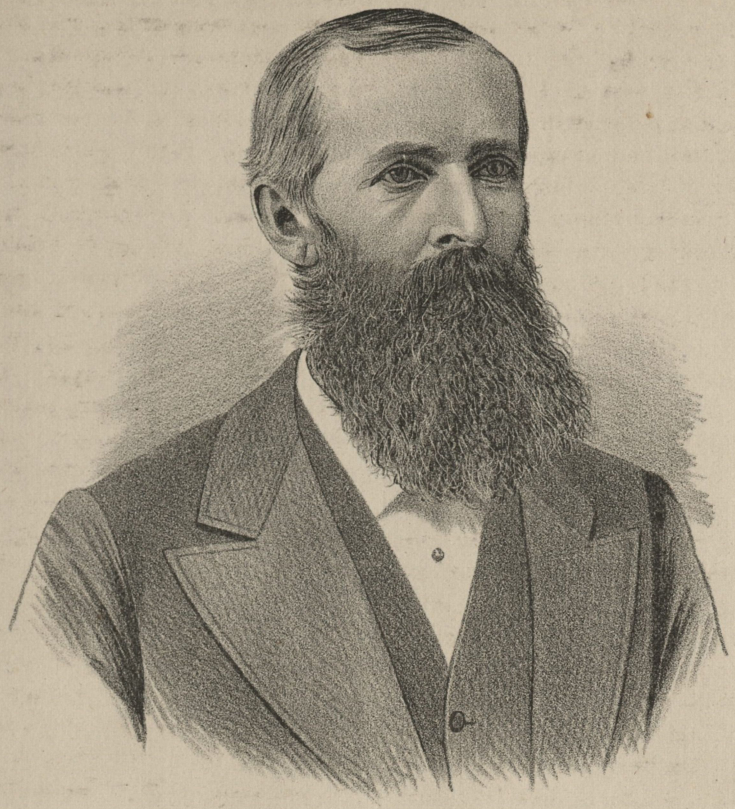
July 22, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Susan C. Craw, daughter of William P. and Sarah Reasoner, and widow of Ephraim Craw.

At the Republican County Convention of 1874, he became the candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and, in October of the same year, he was elected by the largest majority on the ticket. In 1878, at the expiration of his first term, he was again nominated by the Republican convention, and again elected by a majority almost as large as the first.

He has proved himself a faithful and efficient officer, and he has established for himself a record as the soldier, the public officer, and the private citizen, which his posterity may read with just pride.

THOMAS KIRBY.

Probably none of the early settlers of Muncie were more closely identified with the town and its growth than Mr. Kirby. He was one of its earliest as well as one of its most prominent citizens—having settled here when Muncie was but a small clearing in the wilderness, and was still called by its Indian name "Outainink," by the Indians who lingered about the former town of the Delaware tribe. He was a member of the first mercantile firm in Muncie, and a leader in all public enterprises. If a subscription was to be raised for a turnpike, railroad, or other object of a public nature, he was always the first to be solicited for his patronage, and never withheld his bounty. He was one of the first Trustees elected in Delaware County, but was not a politician, and never aspired to the public positions to which his ability entitled him.



G. W. H. Kemper

GEN. WILLIAM HARRISON KEMPER, M. D.

Dr. Kemper was born in Rush County, Ind., on the 16th day of December, 1839. His parents, Arthur S. and Patience (Bryant) Kemper, were natives of Garrard County, Ky., and were of German descent. The early life of their son was not unlike that of the majority of farmers' boys. His father died in 1849, and, at the age of ten years, he began the battle of life for himself. The next seven years, his time was employed in working on his mother's farm during the summer, and attending the district school during the winter. In 1856, he removed to Montezuma, Iowa, and spent a year as clerk in a dry goods store. An opportunity presenting, he accepted employment in a printing office, where he worked for two years more. The opportunities for acquiring knowledge in the printing office, which he eagerly embraced, stimulated a desire for more, and, early in the winter of 1859, he removed to Greensburg, Ind., and entered the City Seminary. Here his studies were industriously pursued, until January, 1861. A desire for the study of medicine had been cherished for some time, and, at the age of twenty-one years, he entered upon the study of this profession in the office of John W. Moodey, M. D. He had progressed but a few weeks with his studies, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and the President called for volunteers in words which appealed to the patriotism of every American citizen. Young, strong and full of enthusiasm, he responded promptly, and enlisted as a private soldier in Company B, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on the 24th of April, 1861. This was the first company to enter the service from Decatur County. While serving as a private in this company, he participated in the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford, West Virginia. At the expiration of this term of enlistment—three months—he re-enlisted, and was appointed Hospital Steward of the Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered as such on the 25th day of September, 1861. From this position, he was promoted to that of Assistant Surgeon of the same regiment, on the 20th of February, 1863. With his regiment, he participated in the battles of Hoover's Gap, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rock Spring, Ga.; Chickamauga, Ga.; McMinnville, Tenn.; Farmington, Tenn.; Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn.; the siege of Knoxville, Tenn.; Dallas, Ga.; Big Shanty, Ga.; Noonday Creek, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and the battles before Atlanta, Ga. He was honorably discharged, at the expiration of his term of service, on the 27th of July, 1864.

Having, during his service, gained large practical experience, he returned to private life, resolved to complete the theoretical part of his education; and, accordingly, in the winter of 1864–65, attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Michigan. In the following spring, he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and attended a second course of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, where he graduated in June, 1865. He then located at Muncie, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He has achieved flattering success in the varied fields of surgery, obstetrics and the practice of medicine. He has contributed a number of valuable papers to the medical societies of this State, as well as the periodicals of the country, and has received in return the commendation of some of our ablest physicians and surgeons. Not content to rest upon the laurels he has already won, he is a constant reader and a close student. His published papers contain valuable information, and bear evidence of deep, careful study and originality.

In 1872, he formed a copartnership with Dr. Robert Winton, a successful physician of Muncie, with whom he is still associated in practice. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, the Delaware District Medical Society and the Indiana State Medical Society, of which he has been Treasurer for the past two years.

In politics, he is an ardent Republican. He has never been very active as a politician; but, in 1870, he was elected Coroner of Delaware County, and served until 1875, when he resigned.

In May, 1872, he was appointed United States Examiner for Pensions, a position he has ever since held with satisfaction to pensioners and the Government, and credit to himself.

He is a strict temperance man, and a zealous laborer in the temperance cause. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an active worker in the Sunday school.

On the 15th of August, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie, daughter of William Kemper, Esq., of Oskaloosa, Iowa. They are the parents of three children—Georgette Moodey, Arthur Thomson and William Winton Kemper.

The life of Dr. Kemper is an example worthy of imitation by our young men, showing the position in society and success attainable by all those who are guided by correct principles, united to industry and perseverance.

He was born in the town of Stockbridge, Mass., December 25, 1804, and, at the age of ten years, became an apprentice in a woolen factory. While thus employed he gained his early education by attending school in the winter. This education, meager as it was, was all he acquired at school; but it was supplemented by practical experience in later years. In the fall of 1827, he removed to Richmond, Ind., and accepted employment at his trade with Levinas King. One year later he began to trade in furs, deerskins and ginseng, buying about six thousand pounds of the latter article every year. It was a spontaneous growth throughout a large portion of this State, and an important article of commerce. In 1830, he removed to Muncie and was engaged in the mercantile business for five years. In the meantime he had acquired a large tract of land (a portion of which is now within the city limits), and retired from business life, and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits in which he was engaged at the time of his death. He owned about one thousand acres adjoining Muncie, and made six additions to the town at various times, and donated the grounds on which were erected the Universalist and Presbyterian Churches. He was a kind-hearted landlord, and in this respect differed from the usual rule. He was repeatedly known to sell lots, and, when subsequent developments convinced the purchasers that they could not meet their obligations to pay for them, instead of foreclosing the mortgages, he would refund the money already paid him, purchase the partially completed buildings at their actual cost, and sell the lots to some one else. He erected the first brick store in Muncie, and also a fine hotel which still bears his name. On the 15th of July, 1833, he married Miss Sarah Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Judge Tomlinson, one of the early Associate and Probate Judges of Delaware County. They had three sons—Thomas Hickman, John M. and George—now prominent business men of Muncie and three daughters—Martha A., wife of A. H. Hamilton; Elizabeth, wife of J. A. Heinsohn, proprietor of the "Kirby House;" and Sarah, who died quite young.

Mr. Kirby was an energetic worker all his life. About 1829, he traveled through the sparsely settled-regions of Eastern Indiana, on foot and on horseback, peddling goods for Stone & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, and brought his first stock of merchandise to Muncie by ox teams from that point. He never dreaded hard work, and by his industry amassed a fortune. He was well known throughout Delaware County, and was universally respected. No one can point to a single act of his life that had about it a shade of dishonor or low cunning. He was uniformly kind and honorable in his dealings with the world, and his memory is treasured in the hearts of all who knew him. He died August 14, 1879. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Marion Crosley, of Fort Wayne, at the Universalist Church, of which society Mr. Kirby was a member. He was interred in Beech Grove Cemetery, and the casket containing his remains was borne to the grave by Minus Turner, Warren Stewart, Martin Galliher, John Brady, Thomas S. Neely, Daniel Pittinger, Robert Meeks, Joseph Stradling, Joseph S. Buckles, J. Henry Wysor, Walter March, Marcus C. Smith, Arthur F. Patterson and Lloyd Wilcoxon.

ARMSTEAD MASON KLEIN,

the pioneer jeweler of Muncie, was born at the town of Waterford, Loudoun Co., Va., on the 26th day of June, 1817. His father kept a hotel at that town, and apprenticed his son to a jeweler at Leesburg, Va., to learn the trade. He worked eight years as an apprentice, and then started out to earn a livelihood. He reached Newark, Ohio, early in the year 1837, and, within a few months thereafter, married Sarah E. Ethell. In the fall of the same year he located at Evansville, Ind., and, late in the fall of 1838, came to Muncie. The village (then Muncietown), looked like the least inviting place in the world to set up a jewelry store, and indeed the "store" at that time consisted of the implements of his trade that he brought with him. There were a few clocks and watches to be repaired in the village and county, and he found sufficient work to do to provide a very good livelihood for his family. Sometimes, when work was scarce, he would go hunting or amuse himself by playing marbles with some of the early settlers of Muncie, whose faces are now seen no more where they were once known; at others, he would start out on what we call a "tramp" in these days, to "drum up trade." On one such occasion he was so successful and made so much money that he determined te extend his tour to his old home. He was mounted on a good horse and had $10 in cash. He felt as if he was amply provided, and made no farther effort to secure work. Reaching Washington, Penn., he found himself penniless, and had to resort to sundry expedients to make another start. He succeeded, however, and returned to Muncie well provided with funds. About the year 1846, he and his brother-in-law, William G. Ethell, started out on another "tour." They built a flat-boat at Muncie, had it hauled to Wheeling on a wagon, and launched on the bosom of the Mississinewa. Their destination was indefinite. They were going down, by way of the Wabash, to explore the Ohio and the Mississippi. In fact they were going to the remotest corner of the Union, if they could find work there. In the Mississinewa, they were compelled to climb out every little while and help their scow over the shoals, wading knee-deep in the river. The cold water somewhat cooled their enthusiasm, and by the time they reached Attica, on the Wabash, they were willing to abandon their project. They sold their boat and started homeward, working in towns on the route. From Yorktown to Muncie they walked in a drenching rain, in mud nearly knee-deep, and never did home seem sweeter than to these two travelers at the end of their weary tramp. This was his last journey in quest of work. Business began to improve at Muncie and soon the times were ripe for the opening of a small stock of jewelry, which he purchased and exposed for sale. His shop, the first of its kind in Delaware County, was situated on West Main street in a little frame house. He kept abreast of the times, increasing his stock as occasion demanded, until he carried a fine line of goods valued at thousands of dollars. He worked at the bench sixteen and eighteen hours a day, for many years, and only gave up the laborious part of his business to his sons five or six years ago.

His first wife died March 2, 1859, leaving him with the care of nine children, all of whom have since followed her to the silent land save Henry C., Madison C., William C. and Sarah E. On the 26th day of June, 1859, he married Justina Hardy, his present companion. This union was blessed with two children, both now deceased.

Mr. Klein is an old and well-known citizen, and no words of eulogy from our pen could add to his popularity, or the high regard in which he is held by all who know him. He has been a persistent worker, always honest and upright in his business transactions, and in his social relations genial and hospitable. In the summer of 1853, he united with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities at Muncie. He is a Knight Templar in the former, and in the latter has taken all the degrees in the subordinate lodge and encampment, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and has served four years as a member of the City Council of Muncie.

FRANK LEON.

Mr. Leon's life demonstrates what may be accomplished by a young man who starts out with a determination to succeed, and the will-power to back such a determination. His first experience in the mercantile world was that of a peddler, carrying a heavy package of merchandise from house to house. From that position he rose steadily, until he finally gained a place among the leading merchants of Muncie, and now stands at the head of a clothing firm whose transactions amount to many thousands of dollars annually. He was born June 2, 1837, in the Province of Lorraine, France, and came to the United States in 1852. His brother, Max, was engaged in the clothing trade at Muncie at that time, and Frank came here as soon as possible after reaching New York. He started out peddling goods for his brother in Delaware and Henry Counties, and, about two years later, with some assistance from his brother, he engaged in the clothing trade on the corner now occupied by George L. Elliott. In 1856, he removed to Anderson, where he was engaged in business for two years, and then went to Green Bay, Wis. In 1859, he went to New Orleans, La., where he remained until September 1, 1863. At New Orleans he was married, in 1859, to Miss Isabella Prins. From New Orleans he returned to Muncie in September, 1863, and purchased the stock of Leon, Marks & Co. In September, 1866, he formed a copartnership with A. Metzger, which relation still continues. They have a large wholesale and manufacturing establishment at Cincinnati, Ohio, two retail stores at Muncie, one at Kokomo, one at Marion and one at New Castle.

Mr. Leon is a member of Muncie Lodge, No. 237, Knights of Pythias; of De Ember Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Red Men; of the Sons of Israel Lodge, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Independent Order of B'nai Bris, of Indianapolis.

He is a man of benevolent nature, and has performed many deeds of charity which have never come to the public gaze, and in all public charities he is an active worker. The Home Missionary Society was a project of his own, and while he had able coadjutors who helped him to consummate the end, a great portion of the credit is due entirely to him. He is a man of upright character, respected wherever known, and has gained many warm personal friends during his residence in Muncie.

Mr. Leon and wife are the parents of six children, named respectively, Joseph, Leonardes, Max, Hettie, Henry and Leo, of whom Max and Leo are deceased.

CHARLES W. LEGG.

His grandfather, Charles Legg, was among the early settlers of Butler County, Ohio, having removed to that point from one of the Eastern States. He was a farmer, and was engaged in that vocation until his decease.

Walter, his son, and the father of Charles W. Legg, was born in Maryland March 12, 1796, and emigrated to Butler County, Ohio, with his parents. He left home when quite a young man, and made his way to Richmond, Ind., where he found employment with Robert Morrison, a tanner. From his earnings he saved sufficient money to purchase a piece of land, situated within two miles of Richmond. While engaged in the tannery, he married Miss Barbara H. Burgess, daughter of one of the pioneer families of Wayne County. He erected a little cabin on the land, and began to clear and improve the farm. He was successful in the accumulation of wealth, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. Although a man of limited education, he acquired a good fund of practical knowledge by his experience with the world. He was chosen as the Representative in the State Legislature from the district in which he resided, serving two terms, and filled other offices of less importance in the county. He died September 27, 1863. His wife survived him seven years, and died in 1870, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Truitt, at Muncie.

Charles W. was born November 27, 1833, in Wayne County, Ind. He enjoyed the advantages of a fair education in the common schools, and, upon the completion of that course, entered Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., to finish his education. Having been accustomed all his life to the active duties of farm-life, the confinement of the schoolroom began to work injuriously upon his constitution; so that at the close of the second year, he was compelled to leave the university without finishing the course. He resumed his duties at the home farm, and thus regained his health, developing into a fine specimen of physical manhood. He remained at home until his father sold the farm, and with his share of the inheritance, started out in quest of a location in which to begin life for himself. He came to Delaware County, and, for a period of a year and a half, resided with his brother-in-law, Z. W. Cecil, in Perry Township, assisting him and raising crops on shares. In the fall of 1857, he purchased the farm of 200 acres entered by John Moore, in Section 13, Center Township. It was then occupied by a tenant with whom he boarded for about a year, in the meantime cultivating a part of the farm.

In October, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A., daughter of Warren Stewart, one of the pioneers of this county. This union was blessed with six children, namely: Walter E., Warren B., Olive A., Charles W. and John S. (twins), and Bessie W.

The training of his early life made him proficient in the art of farming, and in the choice of an occupation, he wisely selected that with which he was most familiar; and that he has prosecuted it intelligently and systematically, his well-kept farm is sufficient evidence.

He has always stood highly in the community, and is recognized as a man of sterling integrity. He has never been identified with any religious denomination, but has always contributed freely toward the support of the Gospel. He is a member in good standing in Muncie Lodge, No. 433, A., F. & A. M., and has taken the degrees as far as the Royal Arch.

HON. WALTER MARCH

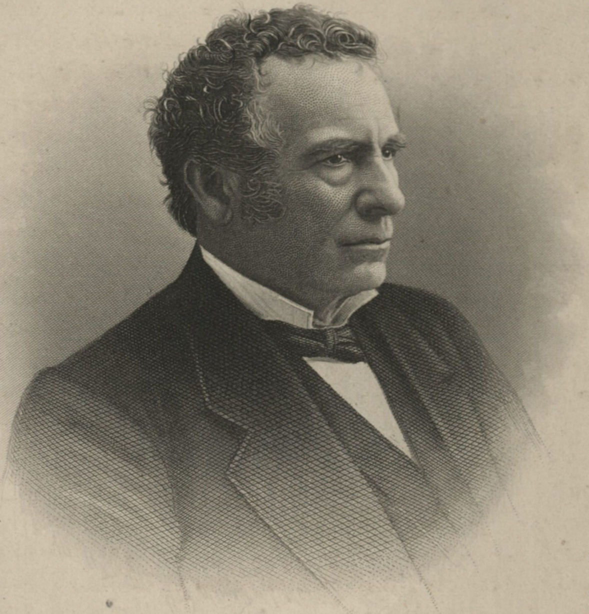
was born August 5, 1814, at the town of Millbury, Mass., within six miles of the city of Worcester, in Worcester County. His father, Samuel March, was a native of the same county, and a lineal descendant of Hugh March, who came to the Colony of Massachusetts from England in the year 1635; and his mother, whose maiden name was Zoa Parks, was a native of Harvard, Mass.

The parents were industrious and frugal, and, while the proceeds of their farm did not elevate them to opulence, they were yet very comfortably situated, and desired to afford their children better educational advantages than they themselves had enjoyed. The latter improved well their opportunities, and grew up to fill important and responsible positions. The eldest son is a manufacturer and farmer at Charlton, Mass.; another is a farmer near Oshkosh, Wis.; another is a well-known minister of the Gospel at Woburn, Mass.; and Walter, the second son, is the subject of our sketch. His boyhood was passed in a manner quite uneventful, amid pastoral scenes at a country home. What time could be spared from farm work was devoted to the improvement of his mind and the acquisition of a primary education at the common schools and the academy at Millbury. He entered Amherst College, and graduated in 1837, after a course of four years, during which time he taught two terms in the common schools, and, after graduating, again took up the vocation of school-teaching, which he pursued two terms longer.

During this time, and subsequently, he studied law with Judge Ira M. Barton, of Worcester, and afterward attended lectures at Cambridge, Mass. In 1840, he was admitted to the bar at Worcester, and, in the fall of the same year, removed to Indiana, reaching Indianapolis in the month of November. He engaged in the practice in that city, and remained until March of the following year, when he removed to Muncie. Here, in January, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Benjamin and Ann Sayre. Her parents, who have reached the ripe age of eighty-eight years, still reside with the Judge.

Although a young man when he began the practice at Muncie in 1841, Mr. March handled the most complicated cases successfully, and, as confidence was established, he soon built up a large practice. One rule has marked his entire career: He would never undertake the cause of a client whom he thought was in the wrong; and under no circumstances would he accept a case that he could not conscientiously defend. This trait undoubtedly gained him friends and inspired a feeling of trust in his integrity. His practice grew, and, in the meantime, he was called to fill important public positions. In 1850, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the district composed of the counties of Delaware and Grant. He was a Democrat, and, although this was a Whig district, he was elected by a goodly majority over the candidate of that party. At heart he was an Abolitionist, and, much against his convictions, fealty to party and public trust induced him to support measures not entirely in harmony with his own will—especially those discriminating against the colored race. The open antagonism of his party to his own principles finally culminated in his withdrawal from it, about the time of the Kansas and Nebraska troubles. He was intensely in earnest in his support of the party, and, as a public speaker, did more effectual work and accomplished more good in its behalf, perhaps, than any other man in the district; for he is, and ever was, an extraordinarily fine speaker, and a thorough scholar; and when he joined the ranks of the Republican party, he brought with him the same energy and the same ability, and devoted himself as earnestly to the success of the newly espoused cause, and with results equally fruitful.

While a member of the State Constitutional Convention, he advocated a change in the system of law practice then prevalent, by which the old English system should be abolished. With the assistance of his



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Walter March

Hamilton S. McRae.

associates, this measure was carried through, and the first Legislature that assembled, after the adoption of the new constitution, appointed him one of a committee to draft a code of principles and practice which should obtain throughout the State.

Among other things, he incorporated a clause investing Circuit Judges with the power to settle disputed points by arbitration, by which means the courts could be saved a great amount of trouble, and a great deal of needless litigation could be avoided. It was tried in many of the counties—Delaware among the number—with good results; and this private and friendly mode of settlement was almost uniformly productive of better fellowship between the plaintiff and defendant than a suit at law. But attorneys' fees were diminished in consequence of this peaceful mode of litigation, and it was antagonized by attorneys throughout the State. Finally, such was the pressure brought to bear that it was repealed by the General Assembly of 1865.

In 1852, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, on the Democratic ticket, serving four years. In 1856, he became a candidate for the State Senate, and was elected. He had then withdrawn from the Democratic party, and was elected as an independent friend of the Union. He served four years, and, at the expiration of that time, became the candidate of the Republican party for the same position. He was returned for another term of four years, and served throughout that stormy period in the history of the Indiana Senate embraced between the years 1860 and 1864. Within this period, the Democrats, who were in the majority, attempted to deprive the Governor of his power over the State militia, and invest it in the four officers of State. They were only prevented from accomplishing their plan by the Republican members absenting themselves from the Senate, and thus breaking the quorum. Judge March was among the number, and was, in fact, the leader of the "bolt." While in the Senate, he occupied many important positions, among which was that of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was a recognized leader of his party, and in many ways proved himself the soldier's friend. His career in the Senate was characterized by dignity and ability, and the following tribute was paid him by the Cincinnati *Gazette:* "* * * One of the clearest-headed and coolest members of the Indiana Senate is Walter March, Senator from the District of Delaware, Blackford and Grant. He speaks not half as often as others on the floor, but always to the point, and with strength and force. He wastes no time in idle bombast, and has not the inordinate vanity possessed by some men, of loving to hear himself talk.

"When Mr. March rises to make a speech, every member expects to hear something that will strike the sense of every one, and command the attention of all. Although he is a solid speaker, he is yet almost poetical, and uses better language and a choicer selection of words than any other man on the floor of the Senate."

At the close of his Senatorial service, in 1864, he resumed the practice of his profession at Muncie, and, in 1867, formed copartnership relations with Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon and Martin Ray, of Indianapolis, under the firm name of Gordon, Ray & March, retaining, at the same time, his practice at Muncie, although making his home at Indianapolis. In 1870, he returned to Muncie, where he has resided ever since.

In the spring of 1878, he was nominated by the Republicans of this district as their Representative in the General Assembly of the State, and, in the ensuing fall, was elected by a majority of 1,250 votes.

His has been a busy and a noble life. He has devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and stands at the head of the bar of Delaware County. He is scrupulously conscientious in all his dealings with mankind, and has won the regard of all classes. He is firm in his judgment, and fearless in the advocacy of his convictions. He is a radical temperance man, and a friend to the deserving poor, but a relentless hater of impostors, or sham and hypocrisy in any guise. His private acts of charity are many, and will live long in the hearts of those who have been the recipients of his bounty. Although he has never been prodigal with his means, neither has he been niggardly, or manifested any disposition to hoard. He has ever been a friend to whatever had a tendency to benefit and elevate mankind, and many of the public improvements of this county number him among their warmest coadjutors. He has ever been a lover of the sciences, and finds his chief recreation in study and reflection upon this theme. He was elected first President of the Literary and Scientific Society of Muncie, in 1879, and has been a Director of the Library Association of Muncie ever since its organization six years ago.

In social life and in the legal fraternity, none stand higher. He is esteemed as much for his hearty, cordial nature, as he is for his eminent attainments as an attorney, a Judge and a statesman. A man of strong individuality, a finished scholar and a polished gentleman, he occupies a special niche in society that none other can fill.

JAMES A. MADDY,

an old and highly respected citizen of Muncie, was born in Monroe County, Va., March 23, 1815, and was reared on a farm in that county. At the age of sixteen years, he began teaching school, and was thus engaged two terms. In 1832, he settled near Middletown, Henry Co., Ind., where he was similarly engaged, and, in 1834, came to Muncie, and was a clerk in the store of John Haines. During the summer of 1835, he taught school at Smithfield, and, during the winter of that year, taught at Muncie. Afterward, he went to Granville and took charge of a stock of goods for Wilson Stanley, and subsequently purchased the stock and conducted the business alone. He was then engaged in mercantile pursuits at various times until 1845, and served as Justice of the Peace four years at Granville. In 1838, he was appointed Collector of Delaware County, serving one year, and, in 1845, was elected Recorder, in which capacity he served eleven years. He then removed to Muncie, where he has resided ever since. In this city he was associated in business with Joseph M. Davis, and subsequently engaged in the grocery business, and later in the boot and shoe trade. About three years ago, he opened a feed and provision store at the southeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, where he conducts a trade which, although not extensive, yet affords him employment and amply supplies his modest requirements.

He was twice married, first in 1836, to Susanna Battreall, daughter of Rev. John Battreall, an early preacher of Delaware County, and a man well known and highly esteemed. She died in 1851, and, in the latter part of the same year, he was married to Rebecca Dragoo, his present companion. The children by the first marriage were William R., Goldsberry S., John B., Lydia Ann (now deceased), Elias A. and Lydia Ellen; and by the second marriage, Charles W., Clara M., Anna, Nettie, and Mary F. (deceased). The surviving children all reside in the county save one, who is at Leadville, Colo.

CAPT. HAMILTON SAMUEL McRAE,

son of Franklin and Rachel (Sands) McRae, was born January 2, 1833, near New Middleton, Harrison Co., Ind. It may not be inappropriate to preface his biography with a short genealogical mention of the family from which he is descended. This was compiled from data collected by John McRa, sometime minister of Dingwall, in Ross-shire, who died in 1704. It was taken up and extended by Farquhar McRa, and printed by Colin McRae, at Camden, S. C., from manuscript received from Scotland. The spelling of the original name,* McRath, was variously modified to conform with the peculiar pronunciation of certain localities, and became McGrath, McGrow, McRay and McRae; and sometimes the Mac was dropped. In this country, a John McCrea adopted this form of spelling it to distinguish his own from others of the same name. The earliest authentic account of the family dates back to the thirteenth century, when some McRas, adherents of Colin Fitzgerald, settled in Scotland in the year 1265. Having emigrated from Ireland, at a later date, probably, they settled at Kintail, whence they were widely diffused.

At a period antedating the American Revolution, some McRaes landed at Wilmington, N. C., and from this branch of the family are descended a large number of the McRaes in the United States, while others trace their family history back to an Episcopalian minister of the same name, sent to Virginia by the British Crown, and one McRae is known to have emigrated to New York at an early period. From these progenitors have descended many families, the members of which have attained high distinction as soldiers, merchants, professional men and legislators; but their chief merit is the uniform law-abiding nature of the families, whose names seldom appear on the criminal records.

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*McRath (an obsolete word), signifying fortunate.

The subject of this biography is descended from the North Carolina branch of the family of McRaes. The maiden name of one of his ancestors was Margaret McKensie, the descendant of an influential Scottish laird of that name. She diligently improved her opportunities, and was a lady of rare culture for the period in which she lived. She had a strong will, and exercised it in the choice of a husband, in defiance of the prejudice of some relatives. This same will-power was doubtless instrumental in prolonging her life to the age of 105 years; for her physical organization was very delicate, and her form was bent low with age. She died in Richmond County, N. C. Her son, Alexander, at whose house she lived, took part in the Revolution, and reared a large family. Alexander Bain McRae, his son, and the grandfather of our subject, married Elizabeth (Sullivan) Chance, a member of the Society of Friends. His children were Nancy, Franklin, Hamilton, Abigail and Calvin—the names of the sons indicating his philosophy, his politics and his religion. He kept a store, and served as Justice of the Peace. Upon the approach of the war of 1812, he left with his wife what money he could spare, and, taking his surveyor's compass and provisions for the journey, came to Harrison County, Ind., with the eldest children and a sister. He engaged in the war, and took an honorable part. He had hoped with his compass to earn sufficient money to purchase land for himself, but he found the settlers very poor, and but few of them had money enough to buy their lands, and less to pay for surveyor's fees. He then tried school-teaching, and, while he was a very successful teacher, it proved of little advantage to him in a monetary sense. In the meantime, his wife, who was not able to undertake the journey from North Carolina with him, came with her two children, in company with her brother, to Wayne County, Ind., at a later date. A friendly correspondence was maintained between them, but, at the time set for their re-union, the husband died.

Franklin, son of Alexander Bain, and father of Hamilton S. McRae, taught school in early life, and manifested great zeal in the cause of education. He served as Justice of the Peace, a member of the State Legislature, and a Captain in the Mexican war, and as School Trustee for many years.

The parents were estimable people, and took great pride and care in the training and molding of the characters of their children. Their government was one of love, and, at an early age, the characters of the latter for temperance, kindness and truthfulness were fully established.

At the age of five years, our subject was first sent to school; but, however bright might be the scholar, progress was necessarily very slow under the methods of teaching then in vogue. Little beside spelling was taught until the pupil could master the words in the columns of Webster's "Elementary;" but the mother, eager for her son's advancement, taught him the reading lessons at home, while the father performed a similar office as to the elementary principles of arithmetic, and gave him a copy of Peter Parley's "History of the World" to use as a reader. The author of this book, and his early teachers—Barnes, Leonard Evans and Hamilton Pfrimmer—were objects of profound veneration to the boy's heart. At the age of eight years, he received a small volume as a prize for being the best speller in the highest class in school. The wish expressed by his teacher, Leonard Evans, in the ascription to this volume, "that he may become an ornament to the learned world," has ever been a stimulus to his ambition, and an incentive to the achievements of his later life.

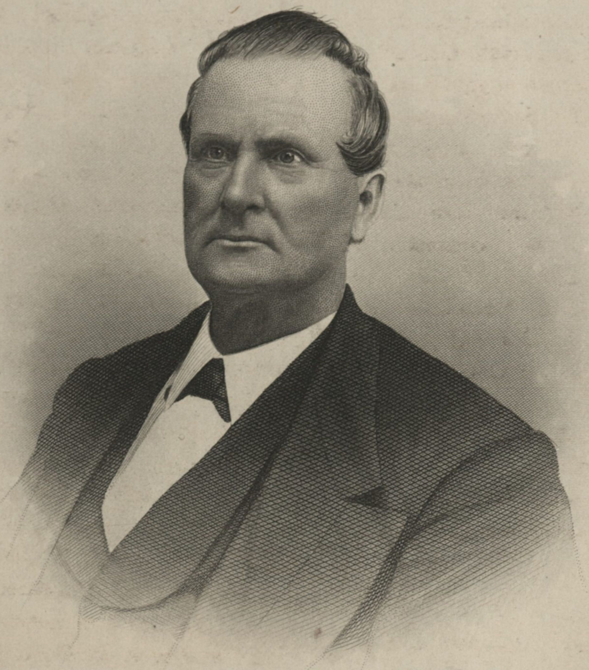
He was eight years old when he concluded his primary education, and, at a later date, entered Friendship Seminary, at Elizabeth, Ind. His teacher, John Spurrier Sandbach, had an accurate, rather than an extensive scholarship, but possessed a wonderful power of inspiration, enforcing by fitting illustrations the maxim, "What man has done, man can do."

From sixteen to twenty years of age, young McRae taught school during the winter and worked on the farm during the summer. In 1852, he entered the seminary at Corydon, Ind., where he spent two months in the study of algebra and physics. In the following spring, he entered the Preparatory Department of the Indiana University at Bloomington, graduating August 5, 1857, and delivering the valedictory address. At the close of his college life, scarcely having decided upon a profession, he adopted the vocation of school-teaching, which he continued successfully for one year, at "Maple Grove" Academy, near Vincennes, Ind. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. William A. Porter, a thorough instructor, at Corydon, Ind., and soon after entering the office was unanimously nominated and elected District Attorney of the Common Pleas Court. He began the practice at Salem, Ind., and achieved fair success at the bar; but his mind inclined to constitutional law and general literature. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1861, to fill a vacancy, but his services were not called for. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he joined a cavalry company, which was not accepted for the service. From motives of patriotism, he declined to become a candidate for re-election to the Legislature, and volunteered as a private soldier in Company B, Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and, on the 19th of August, 1862, was mustered in as Sergeant of that company. May 25, 1863, he was detailed to act as Second Lieutenant, and, on the 8th of June following, was appointed Captain of the company. He was honorably engaged in action at Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Colliersville, Tenn., October 11, 1863; Snake Creek Gap, May 10, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864. In the last action he was severely wounded, and, at the expiration of a furlough, was received into General Hospital No. 6, at New Albany, Ind., and subsequently transferred to the officers' hospitai at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was afterward assigned to court martial duty at Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. He rejoined his command at Alexandria, Va., upon the dissolution of the court, and, within a few days thereafter, was honorably discharged from the service on account of his wound. Before he was wounded, he was almost constantly with his company, excepting a brief period during which he served as Judge Advocate and aide on the staff of Brig. Gen. Sweeney.

In 1865, he was appointed Principal of the Third Ward School at Terre Haute, Ind., and this may be properly regarded as the beginning of his career as an educator. In 1866, he was appointed Superintendent of the public schools of Vevay, Ind., and School Examiner of Switzerland County. In the latter capacity, he held the first township institute in the State. In 1867, he became Superintendent of the Muncie schools. Under his management, the public schools of this city have been built up and improved, until they rank with the best in the State. It was he who first established the present system of grading the schools, and he introduced into his system of government some original ideas that have redounded greatly to the advantage of the schools. He regards the high school as being, properly, a department of the common school, and that a proper course of study for such a school should embrace only the elements of the higher branches, preparatory to a college course, while the eight branches of the common school should be reviewed. He put this idea into practice while at Vevay, and has continued it with great success at Muncie. He is a reformer in educational matters, and a friend to all innovations having in view the promotion of educational interests. He advocates the introduction into the district schools of the elements of music, drawing, physics, botany and zoology, and believes that the school system, to be complete, must be prefaced by the free kindergarten and supplemented by the free public library. In the establishment of both of these auxiliaries at Muncie, he bore a prominent and active part.

On the 6th day of August, 1868, he was wedded to his present companion, who, as Principal of the Muncie High School, has won a deservedly fine reputation. She was the first President of the Woman's Club of Muncie, and is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Woman. Her father was an able and devoted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her mother was a worthy coadjutor in the work of her noble husband. Her grandfathers were both ministers, and Mrs. McRae herself is an eloquent and effective speaker.

Their eldest child, Bertha Montgomery McRae, was born November 28, 1873, and died August 8, 1874. Charlene Montgomery McRae was born February 10, 1876. At the age of three years, she entered the



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John Marsh

Kindergarten, in the establishment of which her parents rendered active and valuable assistance.

In politics, Mr. McRae was originally a Democrat, and voted for James Buchanan in 1856, for Douglas in 1860, and for Lincoln in 1864. He has not often taken public part in politics, yet, during the Presidential campaign of 1868, he consented to address the Grant Club of Muncie, and the effort was pronounced an able one. A city paper said of it: "Prof. McRae is accredited with having made the best radical speech of the campaign."

He has contributed some very able articles to the school periodicals and newspapers. The most important of these appeared in the Indianapolis *Journal* in 1867, and was entitled "The Great Need of the Schools,' and the Cincinnati *Commercial* of December 25, 1876, contained an article from his pen on the "Election of President and Vice President." He has been actively identified, for a number of years, with various literary and scientific societies. In 1853, he became a member of the Philomathean Society of the University, and served as its President; in 1856, he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi; in 1866, of the Indiana Teachers' Association, in which he was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee, and, in the same year, of the National Educational Society, of which he is a life member; in 1871, of the Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a Fellow; in 1877, of the American Metric Bureau; and, in the same year, of the National Spelling Reform Association. He was elected President of the Public Library Association of Muncie at the organization of the board in 1875, and served six years in that capacity.

In public life, Prof. McRae is a man of rare ability; true as steel, and with a quick perception of duty, he has the courage to carry out his convictions, even if he stands unsupported, while in social life he is a genial, hospitable gentleman, respected and esteemed by all.

PARKER MOORE

was born February 28, 1826, in Scioto County, Ohio. His father, Lewis Moore, was born in Pennsylvania January 4, 1797, and, on the 4th day of January, 1816, married Patience Truitt, a native of Armstrong County, Penn., then residing in Scioto County, Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Nancy, Aaron, Amanda, Rhoda, Parker, John, Lewis, Sarah, Mary and Patience, of whom Nancy, Aaron and John are deceased.

The father was a farmer, and followed that occupation during life. He sometimes built flat-boats while living in Ohio, and, loading them with farm produce, sold it to towns along the river. He came with his family to Delaware County, Ind., in 1829, and entered land in Center Township, where he cleared and improved a farm. He died November 20, 1841. His wife died September 22, 1874.

Parker, the subject of this sketch, was but three years of age when he came to this county, and grew up with very limited educational advantages. At the age of twenty-three years, he married Miss Martha, daughter of John and Harriet Smith, who died December 10, 1871, leaving four children—Caroline, William R., George W. and Parker T. August 8, 1872, he was wedded to his present companion, Mrs. Christina Ribble, daughter of Gilpin E. Cook, and widow of the late Andrew N. Ribble, of this county. Her parents came to Delaware County in 1846, where the mother died in 1854. The father then moved to Blackford County, Ind., where he was engaged in milling operations until his death, which occurred in 1861. Mr. Moore owns and occupies the old homestead, having purchased the interest of the other heirs. He is a successful farmer and an active friend to public improvements, especially the cause of education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an upright, honorable man, and enjoys the good will of all who know him.

JOHN MARSH,

son of Timothy and Mary (Clawson) Marsh, was born August 22, 1811, in Preble County, Ohio. His father, Timothy Marsh, came from New Jersey, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1793. It was but a village then, and he was offered a lot on the corner of Market and Vine streets in exchange for a team of horses. Could he have foreseen the future greatness of that village in the woods, he would doubtless have accepted the proffered bargain. He moved from Cincinnati to Germantown, Ohio, and finally to a farm in Preble County, where he died.

Mary Clawson, the mother of our subject, was born August 22, 1787, near the mouth of the Little Miami River, in what was then known as Turkey Bottom, and which afterward became a part of Hamilton County, Ohio. It is stated on good authority that she was the first white child born in the Territory of Ohio. She died in September, 1877, in Fulton County, Ind.

The subject of this biography passed the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and, in the eighteenth year of his age, was apprenticed to a hatter at Eaton, Ohio, with whom he learned the trade. He worked at his trade at Eaton and Camden, Ohio, from 1827 to 1847. In the latter year, he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Camden, Ohio, and was soon afterward elected Treasurer of Preble County. He was the third Treasurer of that county, the first incumbent having held the office for thirty years. Mr. Marsh served six years, and, during that time, purchased stock in the branch of the State Bank of Ohio, of which he became a Director. He was associated with Messrs. J. W. Burson, Williams Petty, John Hunt and others, two of these gentlemen having been also identified with the early banks of Muncie. In 1853, they sold their respective interests in the Preble County Branch Bank, and Messrs. Burson and Hunt moved to Cambridge City, Ind., and established the Cambridge City Bank, of which Mr. Hunt became President and Mr. Burson Cashier. Mr. Hunt resigned in 1854, and Mr. Marsh was elected President to succeed him. In October, 1856, he came to Muncie, in company with Mr. Burson, and was elected President of the Branch Bank of Indiana, which office he held, by successive re-elections, until July 1, 1874. In consequence of failing health, he then resigned, expecting to retire from active life. He spent some time in traveling, which proved beneficial to his health, and in the meantime (November 1, 1874), the Citizens' National Bank of Muncie was established, and Mr. Marsh was elected Cashier, which position he still occupies.

He has been a member of the Masonic order for more than forty years, and took the Commandery degrees at Dayton, Ohio, in 1848. He was elected Treasurer of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, in 1859, and still serves in that capacity. He has been Treasurer of Muncie Chapter, No. 30, since its organization in July, 1859; of Muncie Council, No. 16, since its organization in 1863; and of Muncie Commandery, No. 18, since its organization in 1868.

Of his character as a man and a citizen, a friend said, "Nothing too good could be said of him, and those who know him would heartily indorse any words of eulogy that might be written of him." He is a plain, unassuming man, free from affectation of any sort, and lacking in that assurance and boldness that has often assigned to prominence men of less ability than he. He possesses a smooth, even temper, and, in the transaction of his business, is always the same affable gentleman, treating all alike, and never permitting the vexations of the day to govern his demeanor at home or at his place of business. His acts of benevolence and charity are numerous, both in the church and in private life, and in public improvements he is a leading spirit. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1854, and unites the virtues of a Christian gentleman with the qualities of a thorough business man.

On the 25th of May, 1835, he married Miss Margaret Mitchell, who died of cholera at Eaton, Ohio, in 1849, leaving four children—Henry C., Mary J., Lucy and Phœbe. Lucy died at Eaton, Ohio, and Phœbe at Muncie, Ind. April 13, 1850, Mr. Marsh was married, at Eaton, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Simpson, who died in April, 1854. On the 29th of August, 1854, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Muchner, his present companion. She is an active, public-spirited lady; a member of the Woman's Club of Muncie; an active worker in the Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school. Four children blessed this union—William M., who occupies the position of book-keeper in the bank of which his father is Cashier; Charles C., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., now on a cruise to South America; Hattie C., living at home; and J. Rollin, who occupies a position in the County Clerk's office.

DR. LEVI MINSHALL

was born in Berkeley County, Va., about the year 1807; graduated at a college in Ohio (probably Oxford University), and received a thorough medical training, both as a physician and surgeon. He came to Muncie about the year 1829, and married Ellen Watton, daughter of Samuel Watton, then a merchant of Muncie. They had two children, only one of whom now survives, viz., Juliet, wife of Theodore F. Riley, banker, of Muncie.

Dr. Minshall enjoyed a fine practice and a rising reputation as an educated gentleman and a skillful and reliable physician; but he tarried only a short time on the earth, and was called away in the 29th year of his age, in 1836. Had his life been spared, he would doubtless have ranked among the foremost men of his time in his chosen profession; his widow married William Coombs, a merchant, now of Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind.

It is related of Dr. Minshall that, when he made his entry into what was then the village of Muncietown (consisting, in fact, of only a few log cabins), he was mounted upon a large iron-gray horse, of fine form and noble carriage, and, being himself genteel in dress and unusually comely in appearance, he attracted a great deal of attention as he passed, and people wondered, as they saw him, "Who can that new-comer be?" It was soon learned who he was, and he became a favorite with all. He was the second physician who settled at Muncie. It is cause for deep regret that he did not live to fill up the measure of his days and attain to the maturity of his power and the ripeness of his fame.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY,

County Auditor, is the second son of Cornelius B. and Lucinda (Burroughs) Murray. His father was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., while his mother was a native Hoosier, having been born near Pendleton, Madison Co.

They twain became one about the year 1836, in the county of Randolph, this State, to which locality Mrs. Murray's parents had previously removed. About two years later (1838), they settled upon a farm near Blountsville, Henry Co., Ind., and here, January 11, 1840, William H., the subject of our narrative, was born. Continuing their residence at this place up to 1864, his parents then purchased and occupied the old Burroughs homestead in Randolph County. Here they lived contented and happy up to 1873, when Mother Murray departed this life at the mature age of fifty-seven. Thus bereft of his endeared companion, Father Murray subsequently removed to Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., where he still resides, aged sixty-eight years.

William Murray, the grandfather of William H., was of Irish parentage, and a native of the Keystone State. His (William's) father, and great-grandfather of William H., yet unmarried and fresh from the shores of Ireland, espoused the cause of the colonies, buckled on the armor of a private soldier, and fought valiantly in the struggle for American independence. Young William, of whom we write, was reared upon their farm, near Blountsville, up to eighteen years of age, receiving the advantages afforded by the common schools of that period.

His father, at that age, having given him freedom to do for himself, he first sought higher educational attainments, employing principally, as a means, the vocation of teaching. This pursuing, till the war of the rebellion broke upon us, and moved by a true devotion to country, with firm contempt for the enemies of her beautiful starry banner, he stepped forth and enlisted July 14, 1861, as a private soldier.

Joining Company K, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, and passing upward through the varied steps in the line of non-commission officers, finally, on July 1, 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and, during the campaign of 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant. By reason, however, of his regiment consolidating with the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, he was never *mustered in* with the said rank of First Lieutenant! and yet, at the close of the war, he received a commission as brevet Captain. During his career in the army, he participated in the following engagements, viz.: Lewinsville, Rappahannock, Second battle of Bull Run, and South Mountain. In the engagement last named, he was disabled by a hip wound, and sent to the hospital at Middletown, Md. Rejoining his command about December, 1862, he took part in the fierce contest at Fredericksburg. Subsequent to this battle, he was placed on detached duty until more fully recovered from wounds received at South Mountain. Yet, hero-like, without being reported for duty to his company, and with borrowed musket, he voluntarily rejoined his regiment to help fight the great battle of Gettysburg; and, for praiseworthy conduct here displayed, at the instance of his Lieutenant Colonel (W. W. Dudley), he received his promotion to Second Lieutenant. Advancing with the invincible legions of Grant across the Rapidan, and hurled into the deadly carnage of the Wilderness, he was again wounded in his right leg, the first day of that terrible conflict, May 5, 1864.

Having been removed to the city of Washington on account of his wound, he was furloughed home for sixty days, and, at the expiration of that time, was granted extension. Finally recovering sufficiently, he returned to the front, joining his command near the "Yellow Tavern." Engaged on the flanks and in the siege of Petersburg, he remained at his post till September 14, 1864, when, by reason of physical disability, occasioned from gun-shot wounds, he received his discharge. Returning home, he settled at Selma, this county, and, on February 16, 1865, was married to Miss Maggie J. Orr, daughter of Hon. James Orr, a wealthy farmer of Delaware Township, also of this county. She was born October 13, 1844.

Alternately pursuing the vocations of farming, and teaching in the public schools up to April, 1870, he then turned his attention to the mercantile business in Selma. Aside from successfully managing his business relations here, he was elected to the position of Trustee for Liberty Township, to serve from 1872 to 1874. Continuing in the line of merchandise till October, 1878, he then accepted the position of Auditor of Delaware County, to which he had just been elected, still retaining his business interests at Selma until the following April.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray are the parents of five children, viz.: Lulu M., born March 27, 1866; James O., born December 8, 1868; Donn P., born September 13, 1870; Maggie, born January 1, 1874; and Arthur L., born December 10, 1877.

An industrious, studious boy; an ambitious, self-educated youth; a patriotic, valiant soldier; an earnest, successful man of business; an efficient, faithful servant of the public; liberal and enterprising beyond his means; happy in his domestic relations, he is a genial associate, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

THOMAS S. NEELY

was born September 13, 1811, in Adams County, Penn., of which county his grandfather, Thomas Neely, and his father, Moses Neely, were also natives. His father married Jane Smith, in that county, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a farm within eleven miles of Gettysburg. In 1831, he removed with his family to Miami County, Ohio, and, about the year 1840, to Randolph County, Ind., settling near the town of Windsor. His family consisted of four sons and five daughters, of whom Thomas S. and George are the only survivors.

In early life, the subject of this sketch was engaged in the labor of farm work at home, attending the district school in the winter, until seventeen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith at Petersburg, Penn., to learn the trade. He remained with him for nearly three years, and, having acquired a good knowledge of the trade, he began to work on his own account, and, in 1831, removed with his parents to Miami County, Ohio. He worked at his trade in Troy, Urbana, and other Ohio towns, and, in 1833, returned to his former home in Pennsylvania, and was wedded to Miss Matilda Wierman. He lived in Miami County, Ohio, six years, and, in February, 1839, came to Muncie, with whose interests he has long been identified.

He at first engaged in the grocery trade, but the town was small and merchants plenty, and he was soon convinced that there was a better opening for the mechanic than the merchant, deciding, therefore, to devote himself to his trade. He was engaged in the grocery business only about six months, and, during this time, the first wagon was built in Muncie.

T.S. NEELY.

Photo by Neely. Western Biogl. Pub. Co.

T. S. Neely.

The wagon-maker progressed very well until he came to the iron work, when his skill proved unequal to the task. Mr. Neely left his store and ironed the wagon for him, making and setting the tires, etc.

After an experience of six months as a merchant, he sold his store and opened a shop, where he was engaged at his trade for more than twenty years. By faithful application and economy, he accumulated some capital in the meantime—the basis of the fortune he now enjoys. He first purchased the lot now occupied by the Abbott House, where he had his residence, and, at a later date, erected the brick block on Main street, in which the photographic rooms of G. R. Gamble are now located. In this building, Mr. Neely established a daguerreotype gallery, after retiring from work at his trade, and made the first pictures in Muncie. As the art of photography became better known, he adopted it, and was the leading photographer of this city until about fifteen years ago, when he transferred the gallery to his son, Lon M., and, since his retirement from this pursuit, he has not been engaged in any active business.

He has been prominently identified with many of the public improvements of this county and city, and especially with the schools, having been all his life a zealous advocate and friend of public education.

From 1842 to 1848, he served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Delaware County, and as School Director during and subsequent to that time, and the schools of Muncie are indebted to no one more than to him, for active, earnest labor in their behalf. To his powers as School Director he added the weight of personal argument and influence to bring about desired measures of reform in the system of public education. In a history of the Muncie schools, issued with the report of the State Superintendent for 1878, his identity with the early schools of this place is alluded to in the following words:

"In 1849, Thomas S. Neely, a native of Pennsylvania, who had served as a School Examiner in Ohio, called a meeting of the voters of District No. 9 for the purpose of voting a tax for the erection of a schoolhouse. At the time appointed, he, but no other person, was present; but, after going around, making personal appeals, a sufficient number of voters came to vote the tax of 25 cents on the $100, which was asked. The district not having the needed money or credit, the house could not be built until an additional tax of 37½ cents was collected. With the proceeds of these taxes, a house was erected in the school year of 1851. * * * * The District Trustees then were Thomas Kirby, John A. Gilbert and Thomas S. Neely."

For the handsome and commodious high-school building on West Adams street the citizens are no less indebted to his efforts than for the schools of earlier days. In June, 1878, he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Muncie, and immediately began to agitate the question of erecting a building that should be at once an ornament to the city and supply a crying need for better accommodations in schoolroom. His colleagues were opposed to him, and it was only by the most persistent effort that he won them to his side. The cheapness of labor and material at that time, the necessities of unemployed mechanics, etc., were urged by him as inducements to erect the building at what certainly appeared an auspicious time; but only when he showed how the tax could be reduced from 50 to 40 cents on the $100 did his associates yield. His point was carried and the schoolhouse was built. It is a monument to the memory of the board of 1878, and particularly to its most active member, and is a model of elegance and architectural skill as well.

In another public enterprise which has redounded to the incalculable benefit of Muncie, Mr. Neely bore a conspicuous and praiseworthy part. We refer to the location and construction of the Bellefontaine Railway. While carrying on the trade of blacksmithing in Muncie, he was compelled to send to Cincinnati for iron, hauling it home by teams, and often having to leave his work here and make a personal visit to that city, when important purchases were to be made. This slow and expensive method of transportation set him to thinking, and, with characteristic promptness, his thoughts developed into action. In the spring of 1847, he determined to move to secure the location of a railroad to Muncie, by some practicable route; and, acting upon this determination, circulated a subscription paper to secure funds with which to pay for posters to advertise a railroad mass meeting, to be held at Muncie. A hard canvass resulted in his securing only a part of the funds necessary, and, contributing the balance from his own purse, he had the bills struck and posted up, designating June 26, 1847, as the day of meeting. On that day, people from all parts of the county assembled, and discussed the question with great animation, both pro and con. This meeting was almost barren of results, and was adjourned to the 5th of July following, the interim to be devoted to a general agitation of the subject. A healthy public interest had been awakened, and, on the day of the second meeting, the question turned upon the most advisable route. Hitherto, the agitation had been purely local, no outside parties having appeared to join issue with the people of Delaware County, and the matter was wholly under the leadership of Mr. Neely; but the seed was sown and the people were enthusiastic. The second meeting was adjourned to August 20, when men of talent and public spirit from abroad were to be invited. Mr. Neely solicited the attendance of Gov. Bebb, of Ohio; Hon. O. H. Smith, of Indianapolis (afterward President of the road), as well as others from Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, etc., who responded to the invitation. At this meeting, it was decided to make an effort to build a road from Indianapolis, through Muncie and Union City, to Bellefontaine, Ohio, to be called the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad; and resolutions were passed recommending Delaware County to vote a tax of $12,000, at the ensuing fall election, to aid the enterprise. Mr. Neely, although unaccustomed to public speaking, yet led in the public discussion of this question throughout the county, and had the pleasure of seeing it settled by an affirmative vote. He is justly entitled to be termed one of the prime movers in the inauguration and consummation of the enterprise which has become of such vast importance to this city and county.

He is, withal, a modest man, and it is chiefly to outside parties that we are indebted for many of the facts contained in his biography.

The happy choice of a companion in early life proved the solace of other years; and they have each been spared to bless the other, and see their children grow to honorable and useful maturity. Eliza is the wife of A. J. Wachtell, of Muncie; M. Jennie and Thaddeus A. reside with the parents; and Leonidas M. married Miss Welthy Berkey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and resides at Muncie.

FREDERICK E. PUTNAM.

Mr. Putnam is one of the surviving pioneer merchants of Muncie. He was born February 11, 1818, at Charlestown, N. H., and, like many of the substantial, successful men of the West, was subject, in his boyhood, to the inconvenience of being poor. He acquired a fair education at the common schools of his native town, finishing with a course at an academy.

The West offered advantages to a young man of energy that he could scarcely hope to attain at home, and, on the 19th day of October, 1838, he left home, with the town of Muncie as his objective point. There were but few railroads in the East, and none in Indiana, and various methods of conveyance were resorted to by him in order to reach his destination. From his home he went to Lowell, Mass., by stage coach; thence to Hunter's Point, Mass., by rail; to New York City and Amboy by steamer; to Philadelphia by rail; thence by rail to Little York, Penn.; to Pittsburgh by canal packet; to Massillon, Ohio, by stage; thence to Newark, Ohio, by canal; from Newark to Jimtown, Ohio, on the Cumberland National road, by a two-horse hack; thence through Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, to Richmond, Ind., by stage; and from Richmond to Economy, in Wayne County, Ind., by private conveyance. At Economy, he met Mr. James L. Russey, with whom he came to Muncie in a two-horse carriage. This carriage was the property of Mr. Russey's brother-in-law, Lot Bloomfield, of Centerville, Ind., and was probably the first vehicle of its kind that ever came to Muncie, and certainly the only one in the town at that time.

Mr. Putnam accepted a position as clerk in the store of Charles F. Willard, one of the early merchants of Muncie, and, about a year later, became a partner with him. This relation continued for a year, and, at the end of that time (March 1, 1842), Mr. Putnam purchased a stock of general merchandise and engaged in business alone, continuing until

October 1, 1849. He then thought of going to California, but abandoned the idea, and formed a partnership with John A. Wachtell, under the firm of Putnam & Wachtell, which continued two years.

In 1852, Mr. Putnam was elected Treasurer of Delaware County, taking charge of the office in 1853, and serving in this capacity until 1857, having been re-elected at the expiration of his first term. From 1857 to 1860, he was Assistant Auditor of Delaware County, and, in the latter year, formed a partnership in the hardware trade with John M. Kirby, under the firm name of Putnam & Kirby, which relation still exists. They have conducted a satisfactory and lucrative business for nearly twenty-one years, and the only change in the firm during that period was the induction of a new member, Edward Olcott, in 1879.

In 1841, Mr. Putnam was united in marriage to Miss Susan J., daughter of Col. Benjamin Sayre. Of the four children who came to bless this union, two daughters only now survive—Mary F., wife of John M. Kirby; and Margaret E., wife of Edward Olcott.

Mr. Putnam has long been recognized as one of the leading citizens of Muncie in all matters of public interest. In the church, in politics, in measures of reform and in business, he is ever found ready for consultation and action. He is in robust health, and at the zenith of a prosperous, active business life. His actions are prompt, his habits and methods exact and reliable.

He has repeatedly been called to fill public trusts. In addition to those heretofore mentioned, he has served as School Examiner for two years, as School Trustee of Muncie for nine years, and is now a member of the City Council. He is the Secretary of four Masonic societies, a Director of Muncie National Bank, and Secretary of the Republican Central Committee of Delaware County.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Muncie for twelve years, and has served as Trustee of the church for eleven years, and as Librarian of the Sunday school for twenty-eight years.

He has a comfortable fortune, amassed, not by large speculative investments, but by careful economy, close attention to business, and a steady, substantial increase.

Little things are sometimes valuable as illustrating the peculiarities or character of a man; and the following extracts, culled from a diary kept by Mr. Putnam, demonstrate the attention he has ever paid to passing events of a political, social and personal nature:

"August 18, 1842.—Veto No. 5 received from John Tyler. Danger in camp!"

"September 22, 1842.—Gave a concert. Receipts, $5. What a town!"

"October 1, 1842.—Saw Clay, Crittenden and Metcalf, and heard them speak; also Raridan, Parker and Smith."

"October 9, 1842.—Rev. Irwin preached in court house."*

"December 31, 1842.—Crops abundant; seasons never more fruitful, but hard times; and why? No tariff for protection; no stable, uniform currency; Congress attempting, but the President vetoing (six times already!). Character lost abroad, confidence destroyed at home! Indiana State scrip, 50 cents, and dull at that! Wheat, 25 cents; corn, 10 cents; oats, $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents; butter, 4 cents; eggs, 3 cents; pork, almost nothing! No market abroad, and none at home."

"November 10, 1842.—Snow on the ground; 24th, sleighing very brisk."

"March 6, 1843.—Left for Cincinnati in a one-horse wagon. March 11, left Cincinnati for home in a two-horse wagon."

March 31, 1843.—" Coldest and longest winter ever seen in this country; no signs of spring until now." "April 21, 1843.—Farmers think some of plowing and sowing. May 3.—Have plowed very little. June 29.—Corn scarce; $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. July 11.—Great call for corn; 15 cents."

"July 15, 1843.—Presbyterian Church dedicated."

"October 15, 1843.—Charles and myself walked five miles in fifty minutes, coming from Cincinnati."

"November 8, 1843.—Old Mr. Gilbert (Revolutionary pensioner) died; buried next day with martial honors."

"January 23, 1844.—Hodge returned with Gilbert a corpse. (See Gilbert's biography.) Citizens went to meet him."

"April 15, 1844.—Sold coon-skins, etc., $148.25."

"July 27, 1844.—Grand Whig Convention, 3,000 strong! September 16.—Democratic mass meeting, about fifty."

"May 30, 1846.—Sons of Temperance started this evening."

"June 30, 1846.—A company of sixty formed for Mexico; officers, Kilgore, Sample and Garner."

"August 9, 1846.—Butter scarce; wheat, 31 cents; oats, 8 cents; corn, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents."

"December 15, 1846.—Received President's message in eight days. December 18.—Hogs very brisk, $2 net."

"February 13, 1847.—Butter scarce, 8 cents; Seminary commenced with Farris." "Lots of fellows found guilty of gambling."

"June 26, 1847.—Railroad mass meeting. July 14.—12,000 to 15,000 cattle passed."

"December 9, 1847.—F. E. P. had the small-pox; 18th, Legislature adjourned at Indianapolis for small-pox; 31st, Hon. A. Kennedy died of small-pox at the Palmer House, Indianapolis; small-pox bad in Muncie—many cases."

"May 1, 1848.—Day for opening railroad books."

"November 13, 1848.—Went to Richmond; found 'Old Zach' elected."

BRICE P. POWERS.

The paternal grandfather of this gentleman came from England at an early day and settled in Harrison County, W. Va., where he married Miss Petijon. Her father was a resident of Harrison County, and was long engaged as a surveyor. Subsequently, he represented that county in the Legislature of West Virginia, and held other offices of honor and trust.

His maternal ancestors, whose patronymic was Holland, were the descendants of Caple Holland, who settled in the Old Dominion of Virginia at an early day, and afterward in Monongalia County, West Virginia. Jacob Holland was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was married, in Monongalia County, West Virginia, to Mary Gordon, a native of Pennsylvania. They settled in Delaware County, Ind., where both died.

William, Nehemiah and John Powers all settled in Indiana, and are now deceased. The daughter, Naomi, married a Mr. Roby, and settled in Union County, Indiana, where she died.

Nehemiah Powers, the father of Brice P., was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, and removed with his parents to Monongalia County, in the same State, where he grew to maturity and married Cassandra Holland. In 1823, he came with his family to Indiana, having all his earthly goods in a wagon. Fording the Ohio River at Wheeling, W. Va., he proceeded on his way until he reached Wayne County, Ind., where he purchased a tract of wild land and cleared a farm. His son, Brice P., was born January 13, 1815, in Monongalia County, West Virginia, and was in the ninth year of his age when he came with his parents to Indiana. In the pioneer days of Wayne County, he enjoyed but few opportunities of attending school, and, as he grew older and stronger, his services were required in the labor of clearing the home farm. After attaining his majority, he attended school at Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., during two summers, acquiring a very good English education.

After the close of his school life, he was engaged for two years in the performance of various odd jobs in the neighborhood of his home, and, at the end of that time, came to Delaware County. His brother, Jacob H. Powers, was the proprietor of a store and saw-mill on the Mississinewa River, near Wheeling, in this county. Mr. Powers accepted employment with his brother, and was thus engaged for about a year. He then went to reside with his grandfather, Jacob Holland, in Center Township, and, during this time, his brother sold his establishment near Wheeling and engaged in mercantile pursuits at the village of New Burlington, in this county, and the subject of this sketch again accepted employment with him in the store. Subsequently, he and his brother purchased a tannery at that place, and conducted a very successful trade.

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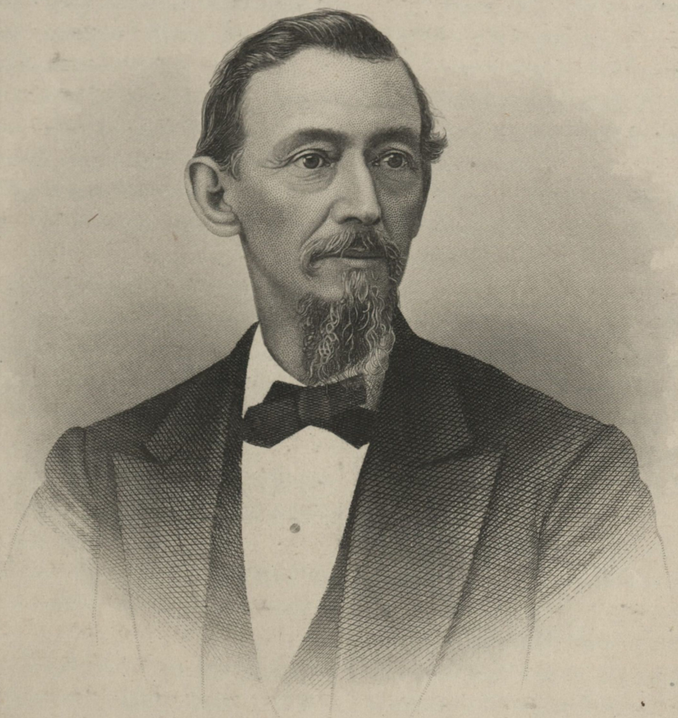
*Rev. Robert Irwin was perhaps the first Presbyterian minister who ever preached at Muncie.



Western Biogl. Pub. Co.

C. E. Shipley

While engaged in this business, May 4, 1844, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah, daughter of John Lewis, a former resident of this county. Some time after his marriage, he removed with his wife to a farm in Henry County, Ind., which he had purchased jointly with his brother, Reason Powers, and, after cultivating it for several years, came to Delaware County in 1852 and purchased the farm upon which he still resides in Center Township.

From the days of his boyhood, Mr. Powers has practiced habits of industry, which have borne rich fruit and placed him in a position of opulence. He is the possessor of a fine farm of 327 acres, situated on the Muncie & Granville Pike, and the neatness and system displayed about the home proclaim the master farmer. He has arisen to his present position in life by his own exertions, with scarcely a helping hand; and the competence he enjoys is the reward of labor and undaunted courage in the battle with the world. He has always been ready to lend a helping hand to all enterprises designed to promote the public welfare of his township and county, contributing both time and money to their advancement.

While he has always taken an active part in politics, he has never been a candidate for any public office, and desires no higher distinction than the reputation of a good citizen, and no greater honor than the love and confidence of his fellow-men.

As members of the Baptist Church, both himself and his estimable wife have led consistent Christian lives, and, by the practice of the religion they profess, have endeared themselves to all who know them.

To bless their wedded life there were five children, two of whom, Mark and Amelia, are now deceased. Nehemiah married Miss Anna Walling, of Delaware County, and is now a prosperous merchant at Linden, in the State of Kansas; Naomi resides at home with her parents, while John is attending the University at Bloomington, Ind.

JAMES L. RUSSEY

was born in Virginia, and came to Wayne County, Indiana, where he married Caroline Talbott, sister of Mrs. John Jack, in 1831. He was for a time a merchant at Richmond, Ind., and came to Muncie in 1836. He was engaged with John Jack, his brother-in-law, during his entire residence in Muncie. His family consisted of seven children, most of whom are deceased.

In the fall of 1849, in company with J. H. Wysor, he went to California, and was killed by the Indians in the winter of the same year. Shortly after his arrival, he left the camp, in company with Capt. Woods, on a prospecting expedition, and, as they did not return, a search was instituted, and, three weeks later, their bodies were found, washed up from the river. They appeared to have been killed by arrows, and scalped. Mr. Woods was recognized by his long black beard, which had become fast to a rock by which the body was lying, while Mr. Russey was identified by his high cheek bones and other marks. He was tall and slender, straight in person, with dark hair, and eyes of a deep blue; full of vivacity, genial in his intercourse with his associates, energetic and persevering in his business undertakings, a friend to all, and universally beloved, and a generous helper to those in need.

Although he was not himself a professor of religion, his wife was a member of the Methodist Church, and ministers of all denominations found at his house a hospitable home and a cordial welcome. Quakers from Michigan, on their way to and from the Richmond Yearly Meeting, were often his delighted guests.

All of his surviving children reside at Muncie. His only daughter is the wife of the Hon. Marcus C. Smith, State Senator from the district of which Delaware County is a part.

A considerable number of active, public-spirited, enterprising men made the town of Muncie their place of abode in early times, prominent among whom, during his life, must be reckoned the subject of this sketch. Most of his early comrades and compeers in pioneer life have followed him into the spirit land. A few of those who yet breathe the vital air are still engaged in business as of old, though their brows are covered with wrinkles and their heads crowned with locks of silver gray; but more have laid aside the burden of business life, and are passively awaiting the hour of their final release, leaning trustingly for guidance and support upon the Giver of all good, and humbly joining in the prayer of the aged Psalmist: "Now, when I am old and gray-headed, O God! Forsake me not."

CARLTON E. SHIPLEY.

The ancestors of this gentleman were of English descent, although natives of the United States. His grandfather, John Shipley, was born near the city of Philadelphia, Penn., and owned a small farm adjoining the present site of Girard College. He continued to cultivate this farm until his decease.

His maternal ancestors, who were of English parentage, were natives of Vermont, and emigrated to Jefferson County, N. Y., where his grandfather was engaged in agricultural pursuits during life.

His father, William Shipley, was born December 25, 1798, at the home farm near Philadelphia. About the time he reached the age of seventeen years, his father died, and he removed to the town of Carthage, Jefferson Co., N. Y., engaging in mercantile pursuits. During his residence in that town, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Abigail Lynde, with whom he was subsequently united in marriage. He conducted his business at Carthage until his store was destroyed by fire, after which he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware trade. Eleven children came to bless his wedded life, viz., Eugene W., Addison L., Carlton E., Caroline, John, James G., Ann, Thomas, Joseph, Mary and Emma E. In 1840, the father removed with his family to Shamokin, Penn., where he accepted a position with the Shamokin Coal and Iron Company as Superintendent. Subsequently, he engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, and, in 1843, decided to move still farther West. A one-horse wagon conveyed himself and family to Pittsburgh, where they took a steamer for the port of Cincinnati. At that point they resumed their journey by wagon, with Muncie as their destination. Reaching this point, the father rented a farm near this city, which he cultivated until 1846 or 1847, when he removed to the adjoining county of Blackford, settling upon a farm near Hartford. There his wife died in 1850, and, within a brief period thereafter, he returned to Muncie, where he died March 2, 1854, honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Carlton E., his son, and the subject of this sketch, was born March 22, 1827, in the city of Philadelphia. His mother united with the Orthodox Society of Friends shortly after her removal to that city, and his early education was acquired at the Friends' School, on New street, where he made rapid progress. His mind early turned upon a professional career, which he developed into a well-defined purpose, as he matured in years and judgment. He accompanied his father's family during their several changes of location until April, 1844, and finally, at Muncie, obtained employment as a clerk in the store of Charles F. Willard.

Having definitely decided upon adopting the legal profession as his road to fortune, and whatever of fame might be achieved through its practice, all his leisure time after 1842 was devoted to the study of appropriate text books. In 1847, he left the employ of Mr. Willard and was afterward engaged in the performance of clerial duties for Joseph Martin, Frederick E. Putnam and John C. Helm, respectively. In 1851, he began to devote his time exclusively to the study of law, under the guidance of Judge Joseph S. Buckles, and, in March, 1852, was admitted to the bar of Delaware County, after an examination according to the rules then in force. In the same month, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara A., daughter of Jeremiah Jackson, an early settler and highly respected citizen of this county, and, in May of the same year, removed to Tipton, Ind., and engaged in the practice of his profession. He soon gained the confidence of his clients, and established a good practice, which failing health caused him to abandon in 1854. During his residence at Tipton, he was called, for the first time in his life, to fill a public office. The revised constitution of the State, which was adopted in 1852, created the office of District Attorney, which was abolished in 1873. Mr. Shipley was nominated by the Democratic Convention of that district, and, at the ensuing election, in October of the same year, was the successful contestant for the honor of being the first officer in that district under the new constitution.

In December, 1854, he returned to Muncie, and, as his health improved, resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued alone for one year. At the end of that time, he formed a partnership with his former preceptor, J. S. Buckles, which relation existed until the latter was elected Judge of this (then the Seventh) Judicial Circuit, three years later. Mr. Shipley then formed a partnership with Alfred Kilgore, with whom he was associated until 1868, and subsequently practiced alone until 1870. In the latter year, he formed partnership relations with his former pupil, R. S. Gregory, which continued for one year, since which time he has been alone in the practice; but, from 1871 to 1875, he was associated with George W. Spilker, in insurance, brokerage and real estate transactions.

Few who know him are unfamiliar with his standing as an attorney, and the uniform esteem in which he is held by members of the bar and citizens of the community at large. His quick perception and ready solution of complicated cases, have made him a valuable friend to those seeking legal advice, and his fidelity to his clients and eloquent, logical arguments before the jury, have placed him among the foremost members of the Delaware County bar.

In social and private life he is the same universal favorite, and, in this sphere, the honors are shared by his estimable wife.

To bless their wedded life there were three children, all of whom now survive. Ella is the wife of Mr. A. L. Wright, while Fannie and Blanche remain at home with the parents.

While Mr. Shipley has seldom sought the distinction of public office, he has been appointed to various positions of responsibility, among which was that of Director of the Northern Prison, in which capacity he acted from 1865 to 1867. He is a member in good standing of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, A., F. & A. M., and Muncie Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

WARREN STEWART

was born November 2, 1810, in Warren County, Ohio, and was reared on a farm. At the age of nineteen years, he was apprenticed to a carpenter near Lebanon, Ohio, with whom he learned the trade. On New Year's Day, 1832, he came to Delaware County, Ind., where his father had settled a year before. He worked at his trade in the country and afterward at Muncie. In November, 1833, he married Miss Elizabeth Pitsor. They have had seven children, six of whom still survive, viz., Mark A., Sarah A., Frances L., Elizabeth J., Mary E. and David W.

In 1839, Mr. Stewart went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he had formerly worked, and a short time subsequently located at Rushville, Ind., where he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel Bigger, just before the election of the latter as Governor of Indiana. He then returned to Muncie and finished his studies in the office of Hon. Andrew Kennedy, and was licensed in 1843 by Judges David Kilgore and James Perry. In 1849, he went to California and returned to Muncie in 1850. In 1854, he purchased a farm one mile east of Muncie, and was engaged in its cultivation until 1876, when he rented it out and removed to his cozy little residence on East Jackson street.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic fraternity. From 1835 to 1838, he served as Treasurer of Delaware County; as Surplus Revenue Collector for two years; and as Trustee of Center Township from 1859 to 1868.

"AUNT KATY" SIMMONS.

Catharine Hoover (Simmons) was born in 1798, in Bedford County, Penn. Her father removed to Ohio in the year 1800. He had twenty-one children, all of whom grew to maturity and were married save one, who died in childhood. The entire family removed to the West, and settled at various places. Four were married in Pennsylvania and sixteen in the West. The names of the sons were Jonathan, Jonas, Joshua, Eli, Martin, David, Abraham and Moses; and the daughters were Christina, Mary, Phrany, Betsey, Susan, Catharine, Esther (who died young), Margaret and Esther (the second), and four others, whose names are not at hand.

The father settled near Dayton, Ohio, in the year 1800, and died about three years later. He was twice married, and his second wife died at Smithfield, in this county, about 1840.

Catharine Hoover married Daniel Simmons in Ohio, in 1816; moved to Prairie Creek, in Delaware County, in 1825, and to Muncie in 1831. "Aunt Katy" has lived for thirty-five years on the lot which she now occupies. Her husband was large, tall, stout and active; in a word, a true type of the pioneer. He was a miller and worked at Goldsmith's Mill. He died of erysipelas about 1845, after an illness of only four days. His wife is still hearty and sprightly, although eighty-two years old. She has done the washing for Volney Wilson's family for thirty years, and only gave up the work last fall (1880). She has never worn spectacles, and her eyesight is still clear and good. She has been a member of the German Baptist Church for more than fifty years. Although she has but a meager education, she is nevertheless intelligent, and, altogether, a worthy and useful member of the community. She says that the Indians sometimes came to this locality after she and her husband settled on Prairie Creek. When "Aunt Sallie," the Indian squaw, died, and was buried in the old Indian graveyard near their town, her grave was watched by the old Indian, "Uncle Jake," who kept his lone vigil for two days and nights; and when he, too, died and was buried, his son, "Indian Jim," performed the same service for him. But Jim, poor fellow, was the last of his race, and when he was laid away, there was none to mourn him, or guard the place of his last repose. "Jake," the old Indian, was well known to the earlier settlers of this county, and was "quite a character." He was a fine specimen of his race, tall, straight and stout; clever and nice when sober, but vicious when drunk—in which peculiarity he was no mean imitator of his white friends! "Aunt Sally" was a very small woman, but lively and active. It was an unfortunate trait of her character, but one that must be recorded nevertheless, that she followed the example of her noble lord and got drunk, too.

"Jim" was quite a respectable fellow: He became civilized and worked for his living, like the white men.

GEORGE W. SPILKER.

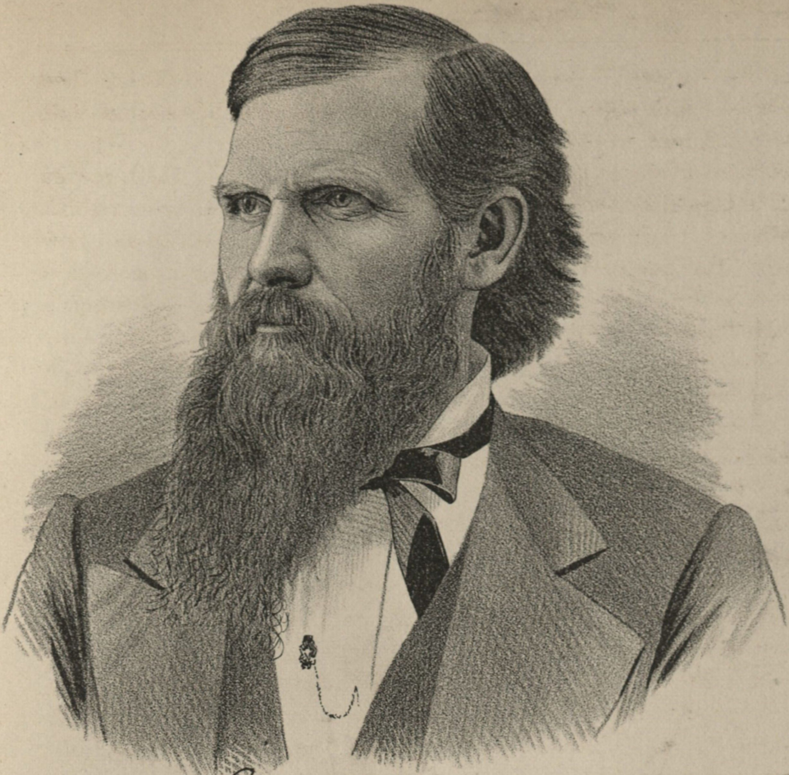
George A. Spilker, the father of this gentleman, was a native of the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany (now Prussia). He was married to Miss Charlotte Engle King, a lady of French and German extraction, and highly accomplished, talented and refined. She died prior to the removal of her husband to the United States, leaving one son, George W.

In 1839, the father emigrated with his son to the United States and settled at Germantown, Ohio, where he pursued the baker's trade. In 1842, he came to Muncie and engaged in the bakery and grocery trade in this city, which he continued until his decease in 1851.

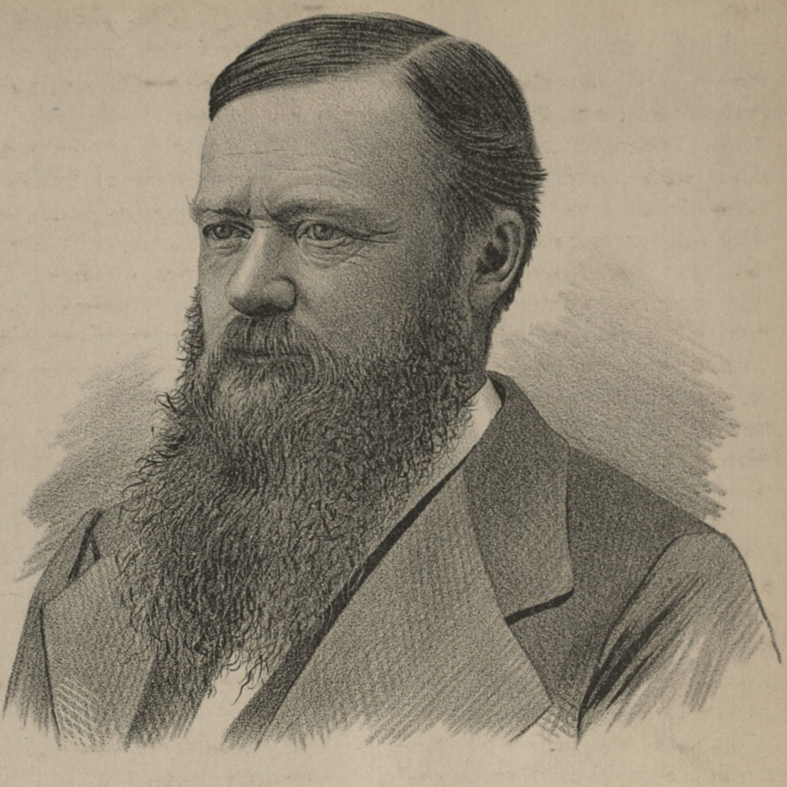
In Preble County, Ohio, he married Miss Sarah Brown, who bore him one son, Henry, and, in 1843, he was a second time bereaved in the death of a loving and devoted wife. Henry, the son, enlisted in the Union army during the late war, and died at Nashville, Tenn.

About two years subsequent to the death of his second wife, the father was united in marriage with Miss Sophrona Smith, at Muncie. This union was blessed by four children—Mary J., Caroline and Juliet, who still survive, and one son, Otho Nile, now deceased. Mary J. married Frank Hain, of Perry, Iowa, and now resides at that place; Caroline is the wife of Henry C. Klein, of Muncie; and Juliet is the wife of Alexander Lemmon, also of this city.

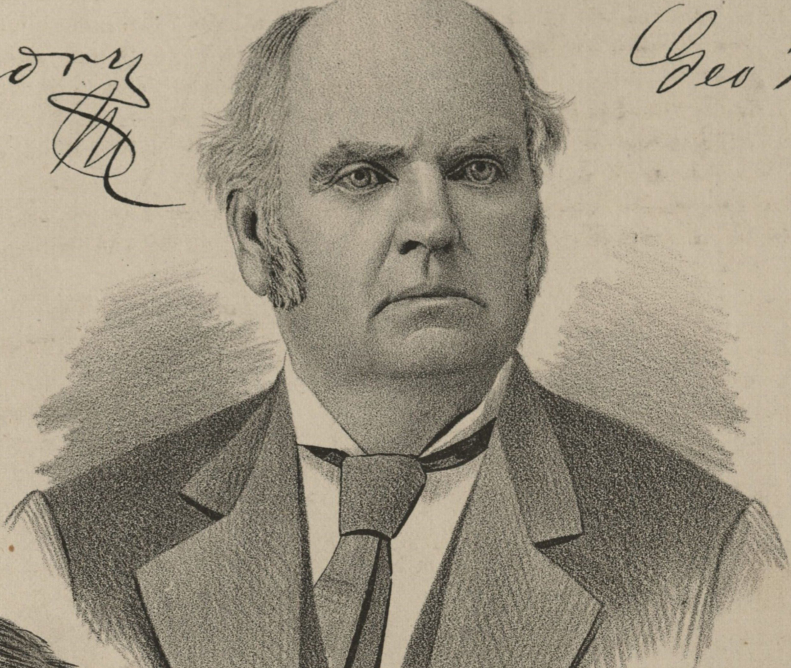
George W., the subject of this sketch, was born December 10, 1828, at Nienburg, in Hanover, Germany. The loss of his mother in early childhood was an affliction that he has deplored very deeply throughout his life; and his memories of her are very tender and filial. To her he attributes more by way of inheritance than to his father, so far as regards the qualities of blood, while he blesses and loves them both equally well. He received a good education in his native tongue, which was finished in the English language to the extent of his father's means after settling in this country. He was placed in a store when quite young, remaining until twenty-three years of age, and during that time acquired a large proportion of that practical education which developed the perfect business man. His father was a man of moderate business capacity.



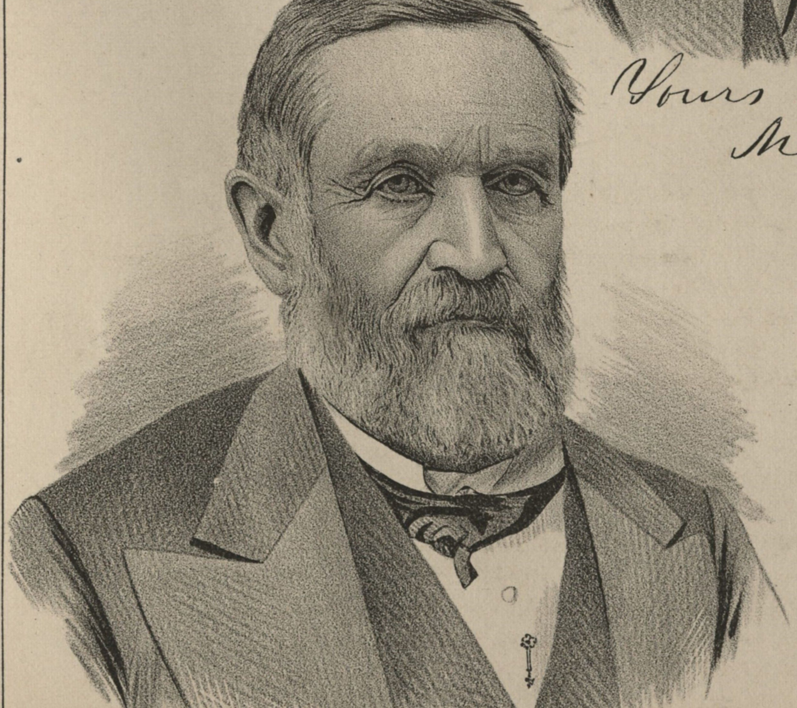
R. S. Gregory



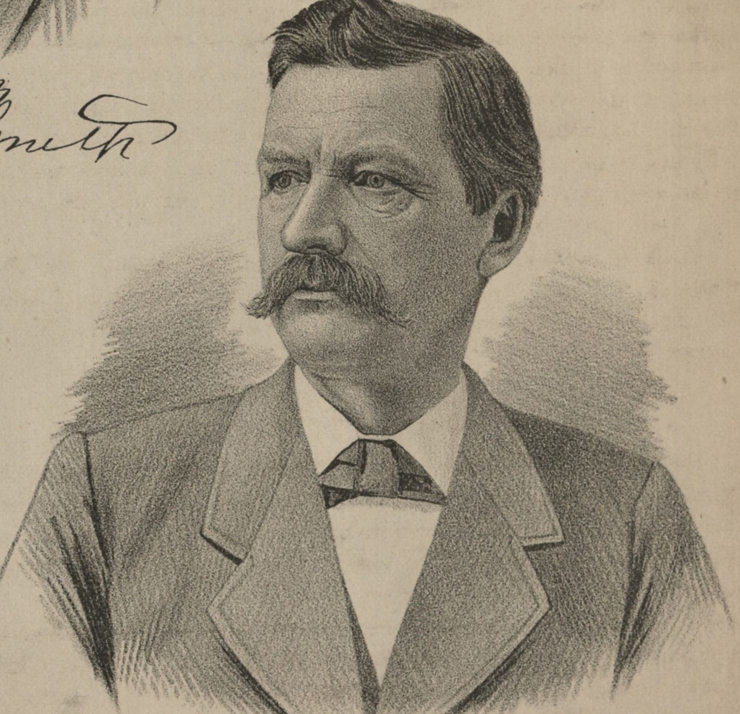
Geo W Spilker



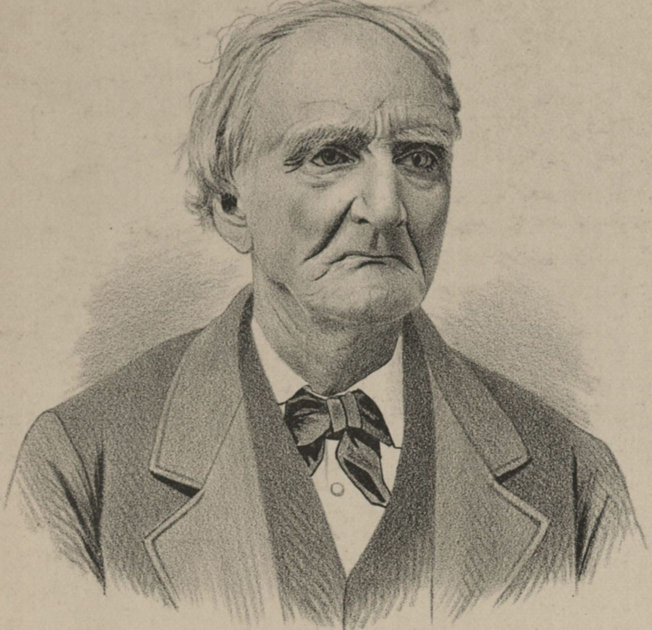
Yours Truly
M. C. Smith



Volney Willson



CHARLES W. LEGG



JOHN SMITH
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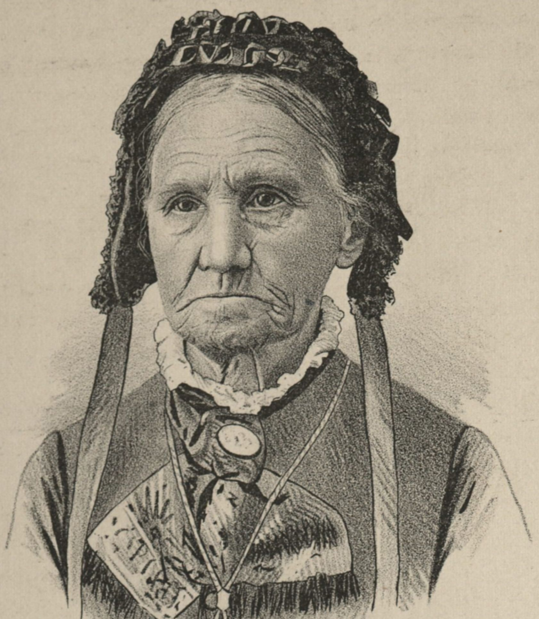

MRS. HARRIET A. SMITH
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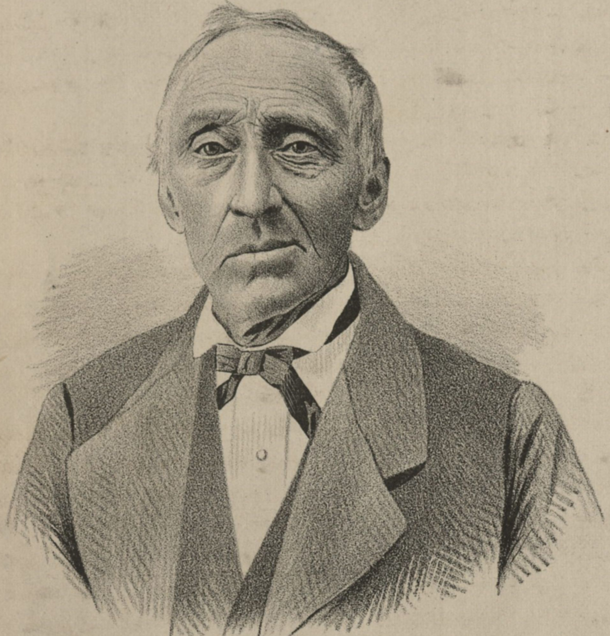

BRICE P. POWERS
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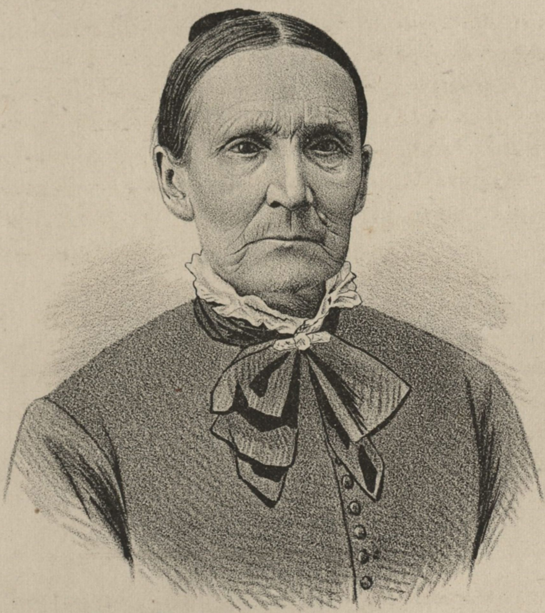

MRS. HANNAH POWERS
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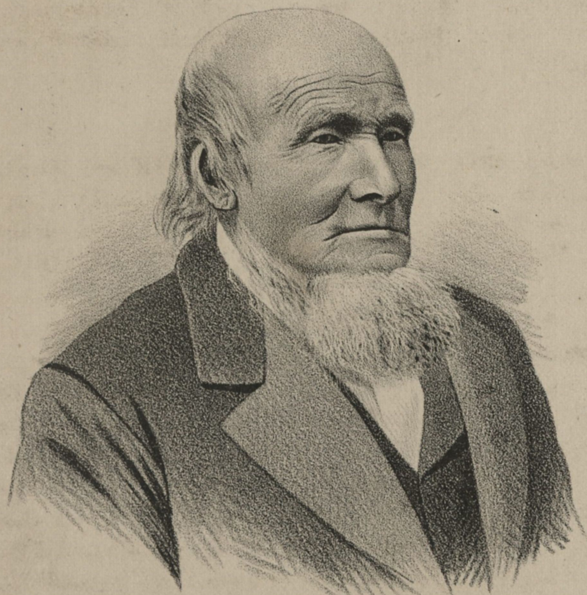

THOMAS WILSON
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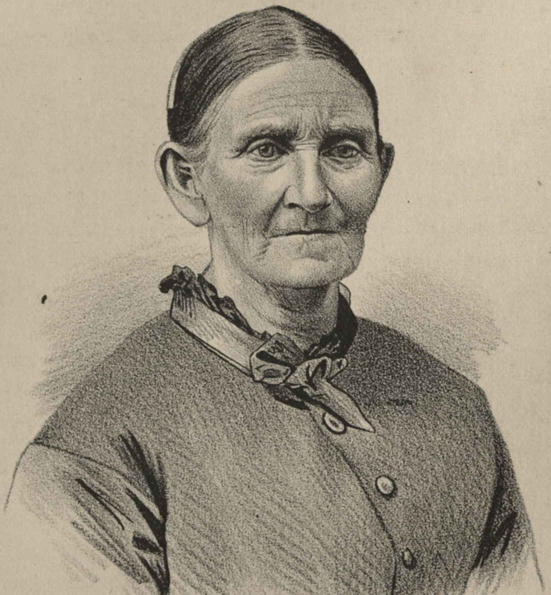

MRS. LAVINA WILSON
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In the spring of 1853, he joined a company composed of citizens of this county, and started by the overland route to California, reaching his destination after a perilous and tedious journey with an ox team. His mining operations proved only moderately successful, and, after an absence of two years, he returned to Muncie and embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he met with very flattering success.

October 16, 1855, he was united in marriage with Miss Mall R., daughter of Job Swain, Esq., an early and highly honored citizen of Muncie. He continued his mercantile pursuits until 1858, when the citizens of this county paid a high tribute to his integrity and ability. He was nominated by the Republican Convention for the office of Circuit Clerk, and the opposition refused to nominate a candidate for the same position, thereby unifying the choice of the voters of the county. He was elected without opposition, and, after a faithful service of four years, was re-nominated and re-elected without an opponent, serving four years longer.

In 1871, he formed partnership relations with C. E. Shipley, with whom he conducted a very satisfactory business in insurance, brokerage and real estate, until 1874, when this relation was dissolved. On the 16th day of November, 1874, he was elected President of the Citizens' Bank of Muncie, which, in March, 1875, was re-organized under the name of the Citizens' National Bank, with a capital of $100,000. He has been successfully re-elected to this position every year, and was again chosen by a majority of the stockholders January 11, 1881. He won his eminence in the business-world by his merits alone, and in every position has proved himself a man of rare ability. He is endowed with quick perceptive powers, and good judgment, and is by nature economical and provident; and by these characteristics is eminently fitted for the position he occupies. So well and favorably is he known, that no written eulogy could, in the slightest degree, enhance the high regard in which he is held by all. Almost his entire life has been passed among the citizens of Muncie, and from the days of his boyhood, he has always maintained the same reputation for integrity and nobility of character.

He has acquired a competence in worldly goods, and while he has always conducted his financial affairs economically, he has yet been a man of public spirit, and has contributed liberally to the public interests of the city and county. He has gained the goal that lured his youthful ambition, and his life has been a success. His only son, Carl, is now a young man, and occupies a responsible position in the bank.

JOHN SMITH.

His paternal grandfather came from England and settled in the State of Vermont, where he engaged at farming, and later, at the carpenter's trade. During the struggle for independence, he espoused the cause of the Colonies, and participated in the battle of Bennington. He married Mary Bull and reared a family in the county of Bennington, where he resided until his decease.

Nathan, his son, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in the year 1771, in Bennington County, Vt., and worked at home until he attained his majority. He married Rosanna Foster, a lady of Revolutionary antecendents, and a native of Connecticut, and shortly after marriage, settled upon a small farm given him by his father. There he was engaged until the year 1812, when he sold his farm and emigrated to Morgan County, Ohio, where he continued the pursuit of farming until his death in 1827.

His children were Electa, John, Mary Ann, Mahala, Ransom, Betsey, Elizabeth, Martha, Ambrose, Nancy and Stephen. John, the eldest son and second child, was born September 23, 1799, in the town of Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt., and, until twenty-one years of age, was engaged in the usual duties of farm life at the home of his parents, attending the common schools during the winter. After attaining his majority, he engaged his services to various farmers, saving his earnings with a view to purchasing a farm. At the age of twenty-two years, he accepted employment in the salt works at Kanawha Salt Licks, W. Va., where he earned from $25 to $30 per month, and, at the close of his engagement, had saved a sum of money with which he purchased eighty acres of land in Muskingum County, Ohio.

January 5, 1826, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet A. Preston, the faithful wife whose presence has been spared by a kind Providence to cheer the declining years of his life. Her parents were Horace and Patty Preston. Her father was a farmer and millwright in Luzerne County, Penn., where their daughter, Harriet, was born January 6, 1808. The parents moved to Washington County, Ohio, in 1816, where the father was engaged in the erection of mills, and also in the pursuit of farming, until his decease in 1828.

In December, 1829, having disposed of his property in Ohio, Mr. Smith started out upon his journey to Indiana, with his family and all his household goods in a wagon drawn by three horses. The two eldest children of his family accompanied him to the home in the wilderness.

During the winter of 1829–30, he left his family at Smithfield, in this county, and, in the meantime, purchased a forty-acre lot in Liberty Township, upon which a cabin had been erected and a small clearing made. Subsequently, he entered an eighty-acre tract adjoining, and, in April, 1830, moved his family to the farm, which was yet to be cleared and improved. In this labor he spent the best years of his life, and cultivated his farm until about fifteen years ago, when he purchased his present residence on the Burlington Pike, just outside of the corporate limits of Muncie.

In the pursuit of his calling in life, he has always manifested an industrious nature, and the profits from his labors have accumulated year by year, notwithstanding the lavish hand with which he has ever contributed to the support of all enterprises designed to promote the interests of his county, until, in the gloaming of life, he possesses a competence in earthly goods.

As members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both himself and his estimable wife have led lives exemplary of the faith they profess; and the noble, generous natures of each have endeared them to all with whom they have been associated in life.

To crown the happiness of their wedded life there have been fifteen children: Caroline and Lucetta, both of whom were born in Ohio, and came with their parents to this county; Martha, Louisa, William H., George W., Mary, Benjamin F., Elvira, Daniel, Sarah, Edward, John D., Emily and Eliza J., who were born in Delaware County.

Lucetta married William Walling, and now resides on a farm opposite her father's home; Martha (now deceased) was the wife of Parker Moore; Louisa, married to Milton Truitt, now resides in this county; George W. married Mary Moore, and now resides in the State of Minnesota; Mary, residing in the same State, is the wife of Andrew Gessell; Benjamin F., married to Sophia Keesling, resides upon the farm entered and improved by his father; Elvira married John Graham, and resides in this county; John D. married Sarah Franklin and resides in the State of Missouri; Emily is the wife of Samuel Gibson, Treasurer of Delaware County; Eliza J., the wife of Z. W. Simmons, resides at Selma, in this county; Caroline, William, Daniel, Edward and Martha are deceased.

JOB SWAIN,

one of the earliest settlers at Muncie, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., January 20, 1806. In 1815, he accompanied the family of his father, Elihu Swain, to Economy, Wayne Co., Ind., where he received such an education as the schools of that day afforded. He came to Muncie in 1828, and was married, in the same year, to Miss Nancy, sister of James Hodge, Esq. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade with his father-in-law, and pursued it for many years. He was reared under the influences of the Society of Friends, but united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1839. He was in all respects a good man, and lived a life as nearly free from blame as a mortal could be expected to live. He served one term as Mayor of the city of Muncie, and as Justice of the Peace for twenty-three years. In the latter capacity he was serving at the time of his death, which occurred on the 29th day of April, 1877.

His first wife died in 1858, leaving three sons—Orlando H., Elihu H. and James; and three daughters—Eliza, since deceased; Melvina R., now the wife of Mr. G. W. Spilker; and Sarah E., wife of Mr. W. R. Maddy. September 1, 1859, Mr. Swain married Mrs. Emily Shafer, who survives him. One son, Charles, blessed this second marriage.

Mr. Swain settled at Muncie at a time when his little cabin had scarcely half a dozen companions; and in the subsequent growth and improvement of the town, he always acted the part of an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He had many friends and very few enemies, and no one, perhaps, ever possessed the esteem and confidence of his neighbors in a more marked degree.

HON. OLIVER H. SMITH.

Although this gentleman was never a resident of Delaware County, the fact that he was in early times a large land-owner within its limits, and that, in later years, he did much for its improvement and advantage, renders a brief tribute to his memory not inappropriate in these pages.

He came from Pennsylvania to Rising Sun, Ind., in 1817. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1820, entering upon the practice at Versailles, Ripley Co., Ind. He moved to Connersville, Ind., in 1820, and, several years subsequently, to Indianapolis. He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District, which extended from the Ohio River to Michigan Territory, and traveled that entire vast region on horseback. In 1822, he was chosen to represent Fayette County in the State Legislature, and, four years later (1826), was elected to the Congress of the United States, his district embracing one-third of the State, and he going from county to county throughout that wide region, riding through swamps, swimming rivers on horseback, camping out at night, and enduring hardships that would have proven fatal to a less hearty man. He declined a reelection, and resumed his legal practice. In 1836, he was elected United States Senator from Indiana, and took high rank in that body as an able and influential member. In 1842, he was again a candidate, but the tide of politics had turned, and he was defeated, but only by a single vote. He very willingly returned to the practice of his profession, and never again tried the treacherous paths of politics. He bought thousands of acres of land in various portions of Delaware County, locating his purchases by land warrants, and selling the larger portion to settlers as they came to the county. He retained lands near Yorktown, and was the founder of that village. Yorktown was a good trading-point in early days, and gave fine promise; but fate was against her, and her trade was diverted to other points.

Mr. Smith erected, at that point, a carding and fulling mill, a grist and saw mill, and purchased a grist-mill that had been previously erected. That old mill was a famous establishment in its day. Customers came to it from a distance of forty miles with their grain, and would camp out for a week at a time awaiting their "turn."

Mr. Smith was a warm friend and advocate of public improvements, and he and Hon. Jere Smith, of Winchester, Ind., were the principal movers in the location and construction of the old Bellefontaine Railway (now the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, or "Bee Line" Railroad).

He was a prominent and powerful man, everywhere looked up to as a leader among his fellows. It is to be remarked, and commended as an example worthy of imitation, that, throughout his long and active public life, he never touched a deck of cards nor a drop of strong drink.

Would that all, both high and low, might be induced to emulate the standard of this distinguished and patriotic statesman.

He died in 1859, leaving behind him a high reputation, and an extensive and untarnished fame.

HON. MARCUS C. SMITH,

son of Hon. Oliver H. Smith, was born April 11, 1825, at Connersville, Ind. His father, whose biography precedes his own in this history, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, and was long distinguished as an advocate, a politician, a statesman, and an orator of a very high order.

In 1852, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Mary C., daughter of James L. Russey (formerly of Muncie). They are the parents of four children, all of whom are now living, and two are married. Oliver H. is a postal clerk between Cincinnati and Chicago, and Mary Caroline is the wife of Mr. Boaz, an attorney in the city of Indianapolis.

In 1839, when Mr. Smith was fourteen years of age, he was taken by his father to Alexandria, D. C. (as it then was), to attend a school somewhat famous at that time, under the charge of Benjamin Hallowell, a distinguished mathematician and astronomer of that day. Remaining there two years, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., and, after three years spent at that institution, he engaged in the study of law in his father's office. He was licensed, according to the legal custom, in 1846, and began to practice; but, his health failing, he entered into active business, practicing law only on special occasions.

In 1847, he removed to Yorktown and assumed the management of his father's property there, consisting of two grist-mills, a saw-mill, carding and fulling mill, besides a large amount of landed estate.

Soon after this date (1851 and 1852), the Bee Line Railroad was built from Bellefontaine, Ohio, to Indianapolis, largely by his father's influence and aid, and large quantities of timber for sleepers, ties and bridges were furnished from the land and the saw-mill of the latter, under the direction of his son. They also had a store at Yorktown, and, in addition to the other business stock-buying was largely carried on.

Mr. Smith removed to Muncie in 1859, and has resided there ever since. His business during this time has been varied and somewhat extensive—chiefly stock-dealing, buying grain and seeds, attending to his farming interests, etc., handling, some years, from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of flax-seed, raised in Delaware County. He has owned 300 acres of land in this county, but at present has but about 200 acres.

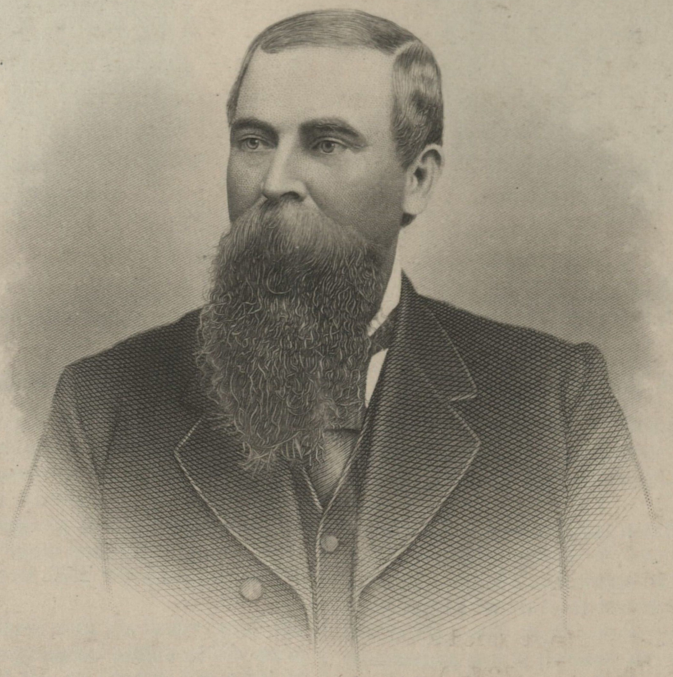
He has, from time to time, been chosen to fill important public positions. In 1854, he was elected as the Representative of Delaware County in the Indiana Legislature; from 1869 to 1877, he served as Mayor of the city of Muncie; and, in 1878, was elected State Senator for the counties of Delaware and Madison, his term expiring in 1882. Like his honored father, he was in former times a Whig, and, since the rise of the Republican party, has been an active and ardent supporter of the principles and measures of that organization.

He has been for many years, and still is, a prominent and valuable member of society, enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens in a high degree. Although he and his worthy companion are not church members, they yet respect and uphold the religious interests of society, and are liberal and sympathetic, and active in lending a ready hand in aid of the unfortunate or distressed.

In the fall of 1879, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Theo Riley conceived the idea of establishing a school for children who would not attend the other schools of the city—especially for the destitute and the neglected. In carrying out this intention, they planned for a Christmas tree at the residence of Mrs. Smith, expecting to invite a few destitute children to enjoy the treat. The design became known, and contributions were sent in by sympathizing friends so largely that a more general invitation was extended, and, on Christmas Eve, 175 poor children and youth assembled to witness, with intense delight, the spectacle, to them so novel and so unexpected, and to enjoy, with deep satisfaction, the rich treat prepared for them by friendly hands; and the generous hearts of the donors of the entertainment were amply rewarded in beholding the abundant happiness which the execution of their plan had bestowed upon the recipients of their bounty.

GEORGE W. STEPHENSON

was born June 15, 1838, in Mason County, West Virginia, where he passed the days of his childhood on the home farm. At the age of fifteen years, he entered a store at the little village of Leon, in his native county, where he acquired his first practical knowledge of business forms and usages. He remained in this store until twenty years of age, when he accepted a clerkship in a store at Gallipolis, Ohio, in which employment he remained until August, 1861, when he came to Delaware County, Indiana. During the two years next ensuing, he worked on a farm during the summer and taught school during the winter. By the assistance of influential and wealthy citizens, who cheerfully



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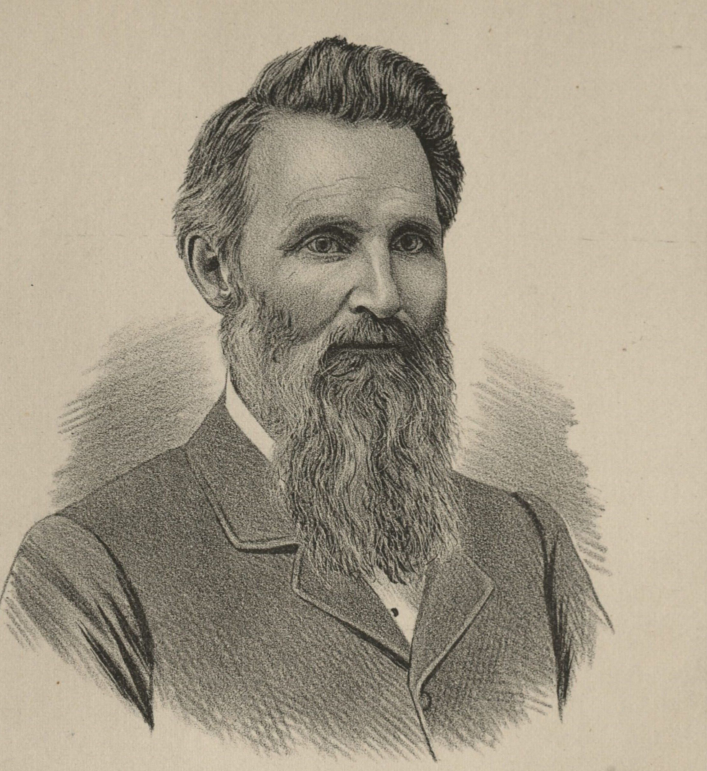
Geo. W. Stephenson



D. H. H. Shewmaker

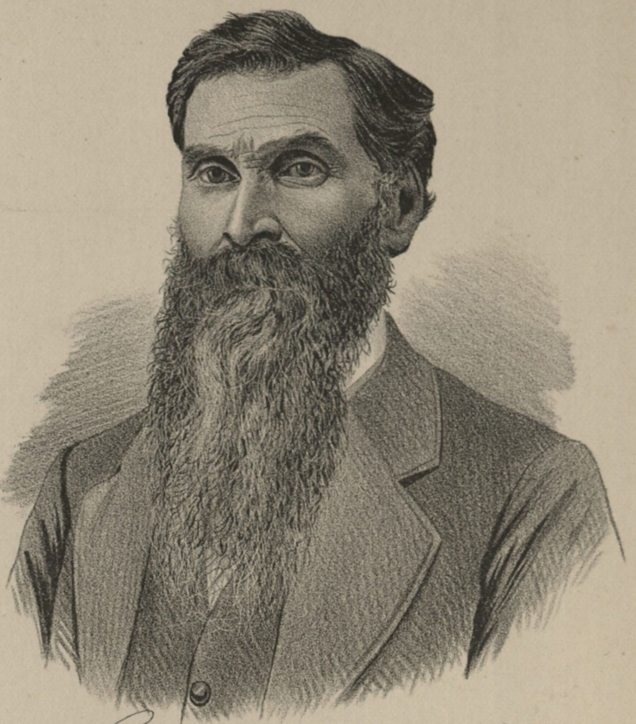
DAVID HENRY HARRISON SHEWMAKER

was born November 16, 1840, in Harrison County, Ind. His father, Tandy Shewmaker, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother a native of Virginia. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and belonged to the famous cavalry of Col. Dick Johnson, taking part in the battle of the Thames, in which the noted Indian chief Tecumseh was killed. In 1820, he came to Indiana and settled in the wilderness of Harrison County, where he cleared and improved a farm. There he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he died at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

The subject of this biography worked on the farm with his father until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he abandoned the peaceful scenes of his rural home to follow the uncertain fortunes of war, and was enrolled as a member of the Third Indiana Cavalry—a part of the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered into service with his regiment June 22, 1861, and took part in the battles around Richmond, under Gen. McClellan; also the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. During the Gettysburg, campaign he received a severe gunshot wound, from which he has never recovered. He did not permit this injury to interfere with his service to the Union, however, and followed Gen. Grant in his victorious campaign against Petersburg and Richmond, taking part in all the general engagements, besides numerous skirmishes. His regiment, which was a part of Gen. Phil Sheridan's famous cavalry, was commanded by Col. George H. Chapman, of Indianapolis, who was afterward elevated to the rank of Brigadier General. At the close of the war Mr. Shewmaker returned to his home, and, in 1865, married Miss Nancy Abigail McRae, daughter of Franklin and Rachel (Sands) McRae. They are the parents of three children, named, respectively, Della, Emma and Walter, all now living to bless the home circle.

Mr. Shewmaker is truly a self-made man, and has worked his way gradually, and in despite of trying obstacles, to the plane he now occupies. In the log schoolhouses of Harrison County, with hard slab benches for seats, and all the appointments of the schoolroom equally primitive, he acquired his early educacation and never attended a school of a higher order; but determined effort on his own part supplied the deficiency incident to limited educational privileges, and all his leisure time was devoted to study. At the age of sixteen years, he taught his first school, and, with the exception of the time spent in the army, he has devoted his life and talents to that profession. Beginning in the district schools of the country, he has steadily advanced to the front as a teacher. He was Principal of the graded schools of Elizabeth, Harrison County, Ind., for four years, and taught one term at Yorktown, in Delaware County, where he organized the graded schools. In 1874, he was appointed Principal of the Jefferson School at Muncie, a position which he has filled with eminent ability ever since. He has displayed great tact in the government of his school, studying the dispositions of his pupils, and endeavoring to control them by kindness rather than by harsh measures. Only two suspensions have occurred in his building during the period in which he has served as Principal.

He is an untiring reader, and a man of public spirit, kind and unselfish in all his transactions, and of a modest, retiring nature. Could more assurance have been united to his ability, he would have achieved for himself a reputation not local but national. His element is the profession of teaching, and he seems especially ordained to the position he occupies. He is enthusiastic in the cause of public education, and devotes a great deal of his time to the encouragement and assistance of teachers' institutes throughout the county, and is a leader in the summer normal schools. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and unites the virtues of a Christian gentleman with his ability as a teacher. Wherever he is known, he is appreciated and honored by all alike.



Levi G. Saffer,

LEVI GIDDINGS SAFFER

was born July 4, 1831, in Posey Township, Harrison County Ind., of which township and county his father, Enoch Saffer, was also a native His mother was of New England ancestry, and died when her son Levi was but three years of age.

He never attended any but the rude log schoolhouses of his native county, and the entire period of his school life, probably, did not exceed twelve months. But he was always a close observer and a diligent student, and to these facts alone is he indebted for the attainments of his later life; for, by a persevering and rigid course of study, he has achieved a high degree of scholarship, and is perhaps one of the best ornithologists and entomologists in the State. He is a member of the Society of Natural History, at New Albany, Ind., and was at one time a regular contributor to the *American Entomologist*, edited by Charles B. Riley.

At the age of fourteen years, he started out to earn his way in the world, and was engaged on steamers and flat-boats, plying between Louisville and New Orleans, continuing this line of employment, with brief intermissions, until he was twenty-one years old. In 1853, he was married to Miss Ruth Peters, from which union came three children, named respectively, Almeda Gertrude, Matthew Edwin and Matilda Ellen, all of whom are now living. But the happiness of his wedded life was sundered in 1862 by the death of his wife, leaving a void in his heart that has never been filled. At the outbreak of the late rebellion, he enlisted in Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, but was honorably discharged, before the expiration of his term of enlistment, on account of failing health.

He adopted the profession of school teaching, and in this vocation he has achieved very pronounced success, ranking among the best in his profession. He came to Delaware County in 1874, and took charge of the public school at Albany, in Delaware Township. He afterward taught the C and D Grammar Grades in the Jefferson School at Muncie. In 1876, he taught the "Riverside" School, north of Muncie, in Center Township, and, in 1877, became Principal of the public school at Selma, and has since continued to officiate as such. It is no more than simple justice to Mr. Saffer to say that, under his management, the Selma Graded School has been materially improved, and its usefulness enhanced.

His education has been comprehensive, and his attainments are varied. He is a pointed and sarcastic writer, and was at one time city editor of the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger-Standard*. He afterward belonged to the editorial corps of the Louisville (Ky.) *Ledger*, and has contributed to various newspapers, among which are the Cincinnati *Times*, Louisville *Commercial*, Indianapolis *Journal*, and Indianapolis *Sentinel*. He is quite proficient in the Graham system of short-hand writing, and is a very successful reporter. Although not a candidate for political honors, he has always taken a decided stand in political matters. He was an Abolitionist, and stoutly advocated emancipation in the face of a hostile public sentiment. His position on this question was somewhat advanced, but his old neighbors have grown up to it, and now see the matter in the same light, commending him for his courage and judgment in championing a cause so righteous, when public opinion was largely in sympathy with the slaveholder.

advanced the means, he entered upon his mercantile career in 1863, at the village of Wheeling, in this county. The business was lucrative and satisfactory from the outstart. In 1864, he changed his location to New Cumberland, in Grant County, and, in 1868, to Muncie, when he formed a partnership with Stacy Allen Haines. This partnership existed about eighteen months, when Mr. Stephenson sold his interest to John L. McClintock, and formed a partnership with Mr. B. F. Bratton, under the firm name of Stephenson & Bratton, and opened a dry goods store on East Main street, which store was removed, in September, 1873, to Mr. Stephenson's present location in the Odd Fellows Block, on the corner of Walnut and Jackson streets. From 1875 to 1877, the business was conducted under the firm name of Stephenson, Neave & Co. Since 1877, Mr. Stephenson has conducted the business alone, having purchased the interests of all his associates. He was fortunate in the choice of a vocation in life, and has succeeded exceedingly well. At present, and for some years in the past, he is and has been conceded the largest dealer in the city of Muncie, in dry goods, notions, carpets and wool. By persistent effort, and sagacious and business-like management of his affairs, he has won his way from the humble position of clerk in a country store, to that of leading merchant in an enterprising city.

In political matters, he has always been active, earnest and outspoken; and has never permitted business interests or considerations to control or swerve him in the least in his political affiliations or expressions. He and his ancestry were strenuously anti-slavery in sentiment, and were political followers of Greeley and Sumner. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he continued zealously to act with the Republican party until 1872, when he voted for Horace Greeley for President, and, since then, has acted with the Democratic party. He has never been a seeker of office for himself, however; and only once has he ever permitted the use of his name as a candidate for office, which was in 1880, when he was elected a member and President of the Board of School Trustees of the city of Muncie, which position he occupies at the present time.

He is a member of Muncie Lodge, No. 433, of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His father, James Stephenson, was a native of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, but lived for eighty-five years in Mason County, West Virginia, where he died July 22, 1880. His mother, who still survives, is a native of Mason County, West Virginia, where she now resides. Her maiden name was Mary Barnett.

On the 7th day of February, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Thompson. They have four children—Florence May, Frank Julian, Walter Thompson and Wilfred Vigus. Mrs. Stephenson is a daughter of David and Malinda Thompson, who were early settlers of Washington Township, in this county.

JAMES L. STREETER.

This gentleman, who is a native of Delaware County, is a descendant of New England ancestors. His grandfather, John Streeter, was a native of the State of Vermont, in which State he lived and died. His father, Calvin P. Streeter, was also a native of that State, and acquired a good business education as a clerk in a mercantile establishment there. When quite a young man (1836), he emigrated to Delaware County, Ind., and embarked in mercantile pursuits at the village of New Burlington, in Perry Township. A few years subsequently, he removed to the village of Wheeling, in Washington Township, and, in 1856, to Muncie, where he resided until his death, January 12, 1881.

In this city he engaged in the dry goods trade, and, two years later, accepted the position of Superintendent in the packing-house of Ira Hunter & Co., remaining with this firm and its successors until about five years ago, when he retired from active business.

In January, 1841, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Stephen Long, one of the early Treasurers of Delaware County. This union was blessed with five children, viz.: James L., Stephen, Mary E., Leonora and Laura, of whom the two last named are deceased.

James L., the subject of this sketch, was born December 2, 1841, in the village of New Burlington, Delaware Co., Ind. At the district school near his home, he acquired the elements of an education, subsequently pursuing his studies at the public schools of Muncie, and, at a time just prior to the late war, he attended Indiana Asbury University for a short time, obtaining an insight into the classical studies.

His inclinations, as well as his experience, led him to adopt mercantile pursuits as his vocation in life—a field for which he is well qualified, and in which he has proved his native ability. His first venture was in the drug trade, in which he formed a copartnership with Dr. Robert Winton, of Muncie. After conducting a satisfactory and lucrative trade for several years, both retired and sold the store.

Mr. Streeter then engaged in the grocery trade, which he pursued for about two years. At the end of that time, he engaged in the sale of dry goods, which he continued for an equal period. Then, in 1870, he embarked in the produce business, at which he is still engaged, buying and shipping large quantities of butter, eggs, poultry, etc.

At the Republican County Convention of 1878, he became the nominee of his party for the office of Recorder of Delaware County. His commercial intercourse with the people of the county had gained for him a good reputation for integrity and probity of character; and the election that followed his nomination, in October of the same year, resulted in a large majority of votes in his favor.

He has discharged the duties of his office with great impartiality, and has served with credit to himself, and as nearly entire satisfaction to every one as can be reasonably expected of a public official who has so many tastes to please. He has been very unselfish in his efforts to accommodate those whose business led them to his office, and, in the collection of material for the history of this county, his assistance has been peculiarly invaluable.

As the merchant and public official, he has gained the confidence and esteem of all whose pleasure it is to know him, and has won friendships permanent and deep.

He is a member in good standing in Delaware Lodge, No. 46, A., F. & A. M., and Muncie Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

February 14, 1867, he gave his hand in marriage to Miss Mary J., daughter of John Marsh, Esq., of Muncie. Two bright, intelligent and promising children, Harry and Edna, have crowned the happiness of this union.

GEORGE SHAFER.

Among the veteran pioneers of Center Towship who still survive, we find the subject above named. He is a native of Wurtemburg, Germany; was born there February 25, 1800. His parents, too, were both natives of Wurtemburg. His father, John A. Shafer, was born January 15, 1775, and his mother, Sabina Lieben (before marriage), was born December 2, 1772. By their union, George was the oldest of eight children—three sons and five daughters, viz.: George, Catherine, Adam, Rosanna, Christina, Barbara, Sabina and Jacob—all of whom grew to maturity, married, and became heads of families. With this large family, having but limited means, Mr. John A. Shafer finally thought best to emigrate to the New World. And, thus thinking, on the 19th of September, 1819, they left their native country, went to Amsterdam, and there took passage on ship-board for Baltimore, Md., where they arrived February 25, 1820—the twentieth birthday of the subject of our sketch. Promptly thereafter, they proceeded to Ohio—first, by wagon to Brownsville, Penn., on the Monongahela River, and from there by flat-boat to Portsmouth, Ohio. Here his father, John A. Shafer, at first rented land near Portsmouth and began farming. However, after a brief period, he purchased 100 acres in the same vicinity, and commenced clearing and cultivating his own. Thus, in the acquisition of property, they prospered, yet sorrow and sadness awaited their household. Mrs. Shafer, the mother, died in the fall of 1822, only a little more than two years after their arrival.

Ten years subsequently, Father Shafer removed to Hamilton County, Indiana, where, until his death, July 8, 1870, he continued to live. In the spring of 1832—the same his father removed to Hamilton County—George, the subject of whom we write, came to Delaware County. After entering 160 acres, about one and a half miles to the west of the then village of Muncietown, and after engaging some neighbors to build for him a cabin, he returned to Ohio for his family. Early in the fall of that year found them all comfortably settled at their new Indiana home. And upon this land he still resides, proud of holding his title by a deed from the hand of President Jackson, for whom he cast his first ballot.

Prior to his removal to this county, on September 27, 1827, he wedded Miss Martha Wilcoxon, of Scioto County, Ohio, and by this union, on September 19, 1828, their little daughter, Margaret, was born. Subsequent to their arrival, four other children came to bless their pioneer home, viz.: Sabina Lieben, born October 19, 1834; Levin W., born August 8, 1837; John Willard, born July 27, 1842; and lastly, Louisa Ann, born May 27, 1845. But sorrow and sadness awaited another prosperous, happy fireside.

Baby—Louisa Ann—died September 3, 1846, and, August 18, 1848, followed Martha, the fond wife and mother.

Again, a second time, Mr. Shafer gave his hand in marriage, on May 11, 1851. Catherine Bradrick this time became his companion and helpmeet. She was born July 14, 1808. She proved a genial, faithful wife while she lived; but she, too, was called from the shores of Time. She died October 11, 1879.

Mr. Shafer has been a man of industry and severe toil, caring well for his family; being a man of hardy constitution and temperate habits, and of a cheerful disposition, hardships have not borne him down, and we now find him, in his eighty-second year, full of vigor for his years. To schools and the general advancement of education, he has ever been a friend. To public enterprises having an advancing tendency, he has given a cheerful support; is a man of peace and good will to all; has never in his life participated in a case of litigation, either as plaintiff or defendant. His religious ideas were early trained in the Lutheran faith. But, later in life, his belief being modified, he united with the Wesleyan Methodists in 1849, since which time he has adhered to the doctrines of that denomination. In politics, though never a politician, he has given his preference on the side of Democracy.

Three children survive, viz.: Margaret, now the wife of Hiram W. Weir, a farmer of Mount Pleasant Township; Levin W., now married, and a successful attorney at Greenfield, Dade Co., Mo.; and John W., who married Miss Mary E. Howell, and resides with his father at the old homestead.

Both sons, Levin W. and John W., volunteered and served in the late war for the Union.

Veteran pioneer! His years have been many and prosperous; his life, honorable and worthy of emulation.

JOSEPH STRADLING.

Mr. Stradling was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1813. At the age of eight years, he lost his father by death, and, within a fortnight thereafter, his mother also died, leaving him thus early without the tender associations and hallowed influences of home. This loss was measurably repaired, however, by his kind old grandfather, who took him to his home and reared him as one of his own children. He attended the common school during the winter, and worked on his grandfather's farm during the remainder of the year, until he attained the age of seventeen years. At that age, he became the apprentice of a carpenter, and, after learning the trade, worked as a journeyman in his native county, and in the city of Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-four years, he decided to seek a home in the West, feeling assured that his opportunities there would be more favorable than in the East, where the trades and professions were overcrowded. In 1837, he arrived at Muncie, then a small village, and began work at his trade. He was engaged at carpenter work until 1841, and, in that year, began the manufacture of wagons. This he continued successfully for eleven years, and then, with the money saved from his earnings as a mechanic, he purchased eighty acres of land in Section 7, Center Township, where he has ever since resided, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits. About thirty acres of his farm had been cleared when he purchased it, and he addressed himself at once to the task of clearing and improving the balance. Subsequently, he purchased forty acres in Section 18, a portion of which he has since cleared. His entire life has been marked by industry and energy, and, by faithful and diligent labor, he has amassed a competence to sustain him in his declining years. While he has always been prudent and economical, he has never been close or stingy, and is a well-known friend of public improvement. All enterprises having for their object the welfare of the county have received his hearty encouragement and support, and he has contributed liberally, of his time and means, for their advancement. His life has always been upright and honorable, and, wherever he is known, he is honored and esteemed by all.

On the 4th day of May, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Stewart, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, January 4, 1824, and came with her parents, Samuel and Mary Stewart, to Delaware County, Indiana, settling in Salem Township, in March, 1830. They are the parents of seven children, named, respectively, William H., John M., Mary E., Martha J., Warren S., Charles E. and Arthur R. William H. and Charles E. are deceased, and Martha J. married James J. Warfel in October, 1877.

William H. enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with the same until his death, at East Pascagoula, Miss., January 5, 1865.

JOSHUA TRUITT.

Mr. Truitt is an enterprising lumber-dealer in the city of Muncie. He was born September 7, 1830, in Adams County, Ohio. His father, George Truitt, was a native of the State of Maryland, from where he removed to Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, and afterward to Scioto County, Ohio, in 1814. After remaining about a year in Scioto, he removed to the adjoining county of Adams. He came to Delaware County, Indiana, in November, 1830, and entered land two miles east of Muncie, where he cleared and improved a fine farm. He devoted his time to agricultural pursuits until a few years prior to his death, when failing health forced him to retire from active labor. He died in 1873.

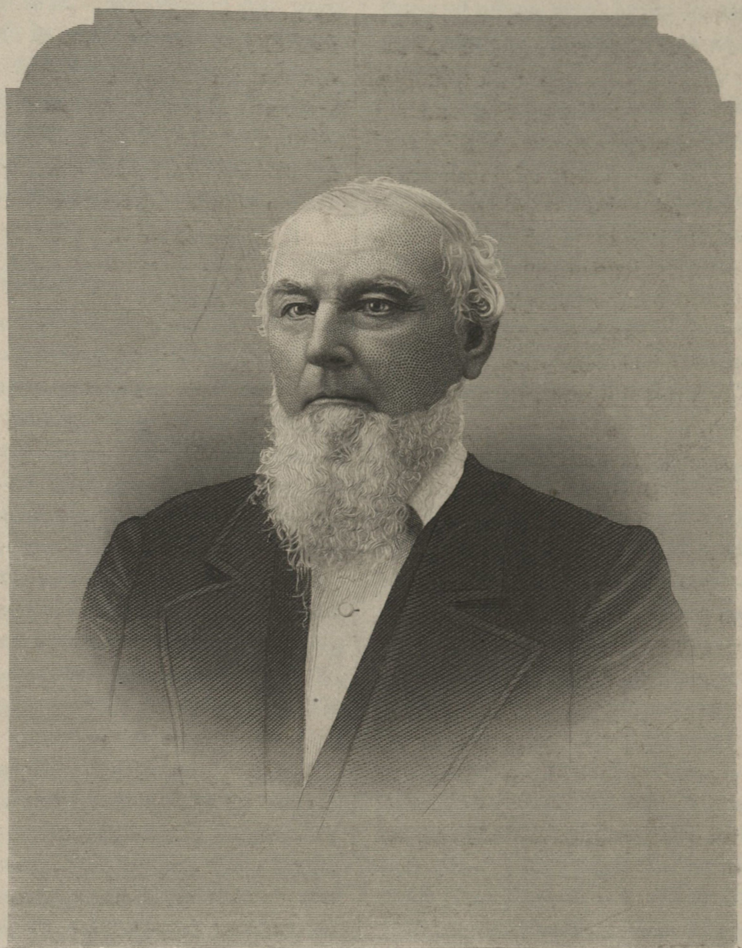
His son, the subject of this biography, accompanied his father's family to Delaware County, in November, 1830. His early life was marked by no great events, and was not materially different from that of farmer boys in general. He attended school at Muncie for two terms, and then engaged in teaching school during the winter and working on the farm during the summer. He afterward attended school at New Castle, Ind., and, from that time until he was twenty-six years of age, he was engaged alternately at farm work, school-teaching and attending school. While at New Castle, he first began to think for himself in political matters, and his convictions led him away from the political school in which he had been reared. He became a Republican, and his independence in this matter attracted the attention of influential politicians.

He was nominated for the office of Surveyor of Delaware County, and elected in the fall of 1856, and was engaged in surveying during the next four years. At the end of that time, he engaged in the marble business at Muncie, at the same time acting as City Civil Engineer, until his brother returned from the army, when he placed the work in his hands, and soon afterward engaged in the lumber trade. He first began buying and selling walnut lumber, and afterward erected a saw-mill seven miles northwest of Muncie. Subsequently, he removed his mill to Madison County, Indiana, and, in 1874, to its present location, south of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. He has manifested great industry in the prosecution of his business, with good results to his own exchequer. His transactions with all men are of an honorable nature, and he is universally respected and esteemed.

On the 18th of April, 1860, Mr. Truitt was united in marriage with Miss Lida Kerwood, of Oxford, Ohio, who died December 13, 1863, leaving two children to mourn her loss, viz., Lola and Stanley—the latter now deceased. On the 17th of May, 1864, he was married, at Mansfield, Ohio, te Mrs. Anna A. Ramsey, his present companion.

JACOB H. WYSOR

was born in Pulaski County, Virginia, December 6, 1819. He came to Delaware County, Indiana, in the fifteenth year of his age, with his step-father, John Guthrie, and settled on a farm five miles east of Mun-



JACOB. H. WYSOR.

Photo by Neely

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Jacob H. Wysor

cie. Before he was twenty-two years of age, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Muncie, where a large portion of his property was afterward destroyed by fire. In 1843, he purchased the unexpired lease on the Gilbert flouring-mill, which stood near the site of his present mill, and, before the expiration of the lease, he, in company with James L. Russey and John Jack, purchased the mill property and conducted the business under the firm name of Russey, Jack & Wysor. In 1849, Mr. Wysor went to California, where he was joined, later, by Mr. Russey, whose sad fate is detailed in this volume. In 1852, he returned, and, in company with John Jack, purchased Mr. Russey's interest in the mill. The business was then conducted by Wysor & Jack until 1858, when William B. Kline became a member of the firm. Mr. Wysor has been a citizen of this county since 1834, and is well known as a man of upright, honest principles, always fair in his dealings with mankind, persistent and energetic in his business, and honored and respected by all who know him. In April, 1834, he was married to Sarah Richards, at Peru, Ind. They are the parents of four children, one of whom, Virginia, is deceased. Harry, Martha and William still survive.

CHARLES F. WILLARD,

one of the first merchants of Muncie, was born September 22, 1812, at Charlestown, N. H. When he was but two years of age, his father died; but his guardian, George Olcott, was a noble, good man, and supplied, as far as possible, the father's place, by taking deep interest in his ward, and instilling into his mind good principles, and training him to the habits of industry and the knowledge of business forms, which led to success in later years. He entered the academy at Meriden, N. H., with his brother, Dr. William C. Willard, now deceased, to prepare for college; but he preferred a more active life, and, while his brother finished his studies and afterward enjoyed an eminent professional career, we find Charles leaving home, at the age of fifteen years, and entering upon his mercantile life in the capacity of a clerk at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained two years. At Lewiston, in the same State, he was engaged in a like capacity for one year, and then removed to Dayton, Ohio, which was regarded, at that time, as the "Far West." Here he entered the employ of David Stone, an extensive dealer in furs, and, in February, 1831, was sent by his employer to Muncie, to assist Mr. Thomas Kirby, who was buying furs, ginseng, etc., for the same house. He remained about four months as an assistant, and, at the end of that time, returned to Dayton and purchased Mr. Stone's interest in the business here. "His guardian," says one who was associated with him in life, "seems to have had great confidence in his business qualifications and integrity; for, although young Willard was not of age, Mr. Olcott advanced him his share from his father's estate, and a sufficient amount besides, to enable him to purchase Mr. Stone's interest. That confidence was never misplaced."

In July, 1831, the firm of Kirby & Willard went into operation, and had a prosperous existence of four years. In 1835, Mr. Willard returned to the East, and, during this visit, met, for the first time, Miss Mary A. Putnam, to whom he was wedded after an acquaintance of five weeks. They reached Muncie, after a bridal tour over mountains and through forests, to what looked then like the outposts of civilization, and Mr. Willard began business without an associate, continuing until 1840, when he formed a partnership with Frederick E. Putnam. A year and a half later, this firm dissolved, chiefly through the desire of the senior member to settle up his affairs. He continued in business alone, however, until 1848, when he sold out to Moses L. Neely. This practically closed his business life, although he continued to own the marble-yard for several years thereafter.

In all his business, he manifested great industry and system, and believed that whatever was worth doing was worth doing well. He entertained the idea that every one should follow some useful occupation, and applied it to his own family, apprenticing his two sons to learn mechanical trades—George Olcott that of a stone-cutter, and Charles A. that of a jeweler and watch-maker. The latter established himself in business at Painesville, Ohio, whither the father removed in April, 1866, actuated by the desire to keep his family together, and here it was he died, on the 22d day of November, 1871. A sad blow fell upon him in his old age, which hung like a pall over the latter years of his life. His eldest son, George Olcott, was a young man of great promise. He was a Lieutenant in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and one day, after the expiration of the regiment's term of service, he joined his comrades in a charge upon the rebels, in response to an appeal from their commander. In this engagement he was fatally wounded, and died before the dawn of another day. The father was telegraphed to come immediately, but reached him too late to receive his last message.

His children were eight in number—Emily, Frances, Emma C., George Olcott, Charles A., Florence Isabel, Mary Charlene and Roswell, three of whom were living at the time of his removal to Painesville, and only two of whom now survive—Charles A., and Mary Charlene, now the wife of F. A. Preston, of Evansville, Ind.

Of his life and character, the friend before quoted said, in an obituary tribute in the Muncie *Times* of November 30, 1871: "In all the relations of life, he was a man. He was a good companion, possessing a fund of anecdote and reminiscence. A warm friend; in his younger days he took an active part in politics on behalf of his friends. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he acquired slowly and husbanded carefully. Unostentatious and plain, he was a foe to useless extravagance, believing it were better to save than to spend. His life is an example of honesty, frugality and virtue, meet to be set before our youth for their instruction and guidance."

DR. WILLIAM C. WILLARD.

Among the pioneer physicians of the West, there were many whose claims to this title were not backed by great ability or medical skill on the part of the doctors themselves; so that the name, "a pioneer physician of the West," in itself, means little, unless it be followed by a narrative of the doctor's attainments, proving the person to whom it is applied to be a superior man, as in the present case.

Dr. William C. Willard was born May 10, 1810, at Charlestown, N. H. He was the son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Taylor) Willard, and the brother of Charles F. Willard, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, and, like him, became the ward of Mr. George Olcott after the death of his father. He attended the academy at Meriden, N. H., and after a thorough course in that institution he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., at the age of seventeen years, in 1827. In 1831, he received at this college the degree of Bachelor of Arts, thus becoming a member of the alumni society of which those great statesmen, Daniel Webster and Salmon P. Chase, were members, as well as the great surgeon, Reuben D. Mussey. Shortly after the completion of his preliminary studies, at the age of twenty-one years, he entered upon the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. Mussey, then Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical School of Dartmouth. He continued under the private tutorage of this great surgeon and good man for two years, and, during this time, attended several courses of lectures delivered by the Professors in the medical department of the college. He gave special attention to the sciences of which his private preceptor was the public teacher, and here laid the foundation of his excellent medical education.

Leaving Hanover, he returned to Charlestown, his native village, and became a pupil in the office of Dr. Samuel Webber, a physician "remarkable," it is said, "for his superior skill in the diagnosis and prognosis of diseases." He studied with Dr. Webber for three years, and, with his own natural ability, aided by the instructions of these two men, eminent in the profession, felt competent to embark in the practice independently. The West offered advantages to a young man greatly superior to those in the East, and he saw in this the opportunity of building up a practice and a name. It was perhaps about the year 1835 when he bade adieu to the scenes of his New England home and embarked for the frontier village of Jacksonville, in the State of Illinois. A brief residence at this place, however, served to convince him that it was not his proper field; and, in 1836, he came to the village of Muncietown (now the city of Muncie), whither his brother, Charles F., had preceded him. From the first, it was apparent to the citizens of the village that a physician of unusually fine attainments had located in their midst, and, as years sped on, and his fine skill was demonstrated in one obstinate case after another, this conviction became a settled fact. Greater devotion to a profession has never been manifested than that evinced by Dr. Willard in the course of his long and active career as a practitioner in this community. He was identified with this place during its progress from a village in the woods to a city of the second magnitude, and, in all the public improvements which took place during that time, he extended a generous, helping hand. His position in the early days was far from pleasant. His patients were scattered over a large scope of undeveloped country, and to reach them he was compelled to travel over roads that were simply terrible. Yet he never refused to attend a call, however great the distance or however bad the route intervening between him and the one to whose physical welfare he was expected to administer. The severe labor incident to his profession wore upon his constitution, which, at best, was not rugged, and eventuated in his death, after a lingering illness, at a time in life when he should have been at the meridian of his powers and enjoying a competence earned by faithful devotion in other years. But he never labored for a fortune, and was satisfied with a modest competence, sufficient to meet the requirements of his loved ones. "He practiced medicine," says a friend, and one who knew him well, "not as a trade, to be pursued solely for the purpose of amassing wealth, but as a noble profession, to be followed more especially for the good it might confer upon others; for the preservation of health and the cure of disease. Great indeed must have been the eleemosynary services which he rendered in this community! But now he has gone to the great reward of a true physician—the vast incorruptible treasures which he has laid up for himself in heaven."

For many long, weary months preceding his death, he had been confined to his house, and the announcement, made on Saturday, November 6, 1869, that he was no more, was not entirely unexpected; and yet, "it fell upon the startled ear almost like the dread summons to one's own household," says the Muncie *Times*, of November 18, 1869: "So long had Dr. Willard been identified with our people, their growth and prosperity; been with them in their hours of sickness and suffering, that his name and fame were household treasures. No truer man ever lived in our midst. Kind and generous to a fault, skillful as a physician and sound of judgment, patient and untiring in the sick-room, he was beloved by all who knew him, and will be missed and mourned by many a family circle besides the one left most desolate."

On the occasion of the funeral obsequies, the Medical Society, of which he was a member, took charge of the remains, carrying the casket from his late residence to its final receptacle in Beech Grove Cemetery, while the universal sorrow of the community was attested by the vast concourse of people who attended the performance of the last sad offices of love for him whose life had been a living example of good.

In May, 1839, Dr. Willard was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Adams Putnam, a native of Quincy, Mass., and cousin of Frederick E. Putnam, of Muncie. His wife and three children survived him, but one daughter, Mary A., has since departed this life. Elizabeth E. and William R. still survive. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, has long been identified with the city schools of Muncie, and has won a deservedly high reputation as an able teacher.

LLOYD WILCOXON

was born May 11, 1821, in Scioto County, Ohio. His grandparents, both paternal and maternal, were of English birth, and owned large tracts of land in that county. His father, Lloyd Wilcoxon, Sr., was a native of Maryland, and served in the war of 1812. He was afterward engaged at the carpenter's trade in Ohio, and died at Muncie, Ind., at the age of seventy-five years. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Truitt, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a lady of English antecedents.

When in the eleventh year of his age (1832), the subject of this biography came with parents to Delaware County, with whose industrial interests he afterward became very prominently identified. Too young, when he left Ohio, to have enjoyed to any extent the educational privileges of that State, he attended the "subscription" schools of Delaware County during the winter seasons following his arrival. The daily round of labor on the farm occupied the greater portion of his time, and, trained thus early to habits of industry, he grew up with a character that taught him to love work, rather than to shun it. He soon became the owner of a farm, in the cultivation of which he was engaged until 1852. So successful were his labors in this pursuit that, in that year, he was enabled, with the capital he had amassed, to come to Muncie and engage in the purchase and sale of grain. Here success again crowned his efforts, and, in 1858, he added the manufacture of flour to his enterprise, erecting a large flouring-mill just south of the Bee Line track, on Walnut street. To this he has added substantial improvements from time to time, supplying it with the best machinery and making it, in all respects, a first-class mill. In 1874, he established a coal-yard, which has developed into an important and lucrative enterprise. He has always taken an active part in the public improvements of the county and city. Knowing how important to the commercial life of a community are sufficient and advantageous outlets for its products, he has been the special friend and advocate of railways and gravel roads, and is a share-holder in every turnpike and railroad centering at Muncie, and is the Treasurer of two turnpike companies, viz.: The Walnut Street and the Muncie & Middletown Pikes. Though occupied with the cares of an extensive business, he yet finds time to minister to the temporal relief of those in distress, and contributes liberally to the support of various benevolent organizations. He is a strict temperance man, and carries his principles into his business, employing no man who uses intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was sixteen years of age, and, by an upright, honest life, has proved himself a worthy exemplar of the faith he professes. In 1854, he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, during that year, received all the degrees of the subordinate lodge and Encampment, and, two years later, he was chosen to represent both branches of the order at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

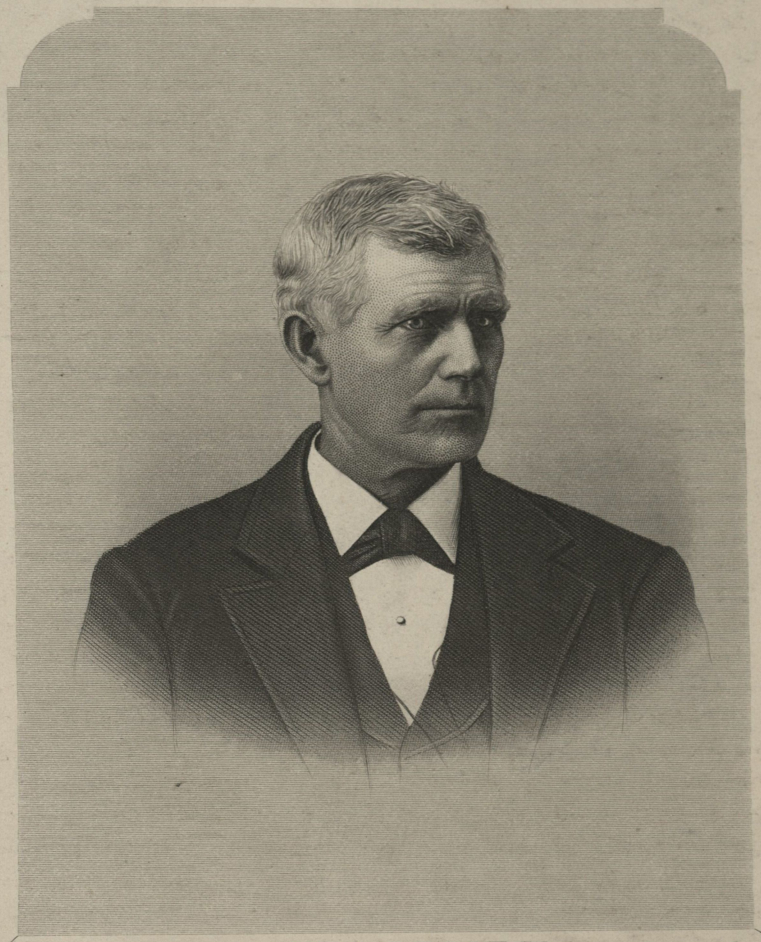
His early political training was in the Democratic school; but the platform and principles of the Republican party, at its organization, harmonized with his own views, and he was among the first to join its ranks. With this party he has ever since continued to act; and, while he has labored unselfishly for its success, he has never entertained any political aspirations, or permitted his name to be used as a candidate for office.

Through the means of honorable business and unremitting attention thereto, he has become wealthy, as the world views it; and, while building up his pecuniary fortunes, has gained what is still more precious—a good name, which shall endure when he has passed beyond the confines of time, and all that was mortal be perpetuated only in the hearts of those to whom his life was an example of purity and of unselfish integrity.

On the 28th day of March, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Rhoda, daughter of Lewis Moore, an early settler of Delaware County. This union was blessed by nine children—Mary A. (now deceased) was the wife of John R. Mason; Sarah E. is the wife of J. Milton Long; Amanda H. is the wife of Henry Bowman; John W. is deceased; Martha C. is the wife of W. H. Long; Charles C., Lydia J., Zulena and Emma P. reside with their parents.

THOMAS WILSON.

Mr. Wilson was born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1818. The country where he lived had not then fully recovered from the effects of the war, which closed only three years previous to his birth, and the public-school system was in a very crude state. From this fact, he grew up without the fine educational privileges within the reach of boys at the present day; and when, at the age of fifteen years, he came to Delaware County with his parents, Moses and Nancy (Porter) Wilson, his opportunities were even more circumscribed than when he lived in Ohio. His circumstances, therefore, compelled him to grow up without the

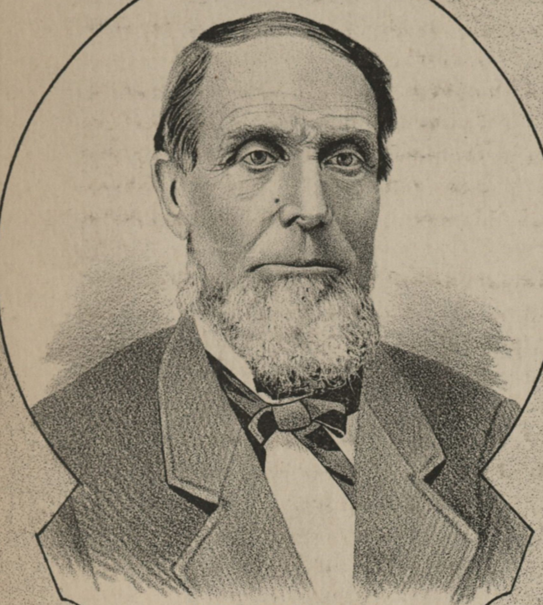


L. WILCOXON.

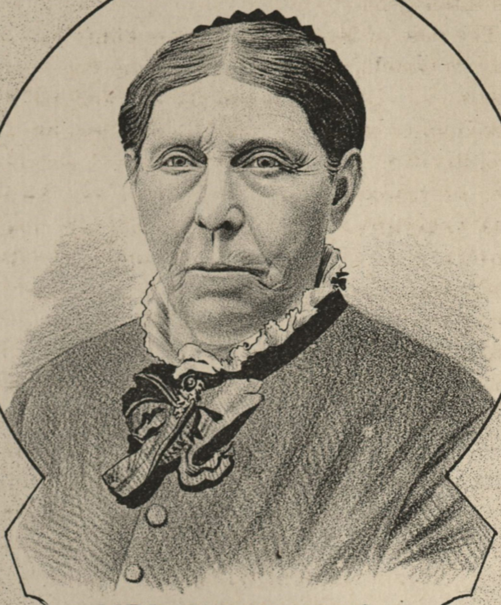
Photo by Neely

Western Biogl. Pub. Co.

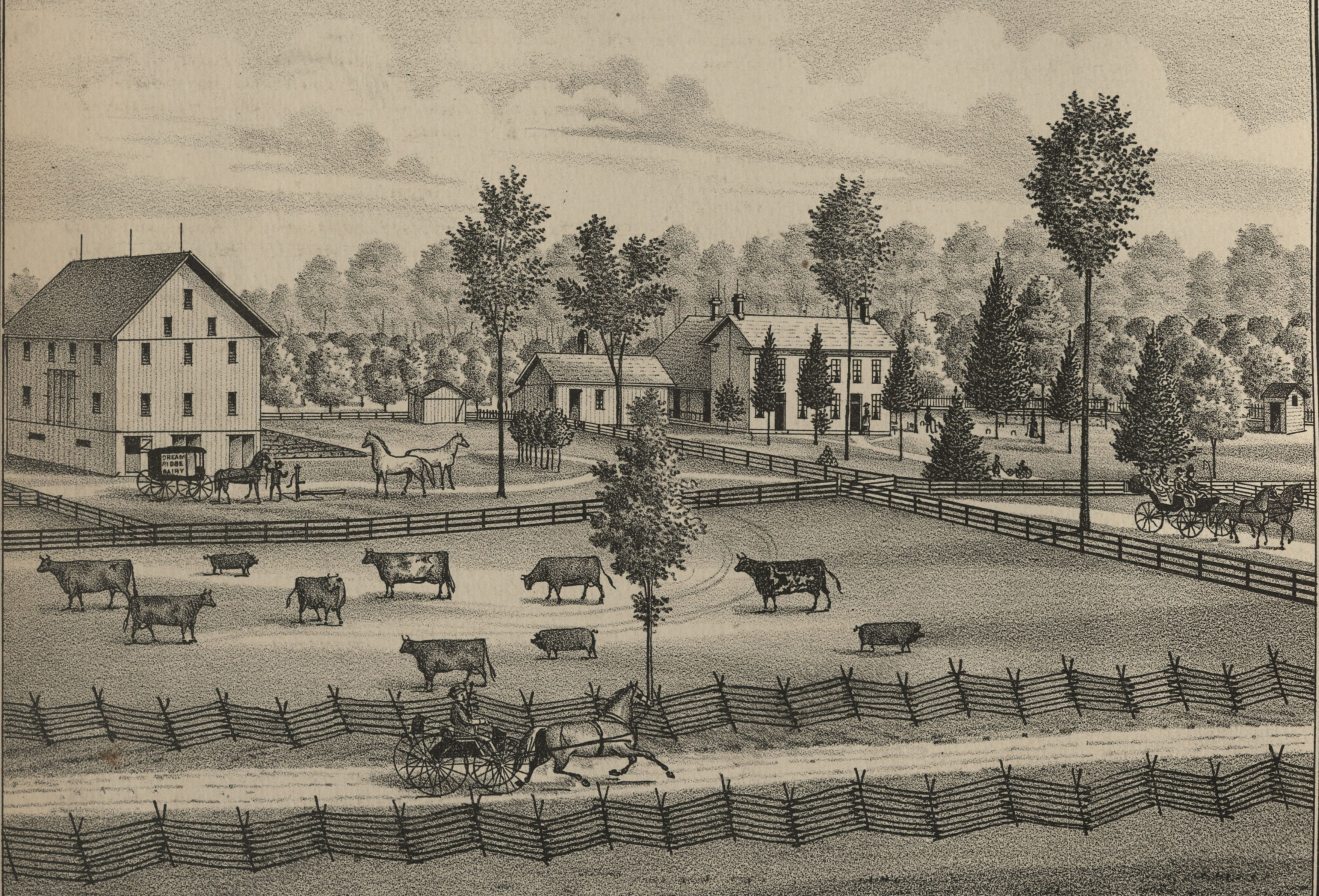
L. Wilcoxon



JOHN WILLIAMS



MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS


CREAM
RIDGE
DAIRY

RES. OF JOHN WILLIAMS
CENTER TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

blessing of an education, except such as could be acquired in the school of experience and contact with the world. A naturally bright mind and quick perceptive faculties have enabled him to transact his business intelligently.

The date of his arrival in this county was the year 1833, and the locality in which his father entered his farm was in the midst of a dense wilderness. Both possessed the characteristics of the true pioneer, and entered vigorously upon the labor of clearing and preparing the ground for cultivation. This process occupied several years, and, in the meantime, they would raise small crops on the clearing they had made. Thus, year after year, Mr. Wilson was engaged, until the farm was cleared and he arrived at man's estate. October 15, 1840, at the age of twenty-two years, he was united in marriage with Miss Lavina Saunders, a lady of German ancestry, and daughter of George and Elizabeth Saunders, of Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with eleven children, named, respectively, George S., John, Mary J., Levi, Dennis, Alvin, Maria, Moses, Thomas Jasper, William A. and James, who died in infancy. Alvin is also deceased. The remaining children grew to maturity and married, and the veteran couple now have seventeen grandchildren living. In the vigor of his younger days, Mr. Wilson proved himself a man of prudent foresight by husbanding the earnings which were returned to him by his daily labor, laying up a competence to serve him in the period when the infirmities of age should preclude the continuance of active out-door work.

He has a fine farm of 250 acres in Center Township, the same on which his father settled forty-seven years ago, and which his own hands helped to clear and improve. He is a systematic farmer, and a man of sterling integrity, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

In the following brief sketch, it shall be our purpose to outline the career of one whose fortune is pre-eminently the outgrowth of a life of industry, aided by but few adventitious circumstances. He was born August 3, 1818, in Rockingham County, Virginia, and, at the early age of two years, was robbed by death of the protection and kindly care of a father. At the age of ten years, he was thrown completely on his own resources by the death of his mother. Then began his struggle with the world. In the household of an old gentleman living in the neighborhood of his home, he found an abiding-place, if not a home, and was compelled to do the drudgery of the farm, while his employer worked at the blacksmith's trade. Thus, for five years, he toiled on, with but limited opportunities for acquiring even the elements of an education, his school days being comprised within a short period during the winter. At the age of fifteen he cut loose from the ties which bound him to his home, and sought to gain, in the great outside world, the advantages that seemed to elude him in his native locality. He went from that point to Preble County, Ohio, where he engaged his services to farmers, working by the month or job. Limited as were the earnings that accrued to him from the performance of these labors, he yet managed to save a small sum each month, always with one end in view—the desire to possess a farm of his own. This ambition animated him and incited him to greater exertions; in all probability, it was the beacon light that led to his success in life.

Lands in Indiana could then be purchased at a much lower price than the old improved lands of Ohio, and with his first accumulated capital of $350, he turned his attention to this State. Traveling by the overland route, he reached Delaware County in the year 1838, and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Hamilton Township. One great desire of his life had thus been attained, and it was with a cheerful heart that he set about the labor of clearing the timber from his farm and reducing it to a state of cultivation. In the meantime, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Olivia M. Powers, a young lady then residing with her grandparents, in the vicinity of the farm upon which he had settled. Better acquaintance developed the fact that the young people loved one another, and, on the 23d day of January, 1840, they plighted mutual troth, and were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father, Nehemiah Powers, in Henry County, Indiana. The cabin in the woods developed into a cozy little home, and, as added years of industry brought increased prosperity, the cabin was succeeded by a more pretentious structure of hewed logs. Happy, ruddy-faced children came to bless his fireside, and life was bright to him. In the full vigor of early manhood, he toiled to lay up a competence for these loved ones, and success crowned his efforts.

In 1852, he left the farm in Hamilton Township and purchased the one on which he now resides. This was also destitute of any improvements, and he began life again in the woods, in due time clearing this, his second farm, and placing it under cultivation. Little by little he continued to add, by purchase, to his estate, until it finally amounted to 443 acres.

The loving wife whose presence cheered him in the early days of his struggle with fortune, has been spared to share the rewards of their combined industry, and to help him bear the burdens which, in the "shady side" of life, fall upon all. His children, with three exceptions, grew to maturity, and settled in honorable, useful vocations. These were Reason Mark, Gilla and Martha, who are deceased. Four are married—Amanda J. to Mr. E. M. Michiner, of Muncie; Albert H. to Miss Emma, daughter of Maj. W. C. Emerson, of the same city; Mary E. to William McCrillis, of the same city; and Rufus H. to Miss Mary Bose, of Anderson, Ind. Cassandria P. and Sarah E. reside with their parents at the home farm.

In politics, Mr. Williams has acted with the Republican party since its organization; and, while he has always felt a lively interest in its welfare and success, has never permitted himself to be a candidate for any office within the gift of its members.

In religion, he is a consistent member of the Society of Friends. His life has been honorable and upright, and these characteristics have gained for him a large circle of friends, among whom his memory will ever be cherished and honored.

VOLNEY WILLSON.

Mr. Willson was an early settler in the town of Muncie, and is well known throughout the county as a farmer and capitalist. He was born April 12, 1816, at Easton, Washington Co., N. Y. His father, Osborn Willson, was a native of Vermont, but removed to Washington County, New York, and resided at the town of Greenwich, in that county, for sixty years. He died February 13, 1880, at the age of eighty-seven years. The mother of our subject was Susan (Clapp) Willson, a lady of Welsh antecedents on the father's side, while the maternal ancestors were Scotch. She was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and died in August, 1875, in her seventy-sixth year.

Volney was the oldest of twelve childern, eleven of whom, at some time during their lives, were engaged in the vocation of school-teaching. He received his preliminary education in the district schools of his native county, and, when he was twelve years old, entered a seminary at Union Village, N. Y., where he pursued his studies during the four succeeding summers. Afterward, he engaged in teaching school during the winter, and in summer was occupied with his duties at the home farm. When twenty-one years of age, he came to Indiana and located at Muncie, where he again taught school, being thus engaged for two years. At the end of that time, he formed a partnership with John A. Gilbert in the grocery trade, but, about two years later, again engaged in teaching school. During the next few years, he was engaged alternately in teaching, superintending his farm of 500 acres, and acting as Deputy Treasurer of Delaware County. In 1844, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, and was re-elected three consecutive terms, this fact being a sufficient gurantee of the ability with which he discharged the duties of his position, and the confidence reposed in him by the people. Since 1853, he has devoted his time to farming and stock-raising, brokerage transactions, buying and selling wool and cattle, etc. He is regarded as one of the leading farmers of the State, as he is one of the most systematic. His domain of 900 acres is well cultivated, and bears evidence of skilled tillage in all of its departments. He is quite enthusiastic in agricultural matters, and, for a number of years has been associated with the State Fairs in an official capacity. He has stood prominent as a friend of public enterprises, and has subscribed liberally to all the railroads and turnpikes centering at Muncie. He was a Director and Treasurer of the Muncie & Granville Turnpike, and of the Muncie and Yorktown Turnpike, Company. For eight years, he was a Director of the Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, at Muncie, and has been a stockholder in the Cincinnati & Chicago, the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington, and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroads.

In politics, he was originally a Whig, but embraced the principles of the Republican party, with which he still continues to act. He has attended all of the political State Conventions during the past twenty-five years, having officiated several times as a delegate. In 1876, he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, but declined to serve.

He is independent in his religious views, and not identified with any denomination; yet he is a generons contributor to the erection and maintenance of churches, and every church in Muncie owes something to his liberality. He was initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1852, and has taken all the degrees of the subordinate lodge. He has been actively identified with the free schools of this county, and is a stanch friend to the cause of education.

In his business transactions, he has always sustained a reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and was never involved in a suit at law on his own account. He is a man of strong individuality, firm in his convictions, and fearless in his defense of the right as he sees it. He is appreciated by all who know him, and is recognized as a reliable and worthy citizen.

In February, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gilbert, who has proved a loving and devoted wife in the years that have passed since the utterance of the vows that made them one. She is the daughter of John A. Gilbert, Esq., who served as one of the Associate Judges of Delaware County, and as Justice of the Peace for a number of years. They are the parents of two daughters and four sons, of which number one son is deceased.

SAMUEL WATTON

came from Dayton, Ohio, to Connersville, Ind., and thence to Muncie, about the year 1829, with his family. Among the daughters were Mrs. Dr. Minshall, Mrs. Samuel Parker and Mrs. Caleb B. Smith—the husbands of the two latter being famous men in their time.

Mr. Watton was a merchant for a time, but closed his business in that line and retired to a farm just south of Muncie, where he devoted the residue of his life to agricultural pursuits. He died about forty years ago.

AMOS L. WILSON.

The grandparents of this gentleman were early settlers in Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Amos Wilson, was, for many years, a minister of the Baptist Church in Clinton County, Ohio, and his maternal grandfather, Robert Long, was also a resident of that county, a Whig, and a noted Abolitionist. His house, after he came to Delaware County, about 1837, was a station on the "underground railway," he receiving fugitive slaves from the committee in Wayne County and conveying them to some trusted allies in the adjoining county of Grant, on their way to Canada. His ideas were in advance of the time in which he lived, and he made himself very unpopular by his abolition doctrines. He owned and cultivated a farm in Union Township, where he died in 1849 or 1850.

Benoni Wilson, the son of Amos, and father of our subject, was a farmer and brick-mason, and erected a number of brick houses in this county. He was a minister of the Christian (or Campbellite) Church, working during the week and preaching on Sunday. He came to Delaware County from Clinton County, Ohio, about the year 1837, and purchased a farm in Delaware Township, where he died in 1847.

Amos L., the subject of this sketch, was born February 20, 1842, at the homestead in Delaware County, Indiana. At the early age of five years, he was deprived of a father's care by the death of the latter, and was made self-reliant, to a great extent, even in his infancy. This feature marked the boy's life, and has been a guiding-star to his manhood. He entered the district school, which he attended yearly during the winter season, acquiring a good English education. In time, his elder brothers left home, and the management of the farm devolved upon him. Besides himself, there were three sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to honorable and useful maturity. Jesse W., the eldest, is now the President of the County Board of Supervisors at Sacramento, Cal., while John W. and Benoni G. are engaged in agricultural pursuits—the former near Muncie, the latter in the State of Kansas. The daughters are all married and living in this county: Mary J., is the wife of Simon Shannon; Lucy A., the widow of Lieut. N. B. Gregory, who was killed at the battle of Nashville in 1865, is now living at Muncie; and Rachel L. is the wife of Edward Shideler, of Eaton.

Amos continued to manage the farm until 1862, when, with his plans in life only half formed, his country called for the services of brave men in her defense. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Second Sergeant. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and, at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., the last in which his regiment was engaged, he was wounded in the left leg by a cannister-shot from the enemy's battery. It carried away the bone, and the surgeons, finding it impossible to save the limb, amputated it the same day. He was honorably discharged on account of this wound, and his regiment was mustered out of service two weeks later.

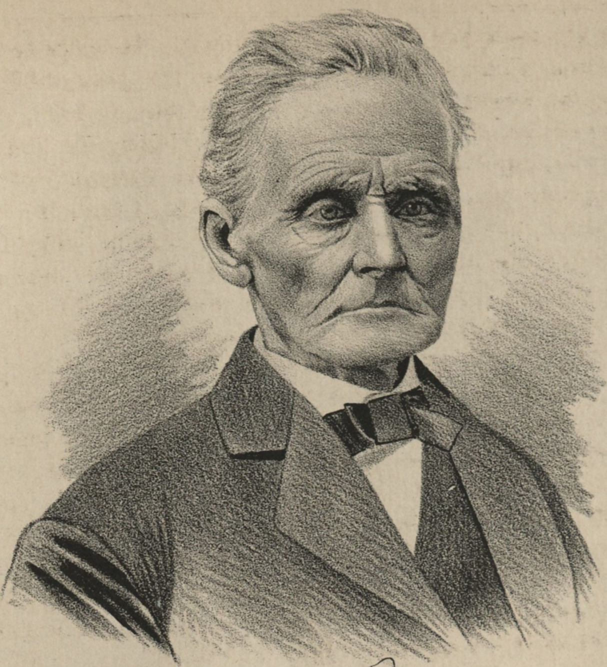
After his return from the army, he attended and taught school alternately until 1868. In the spring of that year, he was nominated by the Republicans of Delaware County for the office of County Treasurer, by a plurality of 1,644 votes over all competitors. The opposition did not nominate a candidate for this office, and he became the unanimous choice of the people of the county. At the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected again without opposition.

During his second term of office, November 8, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary C., daughter of B. F. Carey, Esq., of Albany, Delaware Co., Ind.

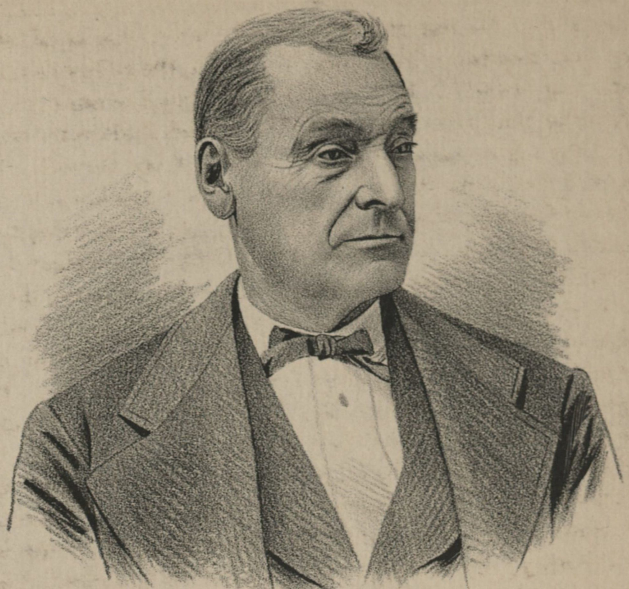
He retired from the office at the close of his second term, and engaged in the dry goods trade, which proved disastrous. In the fall of 1878, he became Deputy Auditor of Delaware County, and, in the spring of 1880, was again nominated by the Republicans for the office of County Treasurer. A heated canvass this time followed his nomination, and the opposition seemed to concentrate its force upon him; yet such was his record, established by a former administration of the office, that an eloquent indorsement of his previous services was expressed by the citizens of the county, in a majority of 1,690 votes, in October of the same year.

No words of eulogy from our pen could convey as eloquent and convincing a testimonial to his character as did this action by the voters of the county in which he was reared, and which stands as an official recognition of his merits. He is esteemed alike in private and public life, as the kind neighbor, the genial host, and the faithful servant to public trusts. He has a pleasant home in this city, gladdened by a loving wife and two interesting sons—Charles S. and Eugene.

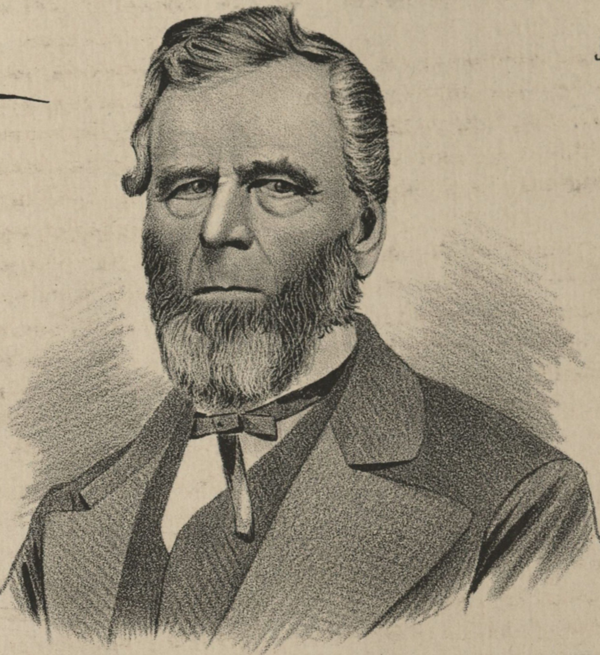
He is a member of Muncie Lodge, No. 74, and Muncie Encampment, No. 30, I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs in both branches of the order, and represented each in the Grand Lodge of the State.



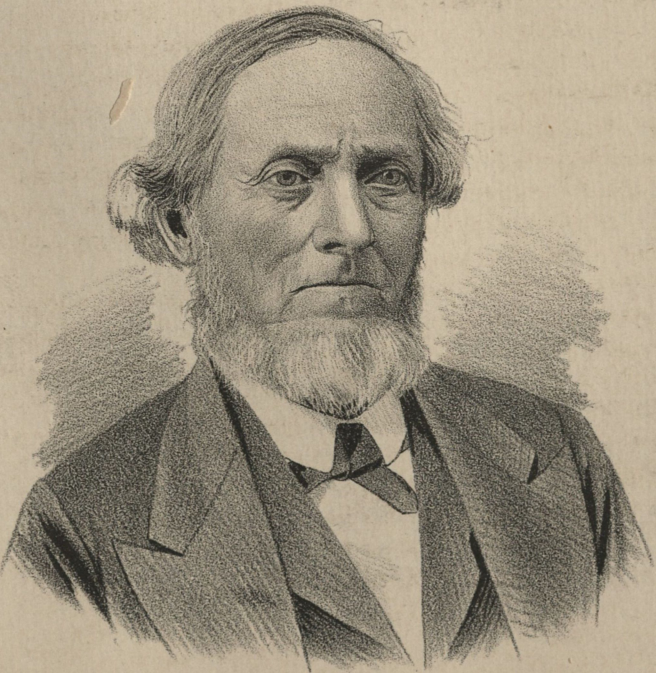
Eleazer Coffeen



JOHN SHOEMAKER



J A Gilbert



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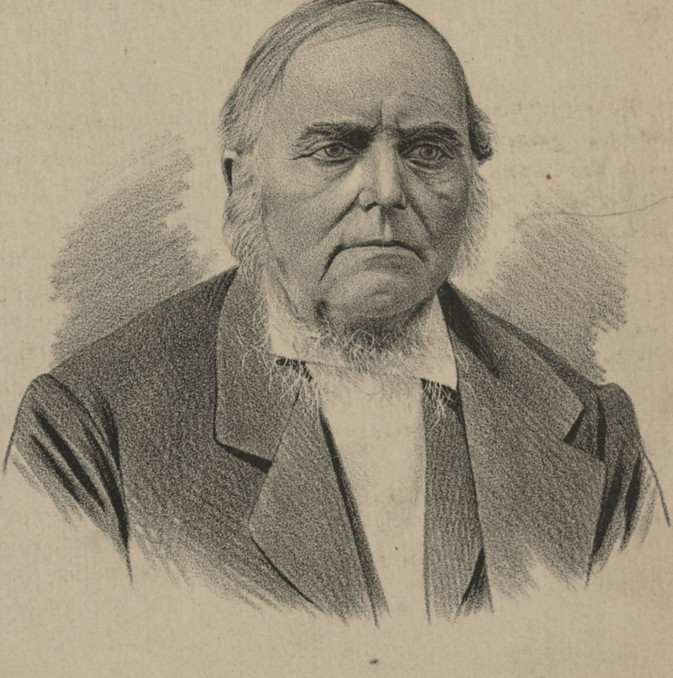


GEORGE SHAFER

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

Delaware lies just south of the northeast corner township of the county. Niles forms its northern boundary, while a portion of Randolph County bounds it on the east. Its southern boundary is formed by the north line of Liberty, and its western boundary by the east line of Hamilton. It contains an area of thirty square miles, or, in round numbers, 19,200 acres.

The surface is only slightly undulating—scarcely sufficient to afford good natural drainage—while the soil is of the usual varieties—clay, black loam, etc. It is uniformly fertile, and yields largely of all the fruits, cereals, etc., common to this climate. The Mississinewa River enters the township about a mile south of the northeast corner, and for a distance of more than two miles its course is nearly west. Here it changes to a southwest course, and flowing thus to a point in Section 16, forms almost a horseshoe curve, and the direction again changes, this time to the northwest, the stream leaving the township at a point in Section 5, and continuing its northward course. Its banks afford some picturesque scenery, but nothing grand or imposing. Its tributaries are Mud Creek, which drains the eastern part of the township, and flowing in a direction nearly due north, joins the river at the northeast corner of Section 11; Campbell Creek, which flows through the southern part, and changing its course from west to north, discharges into the river near the southern line of Section 16. Besides these there are several minor streams, or branches, to which no names have been assigned.

There is but a comparatively small amount of timber now standing, the larger part having been cleared away during the progress of agricultural pursuits in the past half-century. Along the banks of the river may still be seen some fine specimens of forest trees, and the same is true of some of the large farms; but the smaller tracts have been almost denuded of timber, and finely cultivated fields cover the ground once occupied by it.

The prevailing varieties were oak, ash, walnut, beech, maple, etc., and stood a solid and seemingly impregnable phalanx against the ax of the pioneers who first penetrated the wilds for purposes of improvement.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Before the lands of this township were placed in market, and white men began to settle upon them, John Boyles took up his residence among the Indians, by whom the land was then held. His object in settling among these wild people is hard to guess, as, from all accounts, he did not belong to that class known as Indian traders. Living among these people, he contracted some of their habits, and fell naturally into their mode of living. It was said of him by a recent writer, that "he was as much like an Indian in his habits as a white man could be, and the terrible scars that covered his neck and person, he said, were received in fights with the Indians."

His relations with the tribes were evidently not of an amicable nature, as the cabin in which he lived was fortified against their attacks by being completely surrounded by a stockade of heavy timbers, placed endwise in the ground. He was a married man, and had his family with him in the wilderness. His residence in this locality, it is said, was first discovered by Thomas Kirby and a companion, who, in 1828, passed through this township on their way to an Indian agency near Logansport. On this occasion they met a man carrying a mattock, who, in reply to their interrogations, said that he was digging a mill-race for John Boyles, on the Mississinewa, and was then going to West River, to have his mattock sharpened.

It is not known how long Boyles had been living here prior to the year 1828, as he was of an uncommunicative disposition, and, so far as is known, never favored any one with an account of his settlement, or the circumstances that led to it.

When he found that his retreat was rapidly being invaded by settlers, instead of seeking a more remote location, where the same experience would be repeated in time, he wisely determined to turn their advent to good account, by building a mill which should grind the material for their food.

His original intention was to have his mill on dry land; so he constructed his dam, and had the race dug, but, upon its completion, found that the grade was wrong, and that no kind of persuasion could induce the water to run up to the place he had chosen for the site of the building. Disgusted with this discovery, he built a log pen, right in the water, and close up to the dam. Filling this, for a depth of several feet, with stones to keep it from floating away, he spread a layer of dirt over them for a floor, and in the center of this dirt floor a fire was kept burning in the winter.

There was then little wheat to be ground, and his machinery, which was constructed with a view to grinding corn only, was quite equal to the occasion, and although such a rude affair, the mill was a convenience fully appreciated by the settlers, who, without it, would have been compelled to make long journeys, or have the alternative of grinding their corn in mortars hastily and imperfectly constructed.

On the 25th day of July, 1832, Boyles entered the tract of land in the northeast quarter of Section 7, upon which his mill was situated, and opposite which the present Black Mill stands. Although of a surly disposition generally, it is said he was very accommodating to his customers, and treated them kindly.

He continued his milling operations for several years, and in the meantime cleared a small lot of ground. He remained but a short time after the township became settled, and nothing is known of his movements after leaving this locality.

Late in 1827, or early in 1828, Andrew Kennedy settled with his family on the land where the village of Albany is now situated, in Section 2. It is probable that he only occupied the land by the right of possession, as we learn that the same tract was subsequently entered at the Government Land Office by William Venard, in October, 1832. Mr. Venard took immediate possession of the land, after paying Mr. Kennedy for the improvement made thereon by him, and, in 1833, subdivided it into town lots and founded the village of Albany.

Mr. Venard was accompanied by his brother, Francis, who, in October, 1833, entered a tract of land in Section 3. They were both worthy citizens, and were identified for many years with the interests and improvements of the township. Both moved to the West in later years.

After being thus dispossessed, Mr. Kennedy sought another location in the township, and, in November, 1835, entered a tract of land in Section 15, where he cleared and improved a farm. He was an honest, hard-working man, and remained in the township until death.

Some time in the year 1830, David Jones settled upon a tract of land in Section 2, which he entered November 30, 1831. At the first election after the organization of the township, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and he and Benjamin Drummond filled that office jointly for several years. Both afterward resigned. Probably the next settlers were James Dean and Absalom and Solomon Boots, who came in 1832, and settled upon the lands which they afterward entered. Each made extensive improvements, and were always regarded as being among the best citizens. Solomon remained on his farm until he died, while Absalom moved to one of the Western States, and James Dean afterward moved to Muncie.

Joshua Bantz, Joseph O'Neal and Lewis Stoner came in 1832, and like their predecessors, lent cheerful hands to the development of the township, remaining for many years and witnessing its growth and improvement. In the spring of 1834, Reuben Strong came with his family, and settled upon a tract of land in Section 2, that had been entered for him by his son, John W., in October, 1832. He died on this farm about eighteen months after his arrival, and the improvement of the farm and support of the family devolved upon his sons, who fulfilled the duty nobly. They are both respected farmers of the township. Alfred B. owns and occupies the homestead, while John W. owns the farm adjoining him on the south.

In March, 1834, William Black and wife came from Clark County, Ohio, and settled upon their present farm in Section 4. He had entered his land in the preceding year.

The brick house in which he resides was erected in 1852, and is one of the oldest in the township. The brick used in its construction were manufactured by himself from the clay on his farm.

Mr. Black has been a useful and valued citizen of the township for upward of half a century. When Benjamin Drummond resigned his commission as Justice of the Peace in 1835 or 1836, and left the county, Mr. Black succeeded him as the incumbent of that office. The present townships of Niles and Union were within his jurisdiction, and nearly all the settlers as far north as the Salamonie River, came to him to make out the necessary affidavits for land entries. Tiring of so much work for a little compensation, he followed the example of his predecessor and resigned. His successor was Uriah Pace, who served four years.

James Orr, Sr., came to the township in 1838 with his wife and five children—Joseph, Margaret, Samuel, Martha and James. He emigrated from the North of Ireland to Greenbrier County, Va., in 1821; to Greene County, Ohio, in 1836, and finally to Delaware County, Ind. At the time of his arrival here he purchased 320 acres of land, located in the townships of Liberty and Delaware, and erected his house in Section 27, the south border of Delaware Township.

MEMORANDA OF LAND PURCHASES.

From a copy of the original tract book the dates of many of the early settlements in this township can be established with tolerable accuracy. In some instances the date of settlement preceded the date of purchase two or three years, but these were rare. In a majority of cases the settlers came with the money to pay for their lands, which, being Government property, were placed within the means of all—the prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.50 per acre; and generally the settler purchased his land in the same year in which he located upon it. There were some who purchased large tracts at the low rate at which the lands were then sold, holding them for an advanced price, after the Government lands should all be taken up. This was especially true of Sections 8, 19 and 22, which were purchased almost exclusively by capitalists who never came to live upon their possessions. In the following list of land entries, we give the names of those only who were actual settlers. The several sections were entered by the following persons:

Section 1. Lewis Stoner, August 2, 1832; Jacob Pendroy, October 27, 1832; Reuben Strong, October 27, 1832; Ezra Bantz, September 26, 1833.

Sec. 2. David Jones, November 30, 1831; Morrison Quinn, August 18, 1832; John Quinn, November 24, 1832; William Venard, October 3, 1832; Joseph Cron, June 24, 1833; Stephen Venard, July 13, 1833; Emerson H. Venard, October 7, 1833; Absalom Boots, November 23, 1833; John Densmore, November 7, 1835.

Sec. 3. Francis Venard, October 7, 1833; David Bright, November 9, 1833; Ralph Stafford, March 7, 1836; Robert Malcolm, March 8, 1836; Martin Depoy, March 26, 1836; Susannah Thomas, February 14, 1837; Joshua Bantz, January 20, 1837.

Sec. 4. William Black, May 23, 1833; Wilson Martin, November 14, 1833; Joseph Godlove, October 31, 1835; Malcolm McCoy, April 4, 1836.

Sec. 5. Thomas Wilson and Adam Wilson, June 2, 1831; Isaac Martin, November 20, 1831; William Thomas, Sr., March 13, 1834; John Thomas, April 18, 1836.

Sec. 6. Adam Wilson, July 5, 1831; Israel Martin, June 10, 1834; John Baldridge, March 16, 1836; Thomas Williams, May 11, 1836; Ezekiel Thomas, June 2, 1836; William H. Green, August 4, 1836; Benoni Wilson, September 21, 1836.

Sec. 7. John Boyles, July 25, 1832; John Battreall, Sr., February 5, 1835; Floyd Wilcoxon, May 20, 1836; Jefferson Walburn, August 23, 1836; L. Boyles, August 23, 1836.

Sec. 8. George Richardson, August 4, 1832; Wilson Lennon, June 29, 1833.

Sec. 9. Moses C. White, November 23, 1833; Reuben Eppert, June 10, 1834; Silas Sparr, March 23, 1836; Stephen Berry, November 12, 1836.

Sec. 10. Henry Bright, October 6, 1832; John Bantz, September 26, 1833; John H. Taylor, March 8, 1836; John Sparr, March 23, 1836.

Sec. 11. Joseph O'Neal, June 20, 1832; Adam Keever, September 1, 1832; Alfred Lee, November 17, 1832; Joseph H. Hobbs, February 25, 1834; Jonathan Bergdoll, April 4, 1836.

Sec. 12. John W. Strong, October 27, 1832; James Dean, October 29, 1832; Lewis Stoner, July 23, 1833; Frederick Stoner, September 7, 1833.

Sec. 13. Levi Boots, September 24, 1834; James Campbell and Abner Wolverton, March 25, 1836; Nehemiah Burden, August 22, 1836.

Sec. 14. Joseph Templer, August 22, 1835; Stephen Kennedy, May 25, 1836; Eli Thornburg, November 1, 1836.

Sec. 15. Joseph H. Hulse, August 5, 1834; John Kennedy, September 11, 1834; Andrew S. Kennedy, November 23, 1835; Granville F. Hastings and John H. Taylor, March 8, 1836; Solomon Rohrbaugh, February 21, 1837.

Sec. 17. Philip Cochran, April 18, 1836; Daniel Cochran, July 22, 1836; Abraham Godlove, October 6, 1836; Edward Marshall, November 21, 1836.

Sec. 18. William Custer, November 14, 1833; A. Custer, September 21, 1836. The balance of this section was purchased by persons who never came to live on the lands.

Sec. 19. Daniel Pittenger, October 20, 1834; Elijah Reeves, September 30, 1835; James Russell, December 12, 1835; Stephen Martin, March 8, 1836.

Sec. 20. W. B. Fox, November 17, 1832; Benjamin Drummond, March 8, 1836; Aquilla Halstead, September 19, 1836; Robbins R. Wilson, November 12, 1836.

Sec. 21. Jacob Sellers, August 25, 1834; Samuel Thomas, October 20, 1834; John Pittenger, April 18, 1836; Jonathan Rarden, September 21, 1836; Glass Ross, September 25, 1836; Christopher Humphrey, October 25, 1836.

Sec. 23. John Boots, January 31, 1835; Benjamin Mann, July 18, 1836; Elias Pugh, October 27, 1836; Martin Boots, December 10, 1836.

Sec. 24. Joseph Orr, November 7, 1835; William Woods, July 11, 1835; William Bartlett, October 10, 1836; Samuel and Edward Johnson, December 1, 1836; James Pendroy, September 15, 1837.

Sec. 26. Warner Mann, December 29, 1834; William Jamieson, July 11, 1826; James Johnson, December 1, 1836; Thomas Jones, December 6, 1836; Joseph Humphrey, December 9, 1836.

Sec. 27. James and Jabez Jones, December 3, 1835; David Lewellen, December 5, 1835; Adam Boots, September 21, 1835; Justus Ketterman, November 7, 1835; Ilda Lake, July 13, 1836.

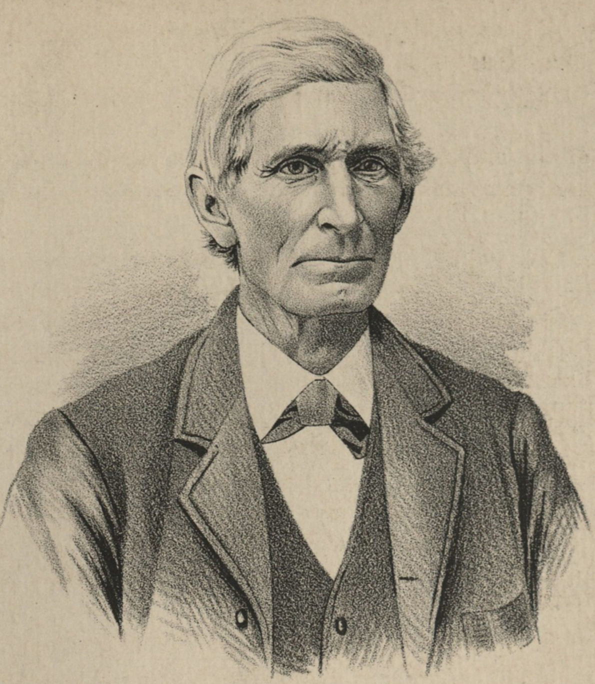
Sec. 28. William E. Pendroy, October 27, 1832; Thomas Humphreys, March 30, 1836; Daniel Richardson, May 25, 1836; Uriah Lennon, August 8, 1836; John Moody, December 6, 1836.

Sec. 29. Jacob C. Harmon, September 30, 1835; Josiah Wade, March 2, 1835; Wilson Lennon, June 29, 1833; Henry Pittenger, June 2, 1836.

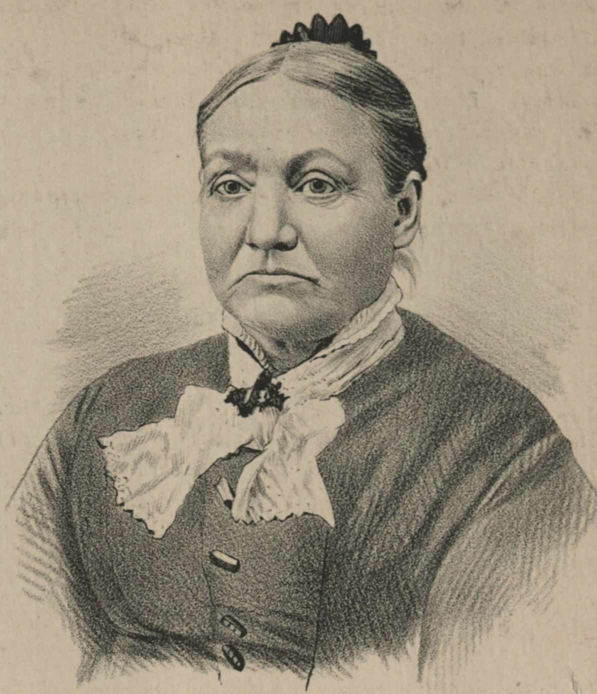
Sec. 30. John T. Goff, January 27, 1835; Thomas F. Wilson, September 21, 1836; Benjamin Dragoo, October 15, 1836; William Dragoo, December 13, 1836.

ROADS.

A settlement having been formed near Smithfield at an earlier date than in this township, that town became quite a trading-point for the settlers in Delaware, and the first road through the latter township was laid out from Deeds' Mill to the village of Albany. This road was probably opened soon after the village was founded, as it was a new road, and greatly obstructed by trees and underbrush when Reuben Strong came to the township, in 1834, and he was compelled to cut his way over a portion of the route. It had a rambling, irregular course,



DAVID THOMPSON



MRS. DAVID THOMPSON

DAVID THOMPSON,

one of the early settlers of Delaware County, was born October 27, 1817, in Butler County, Ohio. His grandfather, Robert Thompson, was of Scotch parentage, and settled in the Colony of Virginia prior to the American Revolution. David Thompson, the son of Robert and father of our subject, was born September 12, 1771, in Amherst County, Va. During Gen. Wayne's expeditions against the Indians of the Northwest, he distinguished himself as a brave soldier, and was rewarded by a letter of grateful commendation from the Captain of the company in which he served. This document we deem worthy of reproduction in connection with the biography of his son. It is in the following words:

> The bearer hereof, David Thompson, has served as a Corporal in my company of riflemen, in the Army of the United States, from which he has obtained an honorable discharge. But in justice to the said Corporal, for many services he has rendered the public, I consider it my duty, and am fully warranted to say, that his conduct has uniformly met with my approbation, as well as that of all other officers who had an opportunity to know him.
>
> Corporal Thompson was employed in reconnoitering the Indian country, and paths leading to and from their several towns and villages, as well as being constantly in advance of the army during the campaign. While thus engaged, he assisted in taking seven Indian prisoners—all warriors except one—from their towns and villages, in order to gain information for our army. In accomplishing this great object, several skirmishes ensued, in which he behaved in a brave and soldier-like manner, and when the garrison of Fort Recovery, which I had the honor to command, was attacked and surrounded by nearly two thousand savages, this Corporal Thompson made an escape through them with intelligence to the Commander-in-Chief, who was twenty-four miles distant from the place. For this service, I now beg leave to return him my sincere thanks, and hope that all good people, who are friends to their country, may receive and treat with respect the said David Thompson, a reward which he has merited.
>
> Certified under my hand and seal at Staunton, in the State of Virginia, the 29th day of October, 1795.
>
> ALEX GIBSON,
> Captain in the Tenth Legion.

His discharge is in the following words:

> *By his Excellency, Anthony Wayne, Esq., Major General and Commander-in-Chief of the Legion of the United States:*
>
> These are to certify that the bearer hereof, David Thompson, a Corporal in the Fourth Sub Legion, has served in the above Legion, and in Capt. Gibson's company, for the space of three years, and is, for the reason below mentioned, discharged from the said Legion, he having received his pay up to the 1st of January, 1795, clothing of all kinds, and all other just demands from the time of his enlisting in the Legion to the day of his discharge, as appears by the following receipt.
>
> * * * * * * * * * * *
>
> He is discharged, having faithfully served the full term of time for which he engaged. To prevent any ill use that may be made of his discharge by its falling into the hands of any other person whatsoever, here follows the description of said David Thompson:
>
> He is twenty years of age, five feet eleven inches tall, dark complexion, black hair and black eyes; born in the county of Amherst, in the State of Virginia; a farmer.
>
> Given under my hand and seal, at headquarters this 19th of August, 1795.
>
> WILLIAM CLARK,
> *Lieutenant Acting, Sub Legion, Major and Inspector to the Fourth Sub Legion.*
> ANT'Y WAYNE.
>
> *To whom it may concern, civil or military.*

After the treaty of Greenville, August 8, 1795, when the troops were disbanded, Mr. Thompson settled in the Western part of Virginia (now West Virginia), and there formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Swope, whom he soon afterward married. She was born September 21, 1775, in the old fort in Monroe County, Va. In 1817, Mr. Thompson removed with his wife and ten children to Butler County, Ohio, and in 1823 to Henry County, Ind. About 1842, they settled in Salem Township, Delaware County, where both Mr. Thompson and his wife died.

David, the son and the subject of this biography, worked on the farm from the time he was able to pull weeds or make himself useful in any way, until he was married; acquiring, in the meantime, a limited education in one of the rude log schoolhouses which characterized the early days of life in Indiana. On August 24, 1837, he married Miss Malinda Davis, daughter of Aquilla Davis, one of the early settlers of Salem Township. They began housekeeping on a rented farm in the northern extremity of Henry County, and in the winter of 1838–39 moved to Salem Township, Delaware County, where Mr. Thompson purchased eighty acres of land. In 1840, he purchased a quarter-section of land in Washington Township, and located upon that tract shortly afterward. In clearing and improving this land, he spent the years of his early manhood's vigor, and made it his home until 1872, when he came to Muncie to enjoy, in the seclusion of a retired life, the competence earned by years of honest toil.

In the meantime, six children came to bless his wedded life, and all grew to honorable and useful maturity, save one, George, who is deceased. Alzina is the wife of George W. Beuoy, of Washington Township; Amanda is the wife of G. W. Stephenson, a prominent merchant of Muncie; Martha J. is the wife of Washington Maynard, a citizen of Washington Township; Reuben, now living at Muncie, is married to Elizabeth H. Van Matre; Joseph P., also at Muncie, is married to Barbara E. Fawner.

In all his dealings with the world, Mr. Thompson has proved himself a man of pure character. He has never descended to trickery, nor would he ever take a mean advantage in a trade. By his open-hearted dealing with his fellows, he has gained the confidence and good will of all who know him, and his memory will live long in the hearts of many to whom he has rendered substantial aid in time of need. He has been a member of the United Brethren Church for forty years. In politics, he acts independently, affiliating with no particular party.

Benoni Wilson, Septe

and was evidently not laid out by a surveyor. About the year 1840, however, the line was surveyed and straightened, and the road is now in use. It traverses the township in a north and south line, forming the western boundary of Sections 12, 13, 24 and 25.

In the west part of the township there was another road, which was laid out perhaps as early as that just described. Its western terminus was at Muncie, and, running to John Boyles' mill, it turned north, following the course of the river, and terminated at Granville.

All the records from which could have been gleaned the necessary information touching the early roads, as well as other early matters, were destroyed by fire while in the possession of Benjamin Lockhart, Trustee of the Township. The oldest record now extant begins with the year 1853, and the first road therein mentioned was one for which a petition was presented to the Trustees at a meeting of the board, held on the 3d day of June of that year. The proposed road was to begin at the Albany State road and run south on the section line to the road leading from Sheller's shop to the county line. Joseph Godlove, John Shaffer and Samuel Thomas, the committee appointed to view the road, reported to the Trustees June 25, 1853, that in their judgment the road would be a public benefit, and it was accordingly ordered opened.

Four years elapsed before another road was located. At a meeting of the Trustees, held April 11, 1857, John Godlove presented a petition for a road, "commencing at the county road running up the north side of the Mississinewa River, where said road crosses the line dividing Sections 8 and 17, and Sections 9 and 16, in said township, thence east on said line till it strikes the road on the bank of the Mississinewa." Abraham Cline, Alfred R. Lee and Benjamin Jones, were the committee appointed to view the road, and, upon their favorable report at the next meeting of the Trustees, it was ordered that the road be opened.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held May 9, 1857, it was ordered that a road be opened in response to a petition presented by Jefferson Walburn, described as follows: "Commencing at or near the residence of Edmund Brammer, thence to run north on a line dividing the lands of D. Fishburn's heirs, and E. Brammer's, and also dividing the lands of Jefferson Walburn and H. Hatfield's heirs, to the corner of the last-named lands, north of the prairie; thence northerly till it intersects the road leading from Smithfield to Granville.

March 27, 1858, Jacob Dowell presented a petition for a road to run from White Chapel directly south, and terminate at the end of the lane dividing the lands of James Orr and Anthony Shroyer. This route was viewed by a committee of three men, upon whose recommendation the Trustees ordered that the road be opened. In 1859, the township was divided into ten road districts, the boundaries of which still remain as they were established at that time.

MERCHANTS AND PHYSICIANS.

In the year 1834, Granville Hastings brought the first stock of merchandise to the township, and kept his store in a building near the present site of the Zehner Mill at Sharon. He came from Wayne County, Ind., where he had probably been engaged in milling operations, as one of his first steps after arriving here was to make preparations for the erection of a mill at this point, and he had among other articles of trade a quantity of flour—an article which, in those days, was regarded as quite a luxury. He employed a number of men to dig a race and construct a dam for him, paying them a barrel of flour for a month's work. He succeeded in completing his saw-mill, and putting it in operation, but died before the completion of the flouring-mill. He carried on a limited mercantile trade while he lived, but, it is thought, sold all his goods before he died.

The first store at Albany, and the second in the township, was opened in 1836 by Uriah Pace, in a little log building that has long since been razed to the ground. Shortly after this, or nearly at the same time, John Mitchell opened a little grocery, and his establishment was the first in the town at which the lovers of strong drink found the opportunity of quenching their thirst. Little is known of him, except that he finally left the village, after conducting a trade not altogether devoid of profit to himself.

In 1838, William F. Krohn came to Albany and opened a stock of general merchandise in a building which stood upon the lot now occupied by the residence of Leander Blake. He was an enterprising merchant, and kept a good stock, much better than was usually to be found in a village store of that day. He conducted a good trade for a number of years, and died at Albany after having sold out his stock.

In 1841 or 1842, Jacob Powers brought a good stock of merchandise to the village, and after carrying on a good trade for a year or two, sold his stock to his clerk, Abraham Shank, who continued the business about a year longer, after which he went away.

About the year 1846, Abel, Elisha and Samuel Bergdoll opened a store at Albany, but retired from the business several years later. Of the merchants now in business at Albany, B. F. Carey and Benjamin Lockhart have been longest identified with the trade.

The first physician at Albany, or indeed in the township, was Dr. Isaiah Templin, who located about the year 1845. He enjoyed quite a successful practice for a number of years, and finally went to the State of Iowa. Dr. James H. Powers has enjoyed a successful practice in this township and vicinity for over thirty years, and is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Among the early merchants of the village were Thomas and Allen Lewis, A. Allegree and Ezra Maynard. In Ezra Maynard's store was kept the first post office in the township, and Mr. Maynard was the Postmaster.

This store was located on the lot now occupied by the residence of Benjamin Lockhart.

MILLS.

The mill already referred to as having been erected by John Boyles was the first in the township. On the opposite side of the river, in 1838, John Black erected his mill, after purchasing the site from Boyles. The latter was a good mill, and was supplied with the best machinery then to be obtained. It had one run of buhrs for wheat and one for corn. Here the proprietor conducted a good trade, until he found that the capacity of his mill was no longer equal to the requirements of his patrons, and, in later years, he erected the present mill on the same site.

This is a four-story frame building, and is supplied with the best milling machinery. It has three run of buhrs, and is operated by a Leffell turbine wheel. In addition to this, it is supplied with a boiler and engine, and all the appointments necessary for running by steam, in the event of a failure of the water supply.

Mr. Black continued to operate the mill until his death, which took place about eight years ago, since which time it has been operated by his son Andrew.

At the present site of the Zehner Mill, within the limits of the village of Sharon, the building begun in 1835 by Granville Hastings was completed by some one whose name cannot now be ascertained. It was afterward sold to Joseph Godlove & Son, by whom it was operated for several years, and finally sold to John Shafer, who continued the business until 1856. In that year, Benjamin Zehner, the present proprietor, purchased the mill of Shafer. In 1864, Mr. Zehner erected the present mill on the same site. It is a frame building, three stories high, with a basement, and has four run of buhrs. It has two turbine wheels—one of the Smalley patent, and the other of Springfield, Ohio, patent. Like the Black Mill, in the northwest part of the township, it is supplied with all the appliances for being operated by steam power. It is conducted as a custom mill. Attached to its other machinery is a circular saw, which is in operation during the greater portion of the year. The same is true of the Black Mill.

There are, in addition to these, two other saw-mills in the township at the present time, one on the Jones farm, in Section 15, and the other at Albany. The latter was purchased by B. F. Binegar about the year 1872, and moved to its present location from the adjoining township of Hamilton. It has a double circular saw, and is operated by steam.

At Albany there is a flax-mill, owned and operated by Isaac Mann. The building was erected by James Boyce, and subsequently sold by him to the present proprietor. Mr. Mann employs from six to eight operatives about the mill, and sells the tow at Muncie.

CHURCHES.

The Albany Methodist Episcopal Church.—While the township was yet sparsely settled, ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent out as missionaries by the Conference, and held services at private houses throughout the settlement. About the year 1835, a class of this denomination was organized at the house of Jacob Pendroy, and continued to meet at his house and at the houses of other members of the class for three or four years. A log house was then erected upon a portion of John W. Strong's farm, for the combined purposes of church and school, and in this house the meetings of the class were held every Sunday, and, at intervals of two or three weeks, they were visited by ministers of the church; but as yet there was no regular pastor. After a few years, the meeting-place was transferred to Albany, where the society erected a frame house of worship in the south part of town. This was, perhaps, as late as 1848, and in the meantime the class had been placed in the Granville Circuit, with regular appointments for preaching.

They continued to worship in the frame church at Albany until 1876. In the meantime, they received accessions to their numbers, and, in that year, urged by the Pastor, Rev R. J. Parrott, they began the erection of the present neat brick church. Rev. Parrott was recognized as the master spirit in this undertaking, and its success was largely due to his earnest efforts.

E. Maynard, A. B. Strong, Joseph Watt, A. R. Lee, N. Woodring, G. H. Current, B. Lockhart, C. J. Stright and C. Starr were the Trustees appointed. In the spring of 1876, they purchased a lot of H. C. Nicholls and others, in the north part of the village of Albany, and proceedings were at once begun, looking toward the erection of the church. Late in the fall of that year, the house was completed, and Rev. A. Marine preached the dedicatory sermon on the 3d day of December. The total cost of the church, when completed, was $3,100.

Rev. R. J. Parrott continued as Pastor of the church for two years after its completion, and was succeeded, in 1878, by Rev. James Leonard. Mr. Leonard was succeeded, in 1879, by Rev. D. C. Woolpert, the present Pastor.

The church now has a membership of about one hundred souls, and a well-attended Sunday school, of which J. O. Lewellen is the Superintendent.

Delaware Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—In 1876, Andrew Black donated a lot in the northwest part of the township, upon which this edifice was erected in the same year, at a cost of about $1,200. The class was organized several years previously, by members formerly connected with the churches at Granville and Albany, but they worshiped in temporary places until the church was completed. This is a neat frame building, pleasantly situated on the Albany Pike. The class meets every Sunday, and once in three weeks the church is visited by Rev. D. C. Woolpert, of Albany, who conducts divine service.

Union Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—This church is situated near the center of the township. The first building was erected about 1845, on land owned by John Pittenger, and donated by him to the society. This was a frame building, and was occupied until 1870, when it was replaced by the present edifice, which is a plain brick building. The church is attached to the North Muncie Circuit, and services are conducted every two weeks, by the Pastor, Rev. T. Sells. Class meeting and the services of the Sunday school are conducted every Sunday.

White Chapel (*Methodist Episcopal*).—About thirty years ago, a Methodist class was organized in the eastern part of the township, and, about five years later, erected a church three and a half miles southwest of Albany. This building was occupied until 1875, when it was succeeded by the present church, erected on land donated for the purpose by Alfred R. Lee.

The church is in the Albany Circuit, and services are conducted twice a month, by Rev. D. C. Woolpert.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Heart and Hand Lodge, No. 361, was organized at Albany March 15, 1871, with the following charter members: Horatio J. Lockhart, Otho Dowden, John McNelly, William R. Johnson, H. C. Nicholls, Adam J. Boots, Coursen J. Stright and R. A. Maxwell. The officers chosen on the evening of institution were: H. J. Lockhart, N. G.; William McJohnson, V. G.; H. C. Nicholls, Secretary; and Adam Boots, Treasurer. The following officers were then appointed by the Noble Grand: Otho Dowden, W.; E. R. Hobbs, C.; C. J. Stright, I. G.; R. A. Maxwell, O. G.; Samuel Brenner, R. S. N. G.; David Wasson, L. S. N. G.; John McNelly, R. S. V. G.; David Goings, L. S. V. G.; Leonard Snyder, R. S. S.; M. A. Wilson, L. S. S.

The first meeting was held in the Masonic lodge-room, and, on the evening of institution, six candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order.

The lodge has continued to prosper since its organization, and now owns the hall in which its meetings are held. It is free from debt, with a cash surplus in the treasury. The officers for the present term are: B. W. Wingate, N. G; Manaen Vincent, V. G; J. R. Stafford, Secretary; Isaac Mann, Treasurer; D. M. Bell, C.; J. O. Sheron, I. G.; M. S. Whitehair, O. G.; Adam Boots, R. S. N. G.; Lafe Chamberlain, L. S. N. G.; R. A. Maxwell, R. S. V. G.; David Nihart, L. S. V. G.; James Rhodes, R. S. S.; George Abbott, L. S. S.

CEMETERIES.

For several years after the settlement began, there were no public places of interment in the township, and corpses were taken to the cemetery near Granville, or, in some cases, were buried on the home farms. Through the latter circumstances, probably, the earlier cemeteries came to be established.

At an early date, there were several interments near the junction of Mud Creek with the Mississinewa, and this spot afterward became a public burial-ground. In later years, however, many of the bodies were taken from this place and re-interred in the cemetery donated to the township by Alfred B. Strong.

In 1850, William Black executed a deed to the County Commissioners, giving a portion of his farm to be used as a public burying-ground. The first corpse interred here was a young son of Joseph Stafford, and the second was Mr. Stafford's wife.

The cemetery near Union Chapel, on the land of John Pittenger, was donated at an early day, and is still used as a place of interment, and there is a cemetery on the land belonging to Mrs. Sellers and Joseph Godlove, which was donated to the township by both, and is likewise a public burying-ground at present.

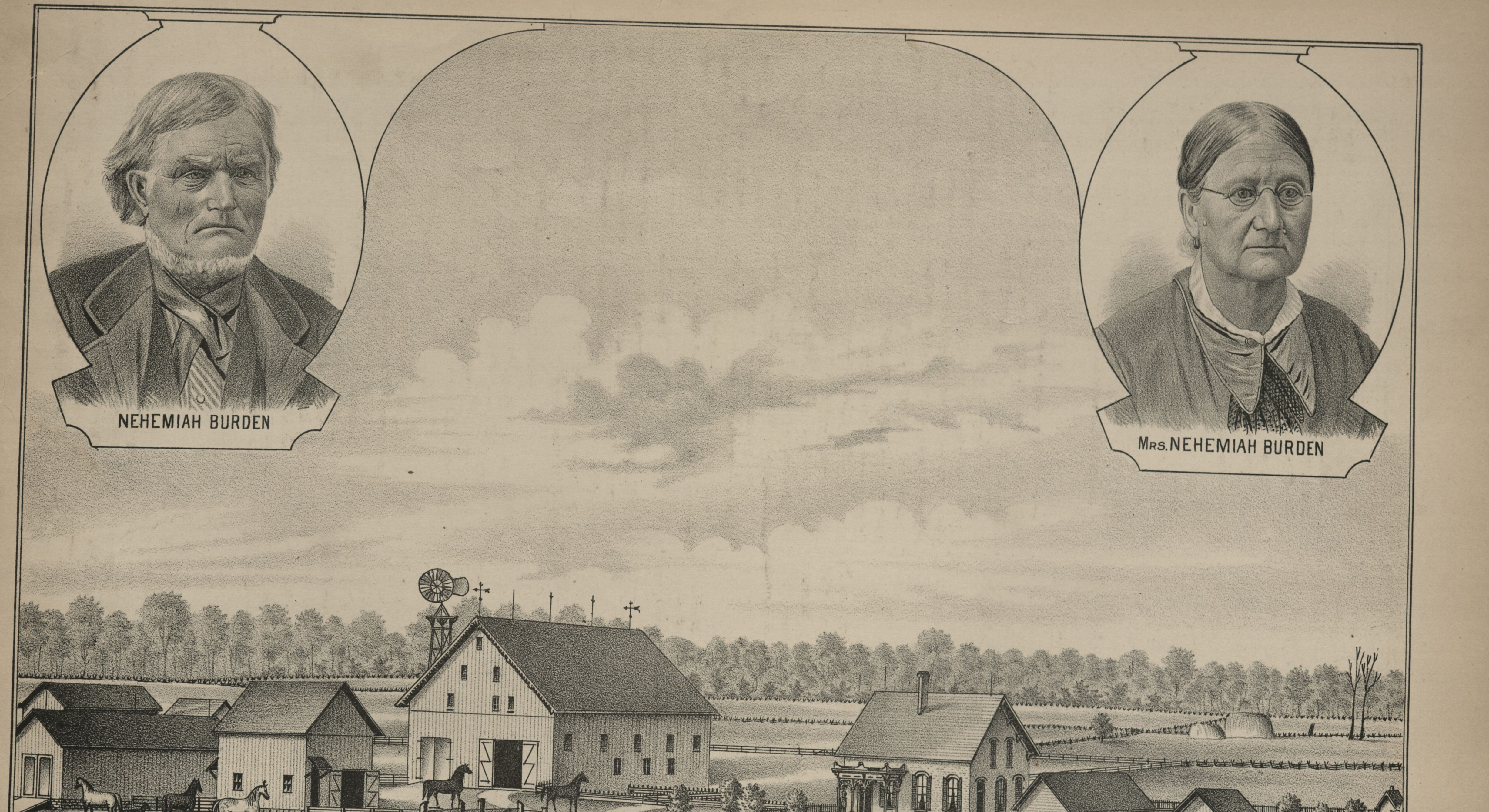
SCHOOLS.

It has been said that the first school in the township was taught by Joseph Godlove, in his kitchen. It is not known, however, whether his efforts to instruct the youth of his neighborhood were contributed as a labor of love, or whether he offered them the benefit of his knowledge in consideration of money subscribed by the parents. It is related, by the writer quoted elsewhere in this chapter, that, at Christmas, the boys, in pursuance of a time-honored custom, demanded a treat, with which demand the teacher expressed a determination not to comply; when the boys, finding persuasion unavailing, determined to employ force, and, taking him to the river, cut an opening in the ice, preparatory to "ducking" him. The master, convinced of the sincerity of their intentions, commended their bravery, and was released upon his promise to accede to their demand, with which promise he faithfully complied.

After this, schools were conducted at irregular periods, whenever a teacher came along with the requirements deemed necessary at that time. These were a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, as far, at least, as the "rule of three," and unlimited knowledge of the use of the rod.

In the winter of 1836, the cabin in which William Venard first settled was converted into a schoolhouse, and the term was conducted by a man whose name has been forgotten.

In the following year, the first house erected expressly for school purposes was built on the farm of Adam Keever. This was a hewed-log building, and was greatly superior to the buildings in which the schools had been taught in former years. It was important, too, as being the first representative of the free-school system in the township, for, in


NEHEMIAH BURDEN
MRS. NEHEMIAH BURDEN

RES. OF NEHEMIAH BURDEN DELAWARE TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

the winter of that year, the term began, and the public money, or "Congressional fund," belonging to the township, was appropriated to pay the teacher's salary. But, unfortunately, this fund only proved sufficient to meet the expenses of one month of the term, and the money for the remaining two months was made up, as was usual in such cases, by private subscriptions.

This was the manner of conducting the public schools until the present free-school system was inaugurated, conformably to the provisions of the revised constitution of 1851. The first houses under the new system were erected in 1855, in Districts No. 2, 6 and 8, respectively. At a meeting of the Trustees, held June 30, 1855, it was agreed that Enoch Current and John W. Bortsfield should build the schoolhouse on the farm of Abner Woolverton, also the house on the farm of James Orr, for the sum of $275 each, and that John H. Ellis built the house on the land of Samuel P. Anthony for $290.

The enumeration of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in the township, in 1859, showed a total of 405, as follows:

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
District No. 1	27	28	55
District No. 2	20	22	42
District No. 3	22	17	39
District No. 4	26	18	44
District No. 5	22	21	43
District No. 6	28	40	68
District No. 7	14	14	28
District No. 8	25	17	42
District No. 9	18	26	44

Ten years later (September, 1869), the enumeration showed an increase of only twenty-two children of school age. At that date, there were 224 males and 203 females, or a total of 427. The following is an extract from the Trustees' report to the County Commissioners, March 6, 1860, showing the amount received and paid out of the school funds and other township funds, during the preceding year:

RECEIPTS.

Township fund	$15 44
Road tax	65 62
School fund	285 53
Other funds	76 49
Total	$443 08

EXPENDITURES.

Township fund	$15 76
Road tax	63 50
School fund	241 50
Other funds	26 70
Total	$347 46

In June, 1864, the Trustee contracted with John Bone to erect a schoolhouse in District No. 5, for $475, and, from time to time thereafter, the record shows the erection of new houses in the several districts, to replace the buildings worn out from long use.

There are ten schoolhouses in the township at the present time, the following-named persons being the teachers for the ensuing term: District No. 1, J. O. Lewellen; District No. 2, Miss Jennie Woolpert; District No. 4, Miss Kessler; District No. 5, Miss Anna Murphey; District No. 6, Mr. Polhemus; District No. 7, Flavius Sparks; District No. 8, F .M. Hurtt; District No. 9, Arthur Pershing; District No. 10, Stephen Richey. As yet, there is no teacher engaged for District No. 3.

From the report of the Township Trustee for the year ending August 31, 1880, we copy the following statistics regarding the schools of Delaware Township:

Number of white pupils admitted into schools within the year—males, 203; females, 180; total, 383; average attendance, 270; number of districts in which schools were taught within the year, 10; number of district graded schools, 1; length of school in days, 105; number of white teachers employed—males, 8; females, 3; total, 11; average compensation of teachers per day—male, $\$1.88\frac{1}{3}$; female, $\$1.83\frac{1}{3}$; number of brick schoolhouses, 8; number of frame schoolhouses, 2; estimated value of all schoolhouses, $12,000; estimated value of school apparatus, $200.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$1,197 81
Amount received in February, 1880	1,005 83
Amount received in June, 1880	1,565 15
Miscellaneous receipts	3 00
Total	$3,771 79
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	2,167 05
Amount on hand at date of report	$1,604 74

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$1,419 61
Amount received within the year	711 06
Total	$2,130 67
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	1,818 27
Amount on hand at date of report	$312 40

VILLAGES.

Albany.—This village is situated in the northeast part of the township, on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 2. The land on which it is situated was originally owned by William Venard, who laid out the village in 1833. The early mercantile establishments have received due attention in another part of this chapter, and, as an item of present interest and possibly future value, we present a summary of the business firms of the present: Samuel B. Murphey is the proprietor of the hotel; Lockhart & Stright and R. M. Ball are the respective proprietors of dry goods and grocery stores; M. J. Boots and Joseph Lafever are the village druggists; while David Nihart and B. F. Carey are proprietors of grocery stores. The resident physicians of the village are Dr. James Powers, Drs. Murray & Sayers, Dr. S. E. Munsey and Dr. Joseph Lafever. The village blacksmiths are Maxwell & Krohn, Joseph Hunt, and Rees & Dowden. H. R. Hawley deals in hardware, and the Foster Brothers are the village boot and shoe makers.

Clifton (*Sharon Post Office*).—This is a small hamlet, situated in the southwest quarter of Section 16. It has no mercantile establishments, and its inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agricultural pursuits. Joseph Zehner is the Postmaster at this point, and J. Valentine is the blacksmith.

POPULATION.

The population of Delaware in 1850 was 934, and, during the next ten years, the increase was only 137—the total population in 1860 being 1,071. In 1870, the total number of residents was 1,210, of whom 1,197 were natives, and 13 of foreign birth. In 1880, the total population is stated at 1,351.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

Wheat, 4,000 acres, 60,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 acres, 180,000 bushels; oats, 425 acres, 8,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, 100 acres, 5,000 bushels; flax, 1,000 acres, 200 tons fiber, 5,000 bushels of seed; meadow, 1,000 acres, 1,500 tons of hay; pasture land, 4,000 acres.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$128
Amount expended for road implements	68
Amount paid Supervisors	10
Amount paid for building new schoolhouses	816
Amount paid for repair of schoolhouses	8
Amount paid for fuel	182
Amount paid to teachers	2,290
Amount paid for sheep killed	114
Amount paid Trustees for services	36
Amount paid for all other expenses	522
Total	$4,174

NEMEMIAH BURDEN.

Mr. Burden is one of those who have literally "grown up" with this county, having settled here at an early day in its history, and kept pace with the improvements of intervening years.

He was born in the State of New Jersey, August 29, 1813, and is the son of William D. and Elizabeth Burden. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Pangborn, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who received a land warrant from the Government for his services. The parents settled in Anderson's Fork, Greene Co., Ohio, about the year 1820, when the subject of this sketch was about seven years of age. He attended the district schools of that county, securing a fair English education, and, as he grew to manhood, adopted the pursuit of farming, to which, in fact, he had been reared.

In 1835, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret H. Campbell, and came to Delaware County, Ind., settling in Section 13, Delaware Township. His cash capital was 18 cents, and his wife and rifle his only near companions in the woodland in which he settled. The latter played an important part in his pioneer experience, and next to his ax, was the most valuable instrument in his possession. Its stock bore 250 notches, each one indicating a deer slain by a shot from its trusty barrel, and two wolves that came prowling about his premises, were killed by the same faithful servant. Once, when out without his rifle, Mr. Burden nearly became a victim of bruin's fatal embrace—only a fence separating them; but he escaped upon the timely arrival of some dogs, who chased the bear away. His pioneer days were replete with incidents like these, and hard labor in clearing and improving his land made up the balance of his life. Each year witnessed some new improvement in his forest farm, and his home was made happy by the presence of bright, happy children, the fruits of a happy married life. Of these, one, James C., is deceased; Christena D., Elizabeth C., Angeline D., Catharine C., William J. and Julia C. now survive. In 1873, the wife of his youth died, and on the 6th day of August, 1874, Mr. Burden was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Mayers, daughter of John Pittenger, one of the early settlers of this county. She was born June 10, 1826, in Greene County, Ohio, and, in 1830, removed with her parents to La Fayette, Ind. Six years later they came to Delaware County and settled in Delaware Township.

Her life is full of incidents of pioneer days, and it is interesting to listen to their recital by her; how she wove flannel at 6 cents, and jeans at 10 cents per yard, to secure money for the necessaries of life.

In the later years of their life, this worthy couple enjoy a competence well earned by hard work in earlier days; and in addition they have the love and confidence of all who know them.

In matters political, Mr. Burden adheres to the principals of the Democratic party, but takes no active part in political affairs, beyond voting for his candidates, and speaking an occasional good word in their favor. He attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and although not a member of any religious denomination, contributes freely to the support and spread of the Gospel. His wife has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty-five years.

Both are kind and hospitable to friend and stranger alike, and carry out the religion of good will to all in their daily lives.

ALBERT P. MURRAY, M. D.,

was born October 18, 1846, near Blountsville, Henry Co., Ind. His father was a farmer, and, until Albert was in the eighteenth year of his age, his time was employed in working on the farm during the summer, and attending the district school in the winter.

In the winter of 1864, the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry was at home on veteran furlough, and, in February of that year, he enlisted as a recruit in Company K of this regiment, returning with them to the field, as a part of the Army of the Potomac, and participating with them in all their engagements, from the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 6 and 7, 1864, to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.

He served eighteen months and fifteen days, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865. Although actively engaged during this time, and often in the thickest of the fray, he was never wounded or disabled. After returning to his home, he attended school until 1867, and in that year began his medical studies in the office of Dr. A. McEiwee, at Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind. In August, 1869, he removed to the village of Sharon, in Delaware County, Indiana, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and, about two years later, removed to Albany, in this county, where he still continues to practice. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, Iowa, June 19, 1877, thus completing the theoretical part of his education.

He enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice, and his skill has made him a valued friend to those in need of medical aid.

JOHN W. STRONG

is one of the pioneers of Delaware Township. He is the son of Reuben and Anna Strong, and elder brother of Alfred B. Strong. He was born September 10, 1806, in Greene County, Ohio, and was reared on a farm.

He acquired a common-school education in his native county, and, as he grew to manhood, adopted the pursuit of farming, at which he has ever since been engaged, with marked success. He has accumulated a large estate, and is recognized as one of the leading farmers of his township.

November 18, 1834, he married Miss Clarissa Rohrbaugh, and, in the following December, settled in Delaware County, Indiana. Delaware Township was then almost an absolute wilderness, and the fine farm which he now cultivates has been cleared and improved by himself. He has been prominently identified with many of the public improvements of the township and county, and is an enterprising, wide-awake man. He has never been an aspirant for office, and, with the exception of two years as Trustee of the township, has held no public positions.

For over forty years, Mr. Strong and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their religion is exemplified in their daily lives. They are upright and honest, and are honored and esteemed by all who know them.

They are the parents of six children, namely: Solomon R., Elizabeth A., Samuel M., Martha C., Abarrilla J. and Mary M.

ALFRED B. STRONG,

son of Reuben and Ann Strong, was born February 9, 1817, in Greene County, Ohio. His father was a native of Vermont, and was one among the earliest settlers of the county in which our subject was born.

Alfred was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair English education by attending the common schools of that county. At the age of seventeen years (in April, 1834), he came to Delaware County, Indiana, and settled near the village of Albany, in Delaware Township, where, by a life of industry, he has accumulated a large estate. The inclinations of his early life led him to adopt the vocation of farming, and in this pursuit he has attained all one could desire—success.

On the 20th day of May, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Shearon, who was born April 14, 1824, in Guernsey County, Ohio. Six children blessed this union, namely: Reuben T., Nancy J., John H., George R., James A. and Laura—of which number, one, John H., is now deceased. On the 8th day of January, 1873, the loving wife and mother was called from earth by death, leaving a void in the home circle that can never be filled.

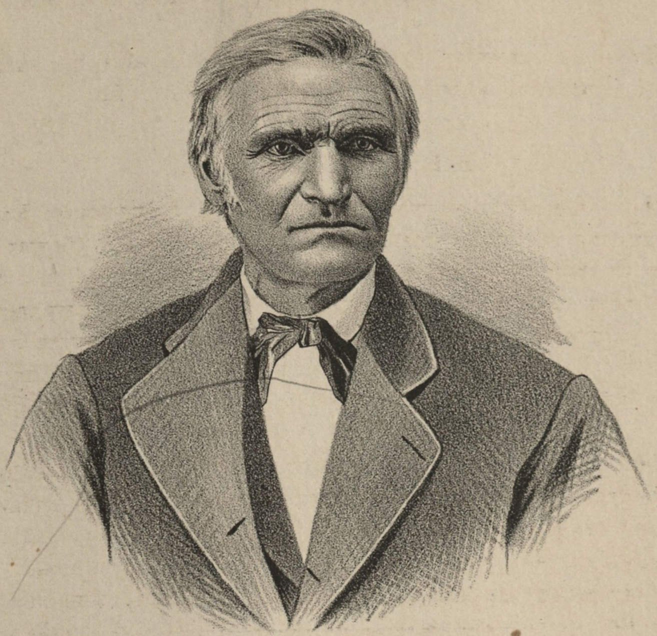
For a period of forty-four years, Mr. Strong has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is now one of the Trustees of the church. In politics, he is a stanch Republican, but has never been ambitious for political preferment, and has never held public offices. In all enterprises for the advancement of education and the public good, he takes a leading part.

A genial, whole-souled man, he is just the person to attract friends, and such has ever been his experience. He is honored and loved by all who know him.

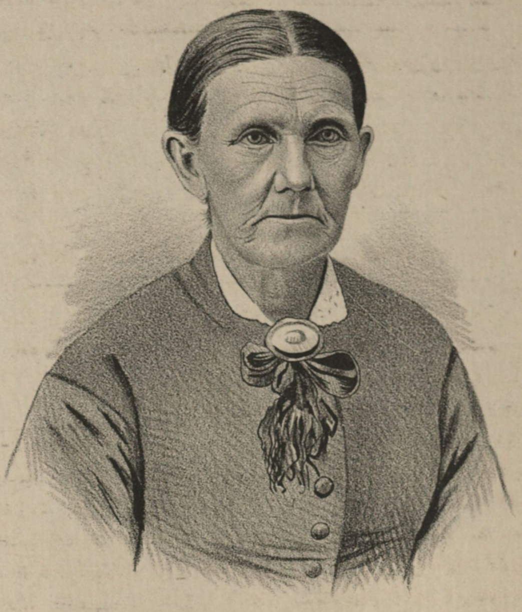
ABNER WOOLVERTON,

son of David and Eve Ann Woolverton, was born October 20, 1815, at Middletown, Butler Co., Ohio. In 1820, he removed to Preble County, in the same State, where he grew to manhood.

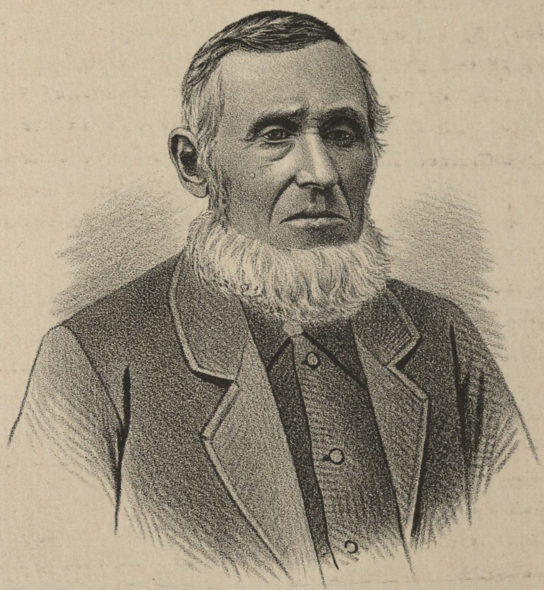
March 13, 1834, he was united in marriage, in that county, to Miss Abigail Keever, and, in October following, came to Delaware County, Indiana, where he has ever since made his home.



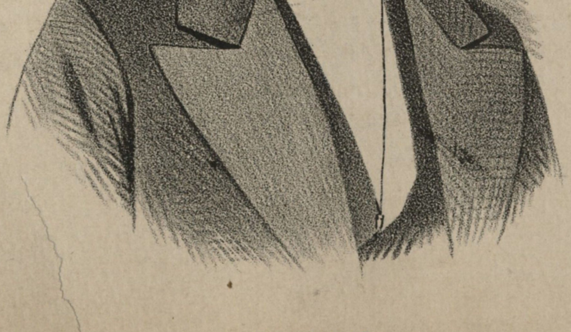
A. WOOLVERTON
DELAWARE TP.



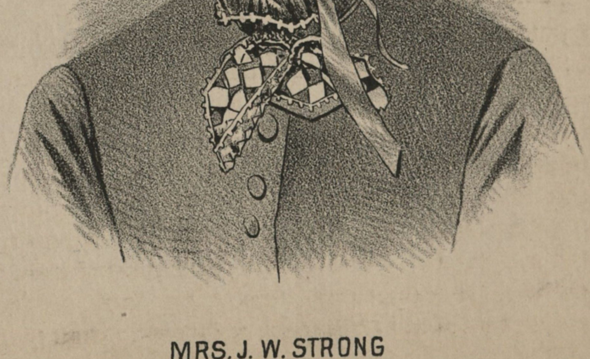
MRS. A. WOOLVERTON
DELAWARE TP.



A. B. STRONG
DELAWARE TP.



J. W. STRONG
DELAWARE TP.



MRS. J. W. STRONG
DELAWARE TP.

Accustomed from childhood to the duties of farming, he chose that pursuit as his occupation in life, and that he has made it a great success is a self-evident fact. Through the trials, privations and hardships of pioneer life, he ever maintained a stout heart, and the labors of those early days bore rich fruit in later years, and his worldly wealth accumulated by degrees, until it amounted to a competence, placing him and his family above the possibility of want.

On the 10th day of August, 1863, the golden thread of a happy married life was severed by the death of the wife, and three daughters—Catherine, Eva A. and Sarah—were left to mourn the loss of a mother. March 11, 1864, Mr. Woolverton was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Vanarsdell, whose father was one of the earliest settlers of Delaware County, and whose brother, Isaac, was probably the first white child born in this county. Three children have blessed his second marriage, namely: Dorie, David and H. Abner.

Mr. Woolverton united with the Christian Church at an early age, and, for more than thirty-five years, has served as an Elder of that denomination. In politics, he is an uncompromising Republican. A gentleman of sterling qualities, a good neighbor, an indulgent father and kind husband, he has gained many warm personal friends.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

Hamilton is situated in the north part of the county, and embraces an area of thirty square miles. Union Township bounds it on the north, Delaware on the east, Center on the south, and Harrison on the west.

The surface is generally level, excepting in the eastern part of the township, where it is broken by a stretch of rolling land, known as "Sugar Ridge," extending from north to south across the township.

The soil is uniformly fertile, being composed of a rich, clayey loam. Its peculiar adaptability to the cultivation of the grains and fruits common to this latitude has made agricultural pursuits the principal industry of the township.

Big Kill Buck Creek is the only stream of any importance flowing through the central portion, and leaving the township at the northwest corner.

The timber that covered the ground prior to the early settlement, was similar to that in other portions of the county, consisting principally of oak, ash, beech, maple, walnut and poplar.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Like its neighbor on the west, this township did not begin to have an individual existence until a comparatively late day, and the early pioneer incidents are so closely allied with those of the original townships that, to separate them and assign to the history of this township only those events which transpired within its present limits, is a task by no means easy; and this is rendered still more difficult by the loss of the earlier records, of which, if ever kept, have been mislaid, and their existence impossible to discover. Personal recollections alone are left us as a basis from which to compile this chapter.

It is stated by Joel Russell that the first white settler of the township was Andrew Elliott Boggs, formerly a citizen of the State of Ohio, where he lived in comfortable circumstances and was reputed wealthy. He was evidently a man of some mark in his old home, as he represented that district in the State Legislature of Ohio, and held other positions of honor and trust. He has engaged in enterprises in that State, which proved unfortunate, and he saw the accumulations of a lifetime swept away. To amend his shattered fortunes, he repaired to the new lands of the West, but seemed pursued by a relentless fate, and all his efforts to regain what he had lost were unavailing. He did not possess the means to purchase the land upon which he settled, and was driven from point to point as settlers arrived and entered the lands upon which he had no claim more valid than the "squatter's" title. He was an enterprising man, and always made a small "improvement" and erected a cabin on the land where he located. At what date he first settled here is not known; but in the spring of 1829, he was living with his wife and one child and a step-son, Nicholas Friend, in a rude log hut erected by himself and step-son on the land entered by Owen Russell in that year. He had cleared a small piece of ground here, and was trying to earn subsistence for his family from the products of his "clearing." Mr. Russell gave him a yoke of oxen for his labors on the land, after which he took up a temporary residence on the present Vick farm, where he remained until again dispossessed by having the land purchased by another. The same experience was repeated year after year, and still his fortunes did not improve sufficiently to enable him to purchase a home, at least so long as he remained in this county. Each time he was thus dispossessed, he moved farther north, and finally settled in the adjoining county of Blackford, where all trace of him is lost. His step-son is said to have been fond of the chase, and a successful bear and deer slayer, yet, withal, an industrious man, and a valuable assistant to his step-father in the labors incident to the home life. Owen Russell, who came to occupy the land on which Boggs first settled, was a native of Virginia, from which State he removed to Alliance, Ohio, and during his residence in that place, married Elizabeth Sumpter. In October, 1829, he started with his wife and six children for the home in Indiana, his household effects being packed in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, with one yoke of which he subsequently remunerated Boggs for his improvement. The wagon containing his family was drawn by two horses. Nineteen days after leaving home, he reached a point two miles north of Muncie, and moved his family into a cabin owned by Joseph Bennett, where they remained during the winter of that year. In the meantime the father erected a cabin on his own land, into which the family moved in the following spring. The land which he entered is now owned and occupied by Henry Hamilton.

Mr. Russell was an energetic man, a good farmer, and accumulated a competence. He was a leader among his fellows in the early days, but never held any official positions. He finally sold the old home farm and purchased one in Center Township, upon which he resided until his disease. Of the children who came with him to the home in the forest, Joel alone now survives. He is a farmer well known and respected.

Late in the fall of 1829, Adam Shaffer, with his wife and one child, came to the township and settled upon a tract of land, one and a quarter miles west of Russell, where he cleared and improved a farm. He was a hardy backwoodsman, made of just such material and possessing just such characteristics as were essential to success in the undertaking in which he engaged. He lived to reap an adequate reward from his labors, and died on the farm which he had cleared and improved.

After the arrival of these pioneers, the township settled very slowly for several years, and no entries of land earlier than 1831 appear in the tract book, with the exceptions previously mentioned. The tract entered in that year was in Section 24, and Samuel Massey was the purchaser. Peter Williamson was probably the next settler, as his date of purchase is October 2, 1831. James Nottingham purchased a tract of land in the adjoining section (25) one day later.

There were no roads through the township at that time, and no means of communication between the settlers, each family being almost as completely isolated as though they were the sole tenants of the woods; for in very few cases did the lands of the scattered settlers adjoin those of their neighbors, and even when such was the case, the intervening wilderness obscured the smoke from the neighboring cabin, and the ringing of axes alone betokened the existence of other human beings.

During the years 1834 and 1835, immigration received a new impetus, if we may judge from the amount of land purchased in those years. Robert Kirkpatrick purchased the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, in 1834; Daniel Smith and Archibald Smith purchased lands in Section 14; Stephen R. Martin purchased lands and settled in Section 24; and Stanley L. Robertson in Section 29.

In 1835, lands were purchased by Henry Huddleson, in Section 12; Samuel R. Collier and Abraham Slover, in Section 27; Josiah D. Williams and Joshua Turner, in Section 29; and William R. Moore, John H. Collins, Samuel Moore and Isaac Freeman, in Section 30. The dates of purchase establish with tolerable accuracy the time of arrival of these settlers, as the lands were nearly always entered but a short time prior, or a short time subsequent to their occupation by the claimants. If this precaution were neglected, there were not wanting those who would eye the claim eagerly until a small clearing had been made and a cabin erected on the land, when, finding that the occupant had no title to his home, they would hie away to the land office and purchase the tract, which would readily sell again at an advanced price, in view of the "improvement" it contained.

During the years 1836 and 1837, all the lands in the township remaining unsold were purchased and occupied by the following persons:

1836—George Leard and William Baldridge, Section 1; Jackson Green, Isaac Shideler, William Martin and William McCormick, Section 2; Thomas Errell, Section 3; Alvin Sleeth, Section 4; Henry Shaffer and Stephen R. Davis, Section 10; James McCormick, Sr., Section 11; Waitsell W. Carey, Section 13; Elijah Reeves and Samuel Martin, Jr., Section 23; Stephen Norris, Section 28; Lewis Moore, John Miller and William P. Williams, Section 30.

1837—Thomas Stafford, Section 5; William Arnold, Section 6; John Weidner, Section 19.

In 1840, there were only 118 free holders in the township, according to the tax duplicate for that year, and a number of these were non-residents, who had purchased lands for speculation. How many of the following-named persons belonged to the latter class, it is impossible to say. In the subjoined list, the figures on the right represent the amount of tax paid by each:

Adams, Thomas	$ 1 72
Alvin, John D	9 56
Arnold, William	1 60
Arnold, Robert	60
Burns, Patrick	2 83
Burns, William	1 00
Bates, William	4 42
Bowman, James	1 72
Brumfield, William S	3 44
Burton, James	3 18
Baldridge, John	5 28
Cox, Stephen	2 46
Cummins, William	4 61
Crawford, Alexander	7 15
Collier, Samuel R	1 08
Collins, Samuel D	86
Campbell, Benjamin	86
Carey, Waitsell	3 45
Cornell, John	1 51
Chandler, Richard	5 24
Cordial, James	3 24
Cromer, Samuel	2 63
Clear, Simon	1 19
Cullen, John	2 23
Daily, William	4 62
Dean, Joseph	3 67
Dean, Nathan	12 90
Davis, Stephen	15 72
Dowden, Jesse	3 69
Enoch, David	3 60
Errell, Thomas	7 10
Freeman, Isaac	7 88
Fortner, Jacob	3 45
Fight, Adam	$ 1 60
Fee, William	1 52
Gilbert, Edward	1 51
Green, Peter	3 45
Gray, Dudley	5 00
Garner, James	1 30
Gared, Joseph	12 10
Green, Jackson	1 00
Huddleson, Henry	1 44
Harlan, William	3 45
Huston, James	5 44
Hook, Bernard F	3 45
Haden, William	1 72
Ishmael, Robert	2 23
Irwin, Matthew	5 72
Johnson, James	3 55
Kennedy, James	1 81
Kennedy, Thomas	1 81
Leffler, Philip	8 09
Latan, James	1 76
Leard, George	4 55
McKee, Robert	4 07
McCormick, James	2 01
Moore, William R	2 96
Martin, Stephen R	24 11
Miller, Jeremiah	5 31
Moore, Aaron	2 59
Martin, Samuel Jr	86
Martin, George	1 24
Moore, Levi	1 93
Moore, Samuel	1 81
Mitchell, Howard	6 91
Mitchell, Samuel W	3 45
Martin, William	$ 86
McCormick, William	8 84
Meeks, John	1 78
Nottingham, John	1 72
Norris, Stephen	1 72
Northcutt, George	6 19
Noe, Archibald	2 73
Pittenger, Henry	1 18
Pence, Cyrus	3 45
Poff, Henry	1 15
Russell, James	16 63
Reeves, Thomas	2 23
Russell, Joel	10 82
Robertson, Stanley L	4 47
Russell, William	1 48
Reeves, Samuel	4 25
Richardson, Aaron	5 47
Russell, Owen	1 72
Randall, Isaac	60
Richards, Thomas	6 08
Richardson, John	1 72
Strohm, Samuel	5 50
Shaffer, Adam	11 65
Smith, Archibald	34 95
Stradling, John	1 51
Shaffer, George	1 63
Slover, Abraham	$ 1 78
Snyder, John	10 59
Snyder, Samuel	17 14
Shaffer, Henry	8 95
Shules, George	3 09
Snyder, William	3 92
Stafford, George	6 91
Stafford, Thomas	6 91
Stafford, James	1 72
Shideler, Isaac	4 98
Stiffler, Frederick	4 36
Stiffler, Joseph	1 72
Slonaker, Jacob	2 76
Stafford, John	3 45
Turner, Joshua	6 17
Turner, Isaac	1 15
Tracy, Noah	4 18
Thomas, John M	1 72
Williams, Josiah	6 19
Williamson, Peter	13 80
Williamson, Joseph	2 30
Weidner, John	5 11
White, John	2 50
Wilson, James	1 72
White, Robert	1 18
White, John W	5 59

Ten years later (1850), the United States census showed a total population of only 462 souls—the smallest population of any township in the county.

The increase during the next ten years, however, was as great, perhaps, as that of any of the neighboring townships, the number of inhabitants in 1860 having become 861, an increase of 389 since the former census. In 1870, there were living in the township 1,080 native American citizens, and forty-nine of foreign birth, and the census returns for the present year (1880), show the total population of Hamilton to be 1,217.

EARLY EVENTS.

In a new settlement the occurrence of events that, until then, were without parallel, are marked by an unusual interest, and live long in the memories of their witnesses, coming naturally to the surface in a review of the olden times by one of the surviving members of the pioneer community; and although subsequent events, transpiring in the same locality, may be of more consequence, and fraught with more important results, they are sometimes suffered to perish from memory, while the first of their kind live.

This is true in the present instance. The date of the first marriage, the first birth of a white child, and the first death in the settlement, can be stated with accuracy. These were, of course, important, as illustrating the dawn of civilization in the wilderness, and the introduction into its gloom of customs and events which had their counterparts in the older settled localities from which their participants had come; but the date of the first election, the officers chosen at that time, and other equally important questions affecting the civil existence of the township, could not be obtained with accuracy from any of the old settlers interviewed during the collection of material for this history.

In 1830, Owen Russell set out the first orchard in the township, having purchased 100 seedling trees at a nursery in Wayne County, Ind., and fully one-half of this number are still fruitful trees. To the log cabin in which he first lived, Mr. Russell put up a framed addition, two or three years after his arrival. This was really the first frame building of any kind erected in the township, and the first frame house of modern style was erected by him in 1840. Stephen R. Martin, Stephen Hamilton and Joel Russell all erected frame dwelling houses within a short time after the building of the first.

The first white child born in the settlement was Riley, son of Adam Shaffer. The date of his advent into this world was the year 1831. In the following year the dark pall of death was first thrown over the settlement. Charles Hopkins, who came with the family of Owen Russell, was in delicate health when he came, and his malady subsequently developed into consumption, from which he died in 1832. The township then contained no cemetery, and his remains were taken to Muncie for interment. For several years later the deceased members of the community were buried on their own farms or in the cemetery at Muncie. In 1840, Thomas Reeves donated a portion of his farm for which he executed a deed "to the Clerk of the Court," and his successors in office forever, for the use of the public as a burial ground." This was the first in the township and has ever since been used for the purpose prescribed in the deed.

In 1833, Esquire John Marshall, of Muncie, was sent for to perform the first marriage ceremony in the township, at the house of Owen Russell. The contracting parties were James Nottingham and Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the host.

ORGANIZATION.

The act erecting Hamilton into a civil township was passed by the Board of County Commissioners in 1838, but there are no records from which can be ascertained the proceedings of the first town meeting, or the Board of Trustees by whom the township buisness was transacted. The Trustee's office contains no records earlier than 1853. The constitution of the State, as revised two years previously, made the keeping of records oblligatory upon the Township Clerk, and these records have been preserved. The first entry in this volume is a record of a meeting held by the Trustees April 11, 1853. The members present were Stephen R. Martin, Aaron Moore and Jacob H. Slonaker, Trustees, and A. J. Green, Clerk. Stephen R. Martin was chosen President of the board for a term of three years, and Samuel Strohm (who had been previously elected), took his seat as a member of the Board of Trustees.

April 16, 1853, the board met, pursuant to adjournment, and transacted no further business than to levy a tax of 10 cents on each $100 of taxable property, for township purposes.

At the next meeting, May 20, 1853, we find the first record of money paid for school purposes. At this meeting, William N. Jackson was allowed $41.30 for services as teacher in District No. 5. Money was then disbursed for other purposes as follows: To John Robinson, for services as Trustee, $2; to George Northcutt, for services as Township Clerk, $9; to Jonathan Martin, for teaching school in District No. 2, $23.70; to John Hatfield, for teacher in District No. 1, $9.10; Jacob H. Slonaker, for services as Trustee, $1.75; Isaac Shideler, Township Treasurer, $3.25; to Isaac Freeman, receiver of Wilson F. Steen, teacher in District No. 4, $18.95; to Stacie A. Haines, teacher in District No. 7, $60; to Isaac Freeman, for services as School Trustee, $1.25; to John B. Armstrong, $6 for extra labor as Supervisor; to Seth R. Martin, $1; Levi Beal, $4.25; Alexander Snider, $5.25; and William McCormick, $2.25, for services as Supervisors.

August 20, 1853, the board met to select sites for schoolhouses, and ordered a meeting of the qualified voters of the township, to act upon the proposition of raising a fund by taxation for the building and repair of schoolhouses. The total number of votes cast was twenty-nine, of which number twenty-two were in the affirmative. Immediately after this decision, the Trustees ordered a tax of 50 cents on each $100 of taxable property, and an equal amount on each poll to be continued for three years.

At the next meeting, held August 27, 1853, the only business transacted was the disbursement of money due the Road Supervisors. At an election held April 10, 1854, Aaron Moore was elected Trustee for a term of three years; Jacob H. Slonaker, Treasurer; and Andrew J. Green, Clerk. The following Supervisors of Roads were elected: Robert Mansfield, District No. 1; David Pixley, District No. 2; Samuel Drake, District No, 3; John Cullen, District No. 4; John Stradling, District No. 5; John Freeman, District No. 6.

At the same meeting (April 10, 1854), there was a tax of 2 cents on $100, and 1 cent on each acre of land, levied for road purposes, to be paid in work by the residents of the several road districts. The following list of names returned for taxation, shows the residents of the districts at that date:

District No. 1.—Harrison Green, Jesse C. Dowden, John Barton, John Noe, James Powell, George Haze, Adam Feight, Andrew Cate, Hiram Green, Andrew J. Green, James Wood, Isaac Shideler, Hamilton Duddleston, Thomas Hughes, James Barton, Jacob H. Slonaker, William McCormick, Joseph McCormick, Daniel Jackson, John F. Benjamin, John R. Mansfield, Robert Mansfield, James Wilcoxon, William Barton.

District No. 2.—Levi Beal, George Northcutt, John Northcutt, Henry Stafford, George Fullhart, Harvey Steepleton, Thomas Stafford, David Paxley, Uriah Low, Robert Collins, Joshua Wilson, Nathan Dean, William Jackson.

District No. 3—David Snider, Samuel Drake, George Arnold, John Chandler, Alvie Lee, Joseph Melson, William Gard, John Little, Joseph Berry, George Berry.

District No. 4—William P. Shaffer, Joel Russell, Stephen R. Martin, Timothy Bennett, Henry Lake, Isaac Glass, William Russell, John Boone, James Williamson, John Cullen, William Sleeth, Loyd Wilcoxon, Riley Shaffer, Calvin Roberts, Mark Moore.

District No. 6.—Aaron Moore, Samuel Horner, Solomon A. Burriss, Francis Horner, Hiram Gilmore, Joseph Horner, Joshua Turner, Emanuel Aldridge, David Beard, Isaac Blunt, Jeremiah Armstrong, Butler Sears, John Sears, James Goodrich, John Freeman, Andrew R. Hooker, Watson Adams.

During the year 1855, the Trustees entered into contracts with the following persons, to build schoolhouses at the locations designated: William N. Jackson contracted to build a frame house (location not designated), for $312.50; Amos Wilson contracted to build one frame house "at the corner of Section 5," for $325, and Lewis Smith contracted to build a similar structure in Section 11, for $312.50. In July, 1856, a contract was awarded to George W. Miller, for building a frame schoolhouse in District No. 2, $312.50, and, in May, 1860, to John H. Collins for building one at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 27, for which he received $312.50. The record of this board closes with the year 1860, at which time the law was so amended as to relegate its duties to one Trustee, who was invested with all the authority of the former board. The present incumbent of this office is Duncan Williams.

SCHOOLS.

We have been able to gather but a limited amount of information touching the early schools of this township. The system possessed all that element of crudeness that, with a few exceptions, characterized our pioneer schools. Whenever a deserted cabin could be secured, and a man with the requisite qualifications of a "schoolmaster" could be employed, a subscription was made up by the settlers to remunerate him for his services. These have passed into history under the title of "subscription schools." They were the outgrowth of the times in which they existed, and their imperfections and the limited means afforded by them for the acquisition of knowledge, led, perhaps, moredirectly than any other consideration, to the establishment and perfection of the educational system now in vogue, and which has shed such a benign influence over the public morals, and elevated the standard of public intelligence. In this township the first public school was taught by Joseph Custer, in the winter of 1838–39. The cabin in which he taught stood on the land of Thomas Reeves. It was used as a schoolhouse during the week, and was also the place where the early religious meetings were held.

About two years later a cabin was erected especially for school purposes, on the farm of George Shaffer. This also served the purposes of a church to some extent as, whenever a minister of the Gospel made his appearance in the settlement, he was invited to preach at this house, whither the residents all repaired, whatever might be their religious creeds. An account of each new schoolhouse erected thereafter, or the schools conducted by each teacher subsequently employed, would be but a repetition of its predecessor, at least so long as the old method of conducting schools continued in force.

The school system did not begin to have the form of an organized institution until after the passage of the law creating a fund for the establishment and maintenance of free schools; and it is a fact much to the credit of the residents of Hamilton, that the first proposition to levy a tax in the township for this purpose was so cordially sustained—only seven votes being cast against it, while twenty-two were cast in its favor.

It is probable that the old log buildings still standing as relics of the "subscription" system were converted into free schools upon the adoption of the new law of 1851–52; for, until 1855, the record shows no account of schoolhouses erected. In that year, however, $1,262.50 were paid from the township treasury, for this purpose alone—this amount having been disbursed for the erection of four schoolhouses; an average cost of $315.62½ each.

In 1853, $129.35 were paid for teachers' salaries in three school districts of the township, and, in 1854, $274.36 were paid to the teachers of schools in five districts, for terms of three months each.

The following statement of the condition of the public schools in Hamilton Township, for the year ending on the first Monday in April, 1854, was duly rendered and filed with the Auditor of Delaware County:

Total number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 275; number of males between the ages of five and thirteen years, 91; number of males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years, 58; number of females between the ages of five and thirteen years, 80; number of females between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years, 46; number of children who have attended school during the past year, 225; number of males between the ages of five and thirteen years attending school, 73; number of males between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years attending school, 50; number of females between the ages of five and thirteen years attendng school, 63; number of females, between the ages of thirteen and twenty-one years, attending school, 39; average daily attendance, 122.5; number of teachers employed, 5; number of schools, 5; number of male teachers, 4; number of female teachers, 1; average wages of male teachers per month, $19.44⅔; average wages of female teachers per month, $15.33⅓; length of term, 62 days; amount of expense for instruction during the year, $279.36; amount of public funds appropriated to the township, $318.12; amount charged by township officers for managing the educational affairs of the township, $33.

A report of the same subject by the Township Trustee, for the year ending August 31, 1880, shows the following condition of educational affairs within the township:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 381; average daily attendance, 208.8; total number of districts in the township, 11; length of term, 143.9 days; number of male teachers employed, 10; number of female teachers employed, 8; number of brick schoolhouses, 5; number of frame schoolhouses, 6; estimated value of schoolhouses, $5,500; estimated value of apparatus, including globes, maps, charts, etc., $200; number of volumes in Township Library, 150.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$1,482 93
Amount received in February, 1880	917 56
Amount received in June, 1880	1,031 23
Miscellaneous receipts	116 74
Total	$3,548 46
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$2,390 60
Amount on hand at date of report	$1,157 86

The several schoolhouses in the township are under the supervision of the following teachers:

District No. 1 (Slonicker Schoolhouse)—A. Kirkpatrick; District No. 2 (Stafford Schoolhouse)—George Mansfield; District No, 3 (Gerrard Schoolhouse)—Olive Ardery; District No. 4 (Williamson's Schoolhouse)—Alice Reid; District No. 5 (Center Schoolhouse)—Edward Stradling; District No. 6 (Jake's Creek Schoolhouse)—Hugh Cowing; District No. 7 (Weir Schoolhouse)—Clara Dombaugh; District No. 8 (Abbott's Schoolhouse)—Samuel Dragoo; District No. 9 (Pleasant Valley Schoolhouse)—James Lewis; District No. 10 (Royerton Schoolhouse)—Robert Monroe; District No. 11 (Shideler Schoolhouse)—Robert Stafford.

CHURCHES.

Royerton Christian Church.—Until 1852, the meetings of this denomination were conducted at irregular intervals, and under no form of organization, by ministers who passed through the township en route to other points. In that year, however, under the ministerial offices of Elder Henry Grist, the society was organized at Center Schoolhouse. Among the original constituent members were John Strohm, Melissa Strohm, Rebecca Parker, Susanna Parker, Vincent Garner, Samuel S. White and Mary White.

The schoolhouse continued to be the place of worship for a number of years; but, having no regular Pastor, the interest of some of the members began to wane, and the meetings were discontinued. In 1870, however, through the efforts of Elder Andrew Younce, the organization was revived and sprang into new life. Meetings were held at the schoolhouse for another year, at the end of which time John Royer donated the lot upon which the present house of worship was erected, before the close of the year 1871.

This edifice was dedicated by Elder George Thompson, and Elder Jacob Vincent was installed as Pastor, remaining one year. At the end of that time he was succeeded by Elder Andrew Younce, who remained two years, and was followed by Elder Ward, who remained only a few months. Elders Oliver and Tyne Carmichael preached alternately during the next year, since which time the church has been without a regular Pastor.

VILLAGES.

The Village of Royerton.—In 1870, John Royer set apart forty acres from his farm and divided it into town lots, one of which he reserved as a site for a schoolhouse, and another for a church. During the preceding year, Mr. Royer kept a store and post office at this point. The store is kept at the present time by Alvin Dearth, who is also the Postmaster. The village contains one saw-mill, with a run of buhrs for grinding corn, owned and operated by George Johnsonbaugh, and one tile-factory, owned and operated by Abbott & Dearth.

THE VILLAGE OF SHIDELER.

was founded in 1871, by Isaac Shideler, the original owner of the land upon which it is situated. He was the Postmaster and store-keeper, in which occupation he still continues. Both villages are stations on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

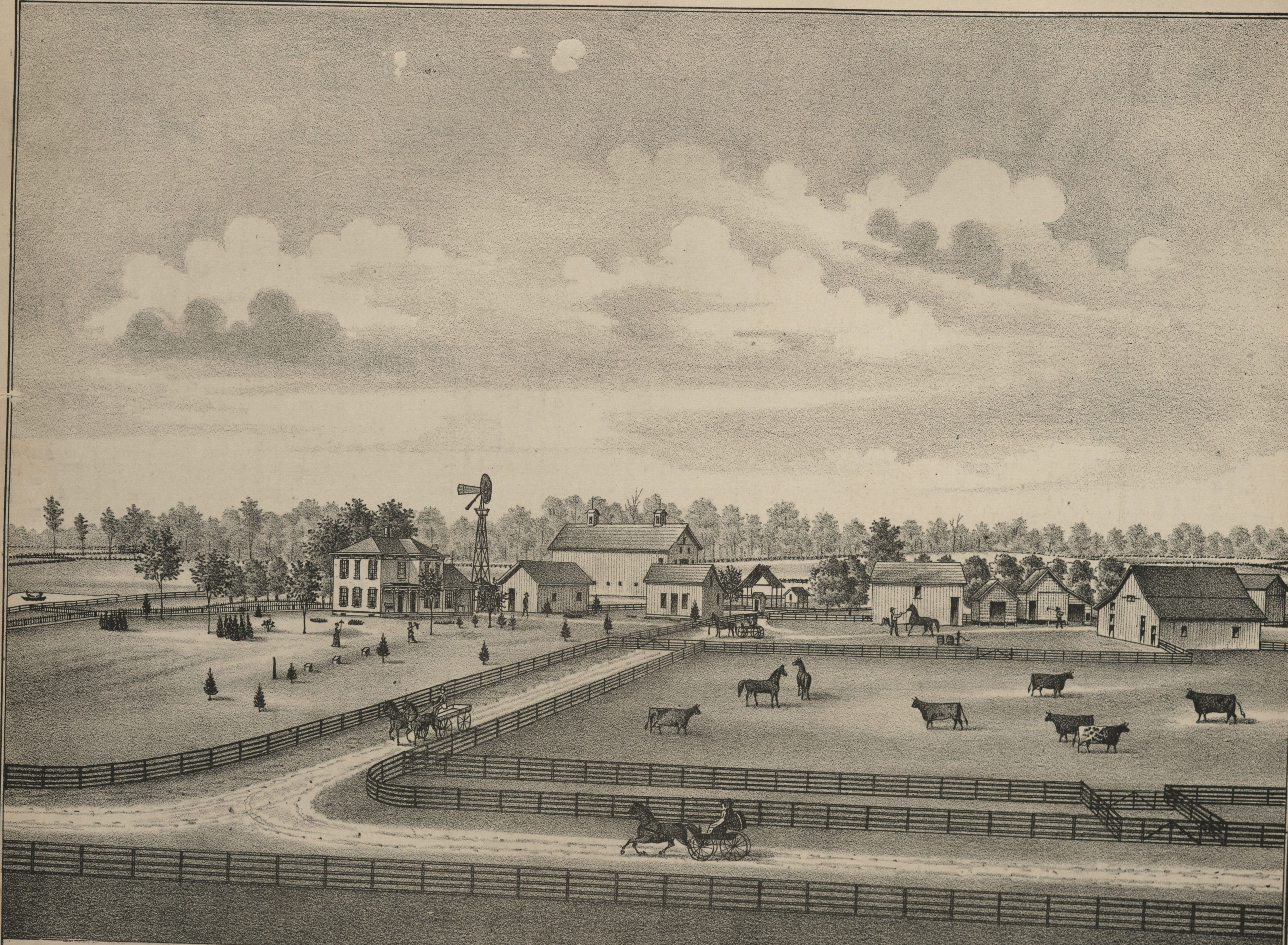
Wheat 1,000 acres, 20,000 bushels; corn, 1,500 acres, 6,000 bushels; oats, 300 acres, 6,000 bushels; Irish potatoes, 100 acres, 3,000 bushels; flax, 300 acres, 2,400 bushels of seed; meadow, 300 acres, 600 tons hay, 50 bushels seed; clover, 200 acres; pasture land, 1,000 acres.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

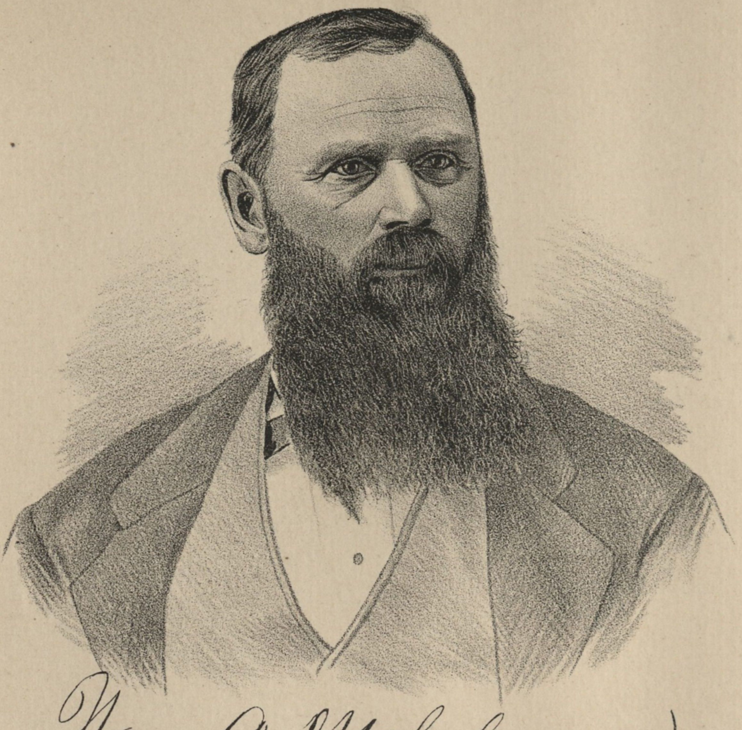
Amount expended on roads	$278
Amount expended for road implements	75
Amount paid Supervisors	50
Amount paid for repair of schoolhouses	100
Amount paid for fuel	150
Amount paid to teachers	2,381
Amount paid for sheep killed by dogs	45
Amount paid Trustees for services	100
Total	$3,179

JOHN A. WILLSON.

On page 237 in this volume will be found a biographical sketch of Volney Willson, the father of the gentleman whose life is outlined in this article. John A., his eldest son, was born at Muncie, Ind., September 8, 1845, and grew to manhood in the community of which he is now a respected member. He acquired a good common-school education at the Delaware County Seminary, under Prof. Clarkson, and afterward attended school at Aurora, Ill., finishing with a commercial course at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in that city. After three years spent thus in completing his education and acquiring a knowledge of business, he returned to Muncie and accepted a position as clerk in the store of James McCulloch, and was subsequently associated with John Oakerson, a merchant of this city in the same capacity. He was thus engaged two years, and then entered the service of his father, assisting him in the management of his agricultural and live-stock interests, until the fall of 1868. In October of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Elliott, of Booneville, Mo. In January, 1869, he removed to Cooper County, Mo., where he was engaged in



RES. OF JOHN A. WILLSON HAMILTON TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.



Wm. A. McClellan

CAPT. WILLIAM A. McCLELLAN.

Capt. McClellan is of Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather, Benjamin McClellan, was a native of Scotland, and having emigrated to America, at an early day, became one of the primitive settlers at Georgetown, Ky. William McClellan, son of Benjamin, and a native Kentuckian, was born in 1780. Growing to maturity, he married Miss Katie Criswell, and in 1816, after the birth of three children, they moved to Greene County, Ohio. Here he settled upon land adjacent to the present town of Cedarville, and in a recent history of Greene County, he is mentioned as having been the first school-teacher in the then hamlet of Xenia. He boarded and lodged at home, while his school was eight miles distant, and he walked this distance, twice each day, carrying his rifle with him as a defense against the Indians and wild animals. He died in 1863, at the age of eighty-three years. His son James was the father of our subject. He was born in Greene County, Ohio, December 5, 1817, and enjoyed the advantages of a good primary education at the hands of his father, who was an educated man. In addition, he enjoyed the privileges of the common schools, when not engaged with his father upon the farm. In 1836, he married Miss Harriet Beemer, and within a short time thereafter, engaged with his father-in-law, Frederick Beemer, in a saw-mill at Cedarville, Ohio. He was thus engaged until February, 1849, at which time he came, with his family, to Delaware County, Ind. Following his arrival, he located upon the farm, where he still resides, in the northwest portion of Center Township.

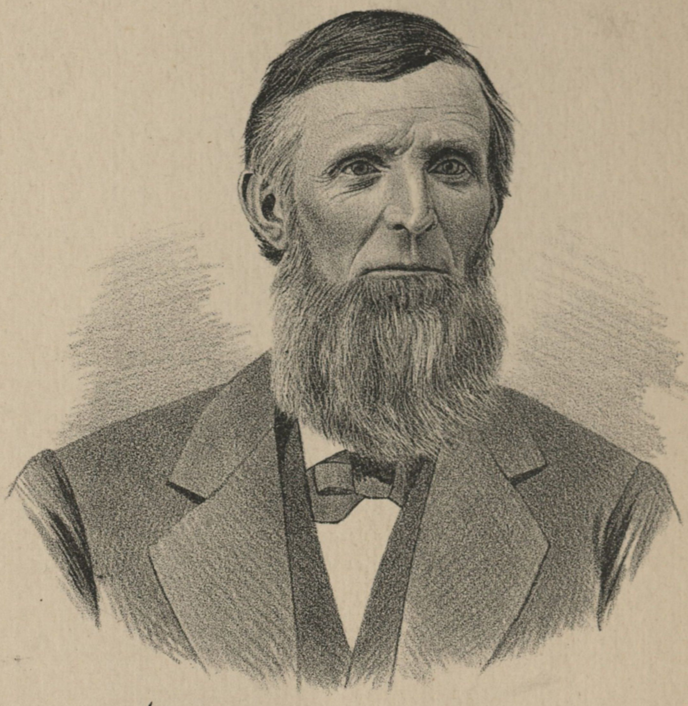
For a period of thirty-two years, he has been a faithful tiller of the soil in Delaware County, and has been highly respected as a citizen of integrity. He has reared a family of nine children, who have honored him by taking their place, severally, among the best citizens of the county. His children were William A., Frederick H., John F., James M., McHenry A., Julia F., George E., Charles A. and Katie B., all of whom now reside in this county excepting Frederick H. and Katie B., who are deceased.

William A., the oldest son, and the subject of this biography, was born June 27, 1837, at Cedarville, Greene Co., Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Delaware County, Ind., in 1849. He enjoyed the advantages of a good English education, and continued to assist his father about the farm until the spring of 1859. He then engaged as a clerk in the grocery store of his uncle, G. Beemer, at Muncie, and remained in his employ until August, 1862. The exigencies of the times demanding patriotic services, he abandoned his position and assisted in recruiting Company D, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of this company August 14, 1862, and promoted to the position of First Lieutenant on the 6th of January, 1863. On the 28th day of February, 1865, he was again promoted to the rank of Captain, and was finally mustered out with his regiment on the 14th of June, 1865. He was with his regiment, principally, during its eventful and gallant career, and acted a soldierly part throughout the war.

Returning from the army, he resumed his position as clerk in his uncle's store, remaining thus engaged up to December, 1868. He then withdrew to occupy his present farm of 168 acres, in Hamilton Township. This land he had purchased in the spring of 1865, prior to the close of his military life, but did not build his residence until the fall of 1868, just previous to his occupying the same.

He was married on the 1st day of July, 1868, to Miss Lydia A. Blackford, of Delaware County. Five children have come to bless this union—Harry J., born January 31, 1862; Ney, born February 17, 1866; Wilbert E., born August 24, 1873; Bessie Katie, born October 8, 1875, and Robert H., born September 16, 1879.

Capt. McClellan is a man of sterling qualities; one who, by his upright life, genial and hospitable nature, and a force of character, has won may warm personal friends and admirers. In politics, he acts with the Democratic party. In the progress of public improvements, and in the interests of public schools, he bestows an approving influence. Aside from the management of his farm, he is extensively employed by the county in the locating and construction of ditches and gravel roads. He is, indeed, an honored and respected citizen.



Duncan Williams

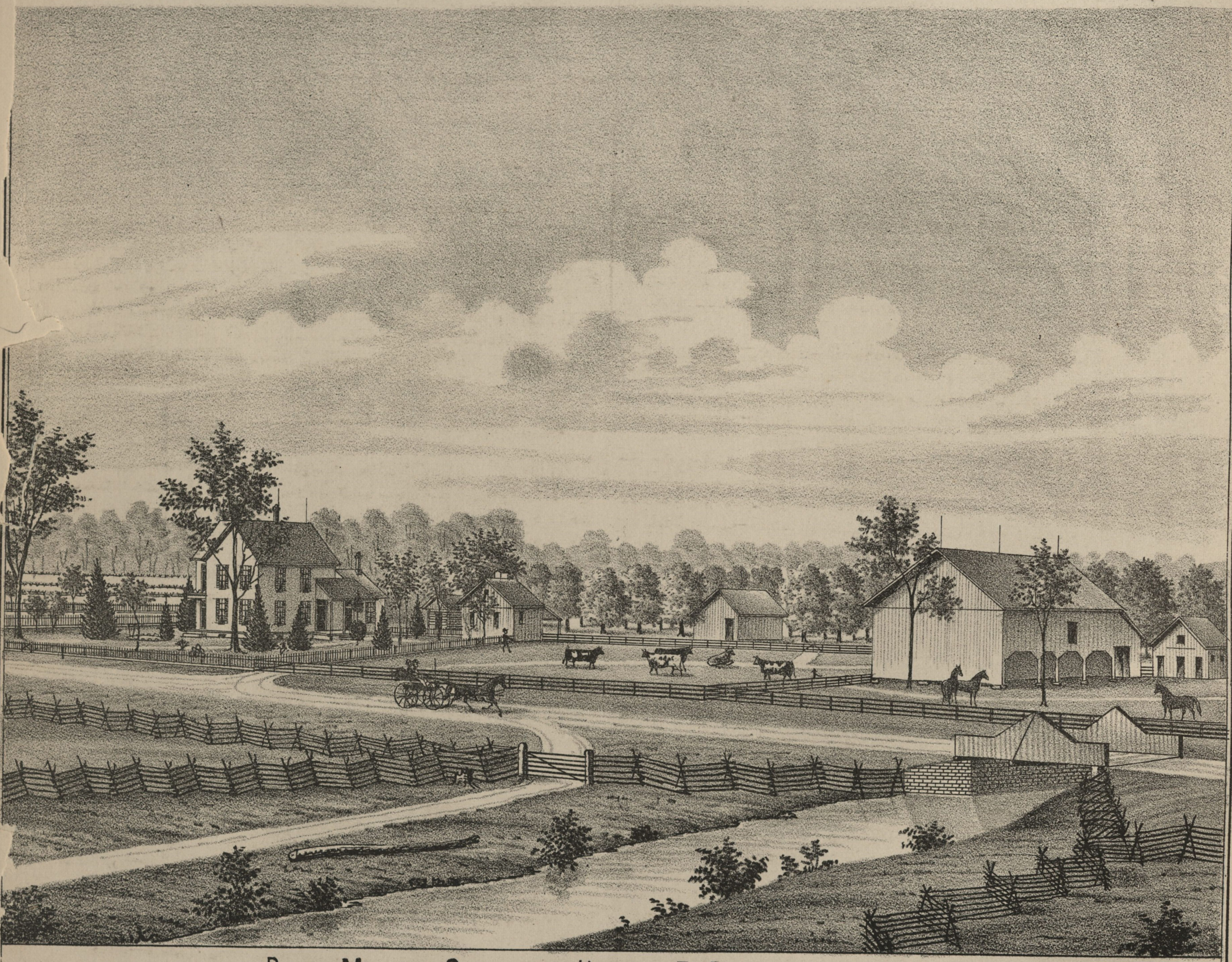
DUNCAN WILLIAMS

was born November 9, 1832, in Adams County, Ohio. This locality was likewise the birthplace of his father, Josiah D. Williams, who was born October 21, 1800. John Williams, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, had emigrated hither from the eastern shore of Maryland at an earlier date, accompanied by his wife and a family of small children. He was a farmer, and remained in Adams County, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits, until his death, which occurred about the year 1853. Josiah D., his son, remained at home, assisting his father about the farm, until he was married, having, in the meantime, acquired a common-school education. On the 27th of December, 1821, he wedded Miss Emily, daughter of Solomon McCall, a native Scotchman, who had emigrated to the Ohio Valley among the early settlers. The McCall family have since become numerous, and still reside, in large part, in the valley of the Ohio, being identified with various trades and professions. Emily, the mother of our subject, was born April 6, 1800. Seven children followed her marriage with Mr. Williams, viz.: Maria, William McCall, John W., Mary, Duncan, Martha and Sarah J., all of whom were born in Adams County, Ohio, and the four youngest of whom are now living.

Hearing favorable reports as to the quality and price of lands in the wilds of Indiana, Mr. Williams came to Delaware County in the fall of 1835, and entered a tract of 160 acres in Hamilton Township, this being the farm upon which his son Duncan now resides. Returning to his family in Ohio, he brought them, one year later, to this tract, arriving on the 30th of September, 1836. Once settled at their new home, the father went to work diligently to clear and improve the land, while his devoted wife did well her part in the economy of the pioneer household, making the forest home comfortable, cheerful and happy. The family were devout Christian people, and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was prominent in helping to establish the first class of that denomination in their neighborhood. In politics, he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party; and while not a politician, yet, at the time of his death, he was serving his tenth year as Justice of the Peace for Hamilton Township. He always bestowed his influence and support in behalf of public enterprises, and toward the maintenance of common schools. He died December 11, 1855, his life, perhaps, having been shortened by the severe hardships and exposures of pioneer life. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and his word was regarded as being as good as his bond. His fair dealing, and his honesty of word and purpose won for him universal confidence and esteem in his community.

His son Duncan grew up on the farm of his father, assisting him in the summer and attending the common schools of his neighborhood during the winter, until the fall of 1850, when he entered the Seminary at Muncie, where, during two years, he pursued his studies with commendable results. Following this, he taught two terms of school in Delaware County, and, on the 23d of September, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J., daughter of Robert Clark, of this county. Five children have blessed their home, namely Lucy, William K., Emma F., Z. Gertrude and Robert J., of whom all now survive save William K.

After his father's death, Duncan purchased the interest of the other heirs of the estate, thus retaining the old homestead, upon which he still resides. His mother was a member of his home circle until her decease, January 20, 1873. Like his father, Mr. Williams is a zealous adherent to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is joined by his family. He has clung to the political cause which his father espoused, and acts with the Democratic party. The confidence reposed in him by the community in which he resides is attested by his being called to serve them in the important office of Township Trustee. He is a successful farmer, a good business man, and honorable and upright in all his dealings.



RES. OF MAHLON CRAMPTON HARRISON TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

agricultural pursuits until April, 1874. Returning to Muncie at that time, he soon afterward located upon the farm where he now resides in Hamilton Township.

Trained to the habits of industry from his youth, it became almost second nature for him to turn everything to good account in a financial sense, and he became engaged as a dealer in live stock, a field in which he met with flattering success. His annual sales of horses and mules have been quite extensive, and have returned him a handsome compensation. He is energetic in the prosecution of his business, and possesses a knowledge of men that prevents him from ever becoming the victim of sharp practice on the part of others, while he is guided in his dealings by a sense of honor and justice which prevents him from practicing upon others anything to which he himself would refuse to submit. Among all who know him he is recognized as a man of sterling worth and integrity. Genial and hospitable in his home, and honest and upright in his dealings with the world, he has won the confidence and regard of all with whom he has been associated. His farm is one of the finest in the county, and his beautiful residence and tastefully arranged home proclaim the systematic farmer, and one whose heart is in his work.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

Harrison is situated in the northwestern part of the county, and embraces all of Township 21 north, of Range 9 east, and six sections of Township 21 north, Range 8 east, the territory included within these limits amounting, in the aggregate, to 26,880 acres.

Washington Township bounds it on the north, Hamilton and Center on the east, Mount Pleasant on the south, and a portion of Madison County on the west.

The soil, in the vicinity of the streams, is composed of clay, with a liberal admixture of sand; and this feature is noticeable throughout the township, sand being present everywhere. In those localities remote from the creeks, the body of the soil is a rich black loam, and the presence of sand is almost as abundant as near the water-courses.

Big Kill Buck Creek is the principal stream of the township, flowing from the northeast to the southwest corner, and draining a large and fertile scope of land. Jake's Creek flows west through the southern part of the township, forming a confluence with Buck Creek in Section 29.

Along the banks of these streams, the land is broken into gentle hills, and in other localities it is of an undulating nature. There are but few places in the township where the land is level or flat. A fine natural drainage is afforded by the character of the surface, and the extensive systems of ditches which have been necessary in townships less favored by nature, are not a feature here, although there are several localities in which artificial drainage has been resorted to with good results.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The early history of Harrison is so closely interwoven with that of Mount Pleasant, that it is difficult to separate and assign the events to their proper localities. Little or no note was taken of them as they happened, and the participants in the earlier scenes have nearly all passed away. No records have been kept, and no one has been found who was willing to give verbal testimony with the assurance of positive accuracy, especially as regards dates.

It is stated by Oliver P. Jones that the first white man who came to reside permanently in the township, and with the usual purpose of the pioneer in view, was Isaac Adamson. As no earlier entry of land is shown by the tract-book, he is undoubtedly entitled to the honor of priority in the chronicle of the early settlement. Isaac Jones, the father of Oliver P., had visited this locality in quest of a location at an earlier date, and had selected the very tract entered by Adamson. This was early in 1832, and he returned to his home in Clinton County, Ohio, never doubting that he could come back at will and occupy the land he had selected. With this view of the case, he took no legal measures to hold it, and, when he returned in the fall of that year, he found that Adamson had entered it in the meantime, and had erected a cabin, in which he was living with his family.

In the fall of 1832, Mr. Jones came with his family, and entered a tract of land at the western extremity of the township, and lying partially in Madison County. He erected his cabin upon that portion lying in Madison County, and, after its completion, returned to Ohio, leaving his son, Oliver P., with two sisters, at the home in the wilderness. During his absence, his son planted a crop, and, in the spring of 1833, the father returned and entered into the labor of clearing his land. But, in the following fall, he died. About three years later, the family removed to the land where Oliver P. now resides, and which had been entered for him by his father in October, 1833. One by one the children married and settled in other places, and Oliver was left to occupy the farm alone. In 1843, he married Sarah Dillon, daughter of one of the pioneers of Madison County. She died in 1844, and, in 1847, he married Miss J. C. McNeer, his present companion.

His life has been one of toil and industry, and, at a ripe old age, he enjoys the fruits of his labor.

Mr. Adamson had lived in his cabin but a short time when the men of the neighborhood assembled at the land of Archibald Parker, for whom they were to erect a log house. Mr. Adamson managed one corner of the structure, and, as it was a cold, sleety day, the logs gradually became covered with ice. At an unguarded moment, he slipped and fell to the ground. Although he felt no ill effect at the time, it was believed that his death was traceable to the fall; for, when he started home at nightfall, he complained of a pain in the side, which, later in the evening, developed into something like pleurisy, and, within a few days, he died. Archibald Parker, whose house they were erecting on this occasion, was one of the pioneers of Harrison, as well as Mount Pleasant. He settled near Yorktown, on White River, in 1828, where he rented the land entered by Samuel Bell. From there he removed to the village of Yorktown, and, at a later date, to the eastern part of Madison County, where he purchased and improved eighty acres of land. In 1833, he entered a tract of land in Section 36, and here began the labor of clearing the farm now owned by William Lee.

Mr. Parker was born in North Carolina in 1794, and removed to South Carolina when quite young. In 1811, at the age of seventeen years, he removed to Fayette County, Indiana. He served in the war of 1812, and, while still a resident of Fayette County, married Elizabeth Patton. At the time of his settlement in Delaware County, he had three children, of whom his son John is the only survivor.

He was a man of strong character, and was never behind his neighbors in the matter of improvement. It was he who presented the petition praying for the organization of this township, and by him the name was conferred, in honor of the "hero of Tippecanoe."

He lived at his farm for about twelve years, at the end of which time he sold out to Luke Wright, and purchased another farm in Madison County, Indiana. Several years later, he again sold out, and removed to the State of Iowa, where he died in 1878.

In 1833, Carv[illegible]er Conner came to the township and settled in Section 28, where he still resides. He has always been recognized as a good citizen, and has borne his full share in the settlement and improvement of the township.

William Patton came to the township in the same year, and settled upon a tract of land adjoining Mr. Conner. At the first township election, he was chosen one of the Justices of the Peace, and served five years.

For several years, the township settled slowly, and, as late as 1837, the arrival of new settlers was marked by as much interest as at an earlier date. Enoch Garner came with his family in that year, and it is said by his son, Vincent, that they were as much alone, to all appearance, as if they were the only settlers of the township. Their nearest neighbor was Charles Stout, who lived about two miles southeast, while Samuel Brady lived three miles north, and Job Garner three miles east.

Mr. Garner entered a part of Section 13, Township 21, Range 8, and cleared and improved a farm, upon which he resided until 1852, when he died. The homestead is now owned and occupied by his son Vincent.

In the vicinity of Jake's Creek, Job Garner, Henry Garner, James Garner, William Patton, and Solomon and Gabriel Williams, were early settlers.

The following record from the tract-book furnishes reliable data as to the early settlers, showing by whom the lands in the various sections were purchased, and the date of entry. In Township 21 north, Range 8 east, the lands were purchased by the following-named persons:

Section 1—John Robb and Otis Preble, October 17, 1836; Milton Lawrence, October 16, 1837; Almond B. Brand, February 10, 1838.

Section 12—James Z. Robb, October 17, 1836; Richard Justice and John Hodson, March 14, 1837; Harrison H. Dean, January 18, 1839; Michael Null, January 31, 1839.

Section 13—Enoch Garner, February 25, 1837; George Cook, February 27, 1837; Joseph Cook, March 1, 1837; Adam C. Lewis, March 9, 1837; Miles Marshall, March 14, 1837.

Section 24—Jonathan Langley, April 11, 1836; Joseph Cox, September 17, 1836; Jesse H. Healy, August 17, 1837; James Marshall, February 21, 1839; Curtis Langley, February 26, 1839; Thomas Worley, December 25, 1839.

Section 25—Robert Sibert, July 10, 1834; John Starr, May 7, 1836; Francis Davis and Samuel Langley, August 29, 1836.

Section 36—Isaac Adamson, October 18, 1832; Archibald Parker, April 23, 1833; John Fenny, August 18, 1835; John Parker, November 20, 1835; Stephen Crousore, March 20, 1836; John Crousore, August 29, 1836; Nathan Hodgson, March 1, 1837.

In the foregoing, we have probably enumerated some who were not actual settlers in the township, although land-owners; but, as a great difficulty was experienced in verifying the list, and separating the speculators from the settlers, it was deemed prudent to reproduce it in full, with this explanation.

In Township 21 north, Range 9 east, only the names of actual settlers are given, although large tracts of land were purchased here by capitalists, or speculators, particularly in Sections 1, 6, 11, 14, 15 and 26.

The lands in this division of the township were purchased by the following settlers:

Section 1—John Corner, December 15, 1836; John Sutton, December 13, 1836; Jeremiah Gard, January 30, 1837.

Section 2—John Stewart, November 15, 1836; Job Garner, December 7, 1836; David Hayes, November 3, 1839.

Section 3—Gideon McKibben, May 30, 1836; Samuel McCrary, November 2, 1838.

Section 4—Daniel Gillelland and Joseph Covette, November 15, 1836; Samuel Richerson, November 11, 1837; Henry W. Smith, November 22, 1838; Andrew Welsh, June 30, 1839; Thomas Worley, December 25, 1839.

Section 5—Joseph Gillelland, November 15, 1836; Samuel Brady, October 25, 1836; Jeffersn Horine, November 15, 1836; George W. Horine, November 30, 1836; Reason Davis, September 20, 1837; Harrison H. Dean, February 21, 1839; Elisha Gillmore, June 10, 1839.

Section 6—Reason Somers, February 27, 1837; John Perdieu, February 18, 1837.

Section 7—Vincent Garner, December 7, 1836; Amos Ratcliff, December 7, 1836; Robert Robe, May 1, 1837; Henry Garner, October 5, 1838; Jacob French, October 24, 1839; James H. Swaar, July 18, 1851.

Section 8—Thomas Dean, November 15, 1836; Josiah Robe, December 7, 1836.

Section 9—Anderson Miller, October 26, 1836; Aaron Adamson, December 17, 1836.

Section 10—Samuel McCune, March 9, 1836; Prior Rigdon, September 20, 1836; John Woods, January 21, 1837; Matthew Burrows, February 25, 1837.

Section 11—Anderson Merritt, December 3, 1836.

Section 12—Wilson W. Fitzpatrick and Asher Storer, December 3, 1836; Jonas Fulton, December 13, 1836; Abraham McConnell, September 16, 1837.

Section 13—Samuel Moore, October 4, 1836; Samuel Snyder, October 5, 1836; Hiram Adams, January 12, 1837; Daniel Jarrett and William Beatty, January 21, 1837; Jacob Miller, Sr., November 15, 1839.

Section 14—Jacob Barnes, January 30, 1837.

Section 15—James Newhouse, May 20, 1836; Thomas Haworth, June 2, 1836.

Section 17—Thomas S. Collins, October 15, 1836; George Rouse, October 18, 1836.

Section 18—John Starr, May 17, 1836; William Brady, February 21, 1839; James H. Swaar, January 18, 1851.

Section 19—John Smith, October 14, 1836; Henry W. Smith, October 28, 1836; Jacob Garner, October 28, 1838.

Section 20—Job Garner, January 7, 1834; Joel Biggs and Isaac Stout, March 9, 1836; James Stout, April 20, 1836; Isaac Ridout, May 30, 1836; William Ridout, July 21, 1836.

Section 21—William B. Wilson, January 7, 1834; William Newhouse, March 9, 1836.

Section 22—Elijah Newhouse, July 21, 1836; John H. Garner, August 3, 1837.

Section 23—John Applegate, July 21, 1836; Jacob Haines, November 17, 1836; James Marshall, January 31, 1839.

Section 25—William Moore, October 10, 1836; James Freeman, October 13, 1836.

Section 26—James Smith, September 3, 1834; Thomas Applegate, March 9, 1836; John Nottingham, March 10, 1836; Thomas Nottingham, April 13, 1836.

Section 27—William Patton, August 21, 1835; James Garner, August 27, 1835; Christopher Wilson, September 25, 1835; George Shafer, October 30, 1835.

Section 28—Elias Wilson, May 30, 1834; Jacob M. Holliday, June 10, 1834; John Coon, January 17, 1835; Jacob Cline, November 3, 1836.

Section 29—Jesse Stout, March 9, 1836.

Section 30—Hugh Fenley, November 9, 1835; Abraham Smith, November 30, 1835; James Wright, March 25, 1836; Luke Wright, May 14, 1836; John Langley and Jonathan Langley, August 29, 1836; Nicholas Reel, September 8, 1836.

Section 31—Oliver P. Jones, October 12, 1833; John D. Jones, November 20, 1835; James Fortiner, November 23, 1835; William Palmer, July 13, 1836; William Miller, July 21, 1836; Jacob Crousore, August 1, 1836.

Section 32—James McLaughlin and Solomon McLaughlin, April 5, 1836; Moses Shephard, November 3, 1836; James Williamson, February 10, 1837.

Section 33—Thomas Patton, December 7, 1836; William Reed, May 3, 1836; Amos Janney, May 22, 1838.

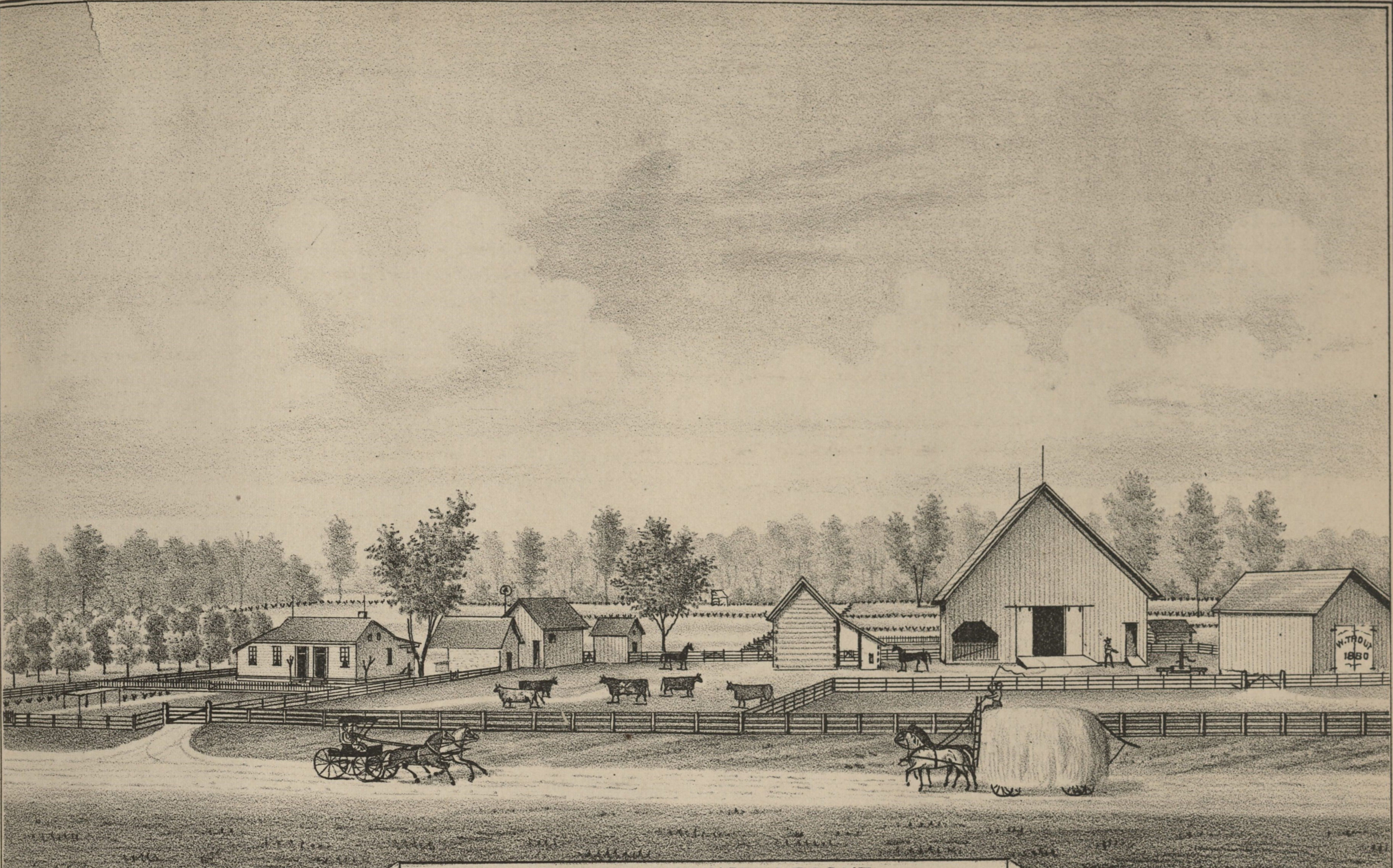
Section 34—Samuel Bradford, July 18, 1836; Christopher Wilson, September 6, 1836.

Section 35—John McBride, March 10, 1836; John Van Buskirk, September 20, 1838.

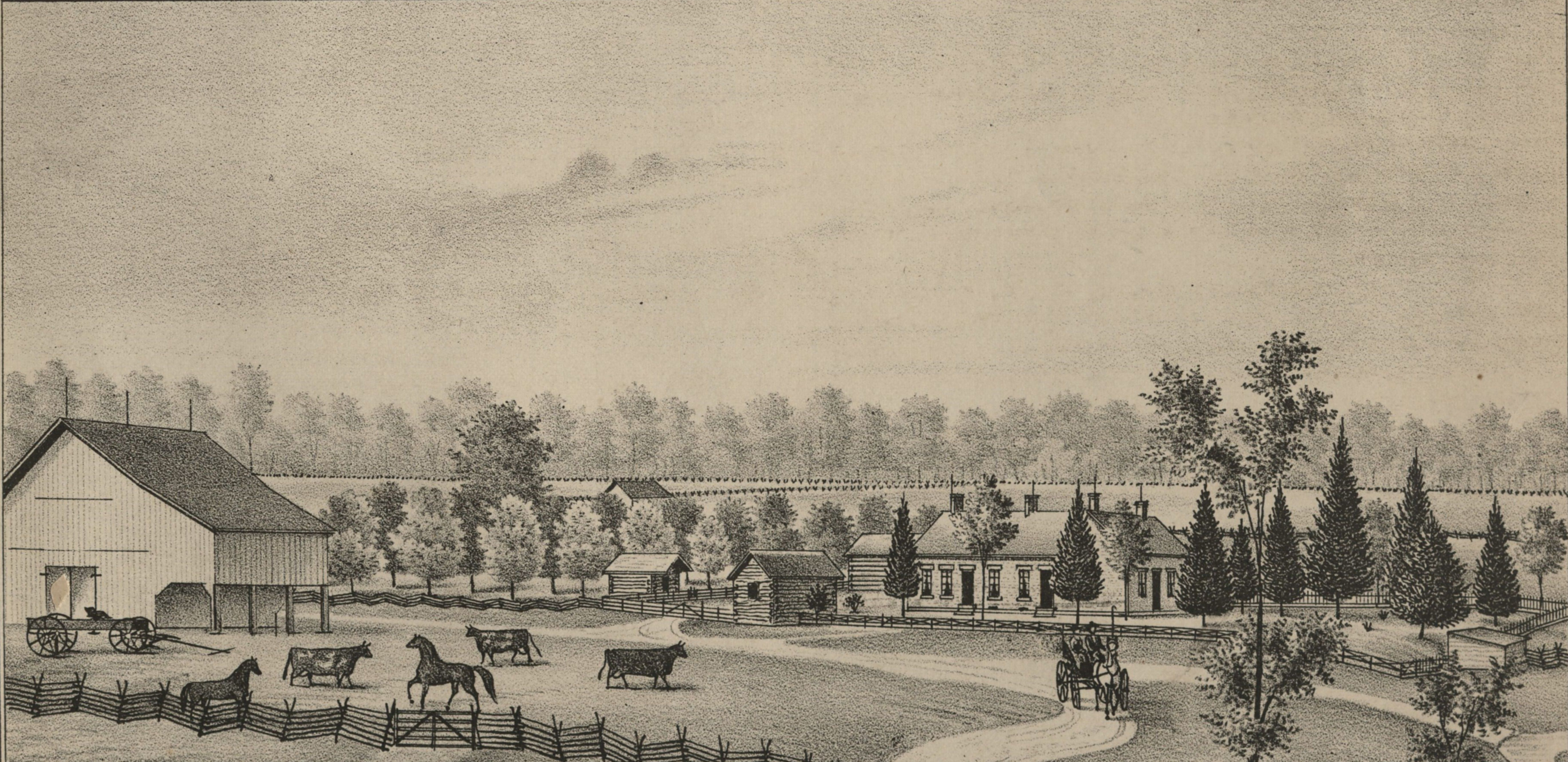
Section 36—Daniel Jarrett, April 13, 1836.

ROADS.

During the earlier days of the settlement, there were no roads, excepting those cut out by pioneers on their way through the trackless forests to the locations they had selected for homes. These, however,


W. TROUT
1880

RES. OF WASHINGTON TROUT
HARRISON TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.



RES. OF REBECCA DELONG
UNION TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

were lost in the surrounding woodlands, and suffered to be obscured by the underbrush, as soon as they had served their purpose, excepting in a few instances, where "neighborhood roads" were subsequently laid out on routes thus opened. The Delphi and Muncie State road was probably the first public highway laid out with any regard to accuracy. This was surveyed by authority and at the expense of the State, and its route through the wilderness was preserved by the surveyors' cutting notches in the trees on either side. It was then left for the Supervisors and their assistants in each district to cut it out and improve it. A number of years elapsed between the date of its location and the time when it was cleared and opened for travel, as Vincent Garner states that he was quite a large boy when this was done, and that the road was "blazed" when his father first settled in the township.

A State road was surveyed from Jonesboro, in Grant County, to Chesterfield, in Madison County, shortly after the Delphi road was located, and was opened and improved by the Supervisors and their assistants.

There are no records from which can be ascertained the dates at which these roads were surveyed, and personal recollections fail to establish them.

From time to time, the County Commissioners appointed Viewers to locate roads at various places in the township, and, at a still later date, the records of the Board of Township Trustees show the routes of others, located in response to petitions presented by citizens of the township. They were all routes of minor importance, yet serving a good purpose in the public interest of the township.

MILLS.

Long before the population of Harrison had grown to any considerable numbers, there were flouring-mills in successful operation, both at Muncie and in Madison County, so that the problem of obtaining meal for bread was not so serious as in the earlier settlements; but a journey "to mill" was still an inconvenient trip, in view of the bad roads over which it was necessary to travel, and an enterprising citizen of Harrison conceived a project which was intended to overcome the difficulty as far as possible. This man was Charles Stout, and his mill was about as crude as one could imagine. There were two stones, to the top one of which was attached a handle. This was turned by the customers who brought corn to be ground, and, as they did the work, the proprietor never charged any toll. A strong man, with a liberal allowance of patience, could grind about a bushel of meal during the day. While this was the only mill in the township, it was well patronized—the citizens halting between two opinions—whether to go to Muncie or elsewhere to mill, usually choosing this as the least of two evils. It remained in existence for a few years, when Samuel McCune erected a mill at his farm. This was supplied with the best machinery that could be obtained at that day, and was operated by horses attached to levers, and traveling in a circle. It was used principally for grinding corn, manufacturing from fifty to sixty bushels of meal per day.

In the fall of 1842, Joshua Howell erected a mill on the banks of Big Kill Buck Creek, about a mile and a half below Bethel, in which he had a run of buhrs for grinding corn and supplying the neighborhood with meal. This was one of the primitive contrivances so often found in new settlements, and was only designed to subserve a temporary purpose.

In the year 1842, Jesse Stout erected a small distillery on the property of Col. Smith, in the southwest corner of Section 29. The demand for the article he manufactured was so great that it was purchased by his patrons, as fast as it could be made. They bought it red-hot from the still, and cooled it in tin cups at the neighboring creek. He kept his establishment in operation day and night, and still was not able to keep up with the demand, as the capacity of the still was but three gallons per day. Subsequnet legislation regarding the manufacture and sale of liquor caused him to abandon the enterprise. Stout was a local preacher of the Baptist persuasion, and, between the labors of his distillery, it is said, he would preach and exhort with great power and force.

There are several saw-mills in operation in the township at the present time, but no flouring-mills.

ORGANIZATION.

The earlier volumes of the County Commissioners' records have been destroyed, and the date of organization cannot be ascertained. It is stated, however, by John Parker, that the first election was held in the spring of 1834, at the house of Job Garner, and it is probable that the act erecting this into a separate civil township was passed by the Commissioners only a short time previously.

At this election, William Patton and Jesse Stout were chosen Justices of the Peace. They served five years, and Jefferson Horine and William Miller were elected as their successors for a term of the same length. John Parker and Jacob W. Miller were elected after the expiration of that term, and Mr. Parker was re-elected from time to time during a period of fourteen years. Mr. Miller served five years, and was succeeded by Benjamin Newhouse. Martin Langdon and James Snodgrass were elected as the successors of Messrs. Parker and Miller. Mr. Snodgrass resigned before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and Joseph Shephard was chosen to fill the vacancy. John W. Gray and Lee Scott were the Justices next elected. Mr. Gray was succeeded by Isaiah Gayman, who still occupies the office. Lee Scott is also serving in this capacity, having been re-elected.

Three Trustees were chosen at the first election, but neither their names nor the names of their successors can be obtained with sufficient accuracy to warrant their insertion here. The records of this board cannot be found, and it is probable, as stated by an old resident of the township, that the minutes of their meetings were kept on scraps of paper, which, during the intervening years, have been lost, and much valuable information bearing upon the organization of the township has passed beyond recall.

SCHOOLS.

The history of public education in this township varies but slightly from that of other pioneer settlements. Winter schools were taught at irregular intervals, by men who came with no other certificate of ability than their own recommendations; and little was required of them beyond a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, as far as the "rule of three." Sometimes the settlers were fortunate enough to secure the services of a talented man, but, in general, their teachers were not superior to the average pedagogue of early days. It is a fact very much to the credit of these pioneers that, from their scanty means, they so cheerfully contributed the funds to sustain schools, and recognized the importance of educating their children to the extent of the limited advantages offered in the wilderness, and thus early founding and encouraging a public institution, which ultimately developed into the perfection of the free-school system of to-day.

Perhaps the first school in the township was that which was conducted at a cabin on the farm of Job Garner, in the winter of 1834–35. This cabin was erected especially for a schoolhouse, and was used for that purpose for a number of years consecutively. During the same winter, a school was taught at the farm of Archibald Parker, in a cabin which had formerly been occupied by his son-in-law, but deserted prior to its occupation for school purposes.

For a number of years thereafter, schools were taught whenever a cabin and a teacher could be obtained, and the citizens whose children attended paid a tuition fee of $1.25 to $1.50 per capita. A few years later, the revenues derived from the sale of lands in tho school section were appropriated to the maintenance of the schools; but this fund was nearly always exhausted before the term was half finished, in which event it was usual for the parents of the scholars to make up the deficiency from their own purses. In one instance, this deficiency, amounting to $45, was made up by two residents of the township, while there were many others whose children shared the benefits of the school. Log schoolhouses were erected in various portions of the township as the increasing population required, and districts were established. These remained nearly as at first described, and several of the log buildings were still standing when the present free-school system was inaugurated, and were accordingly converted into free schools under the provisions of that act. An improvement in the public educational system was at once apparent, and time has added to the efficiency of the institution in the employment of better teachers, until it stood clothed in all the perfectness that characterizes it to-day. There are no graded schools in the township, but in each of the districts there is a substantial building, in which the essential branches of an English education are taught by competent instructors.

Township Trustee's report for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 764; average attendance, 382; length of school in days, 140; number of white teachers employed, 12; average compensation of teachers per day—male, $\$1.72\frac{3}{4}$; female, $\$1.38\frac{1}{3}$; number of brick schoolhouses in township, 5; number of frame schoolhouses in township, 7; estimated value of schoolhouses, grounds, etc., $6,000; estimated value of school apparatus, $200.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$2,406 83.
Amount received in February, 1880	871 68.
Amount received in June, 1880	1,411 15.
Miscellaneous receipts	77 72.
Total	$4,767 38
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	2,827 75
Amount on hand at date of this report	$1,939 63

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$131 53
Amount received within the year	843 18
Total	$974 71
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	337 22
Amount on hand at date of report	$637 49

The following persons constitute the corps of teachers for the school year of 1880–81:

Langdon Schoolhouse, District No. 1, Mildred Stephenson; McCreery Schoolhouse, District No. 2, Orloff Dragoo; Brady Schoolhouse, District No. 3, C. W. Rector; Beech Grove Schoolhouse, District No. 4, J. R. Muncey; Stringtown Schoolhouse, District No. 5, William Driscoll; Bethel Schoolhouse, District No. 6, J. S. Muncey; Center Schoolhouse, District No. 7, Smith Childs; Buncum Schoolhouse, District No. 8, Walter Gray; Mount Olive Schoolhouse, District No. 9, E. E. Grimes; Sugar Grove Schoolhouse, District No. 10, Lou Spencer; Africa Schoolhouse, District No. 11, W. P. Barnett; Parker's Schoolhouse, District No. 12, John W. Jester.

EARLY MERCHANTS AND PHYSICIANS.

In the year 1851, Jacob W. Miller completed a small brick storeroom adjoining his residence on the old Job Garner farm, and, in September of that year, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and purchased a stock of merchandise, consisting of dry goods and groceries, which he hauled to his store in three wagons. He conducted a good trade here, renewing his stock from year to year until about 1855, when he sold the remnant of his stock to William Moore. During this time, he also served as Postmaster. Mr. Moore established himself at the village of Bethel, where he continued in trade about a year, and was succeeded by James K. Trimble, to whom Mr. Miller had the office of Postmaster transferred. Mr. Trimble sold his stock to Charles Kirk two or three years later, who continued to sell goods for several years longer. The office of Postmaster passed to Dr. Samuel E. Mitchell, the principal physician at that period.

During the earlier years of the settlement, there were a number of self-constituted physicians, but none whose qualifications would fairly entitle them to that name, until the arrival of Dr. Samuel E. Mitchell, in 1853 or 1854. He settled at the village of Bethel, where he practiced successfully until his decease. Dr. William J. Morgan settled at Bethel in 1867, continuing to practice there until 1875, when he removed to Gilman, Madison Co., Ind. Dr. Milton Ricks is the only practicing physician in the township at this time (November, 1880).

CHURCHES.

The schoolhouse at the Garner farm was the place where the first religious meetings were held, and it was occupied by all of the denominations whose ministers visited the settlement, but more regularly by the Christian Friends, who had the only organized society. This society, however, was disbanded in later years, and is not now represented by a church in the township.

Olive Chapel United Brethren Church.—This church was erected in 1873, on land donated by Allen Benadum. It is a frame house, 38x25 feet, and cost, when completed, $1,200. The class was organized in 1864, and held its meetings at Schoolhouse No. 2 until the church was erected. The original members of the class were Jonathan Rector, Mary Rector, Scott Richardson and wife, Mrs. Martha Clevinger, James Rector, Amanda Rector, and two whose names have been forgotten. Rev. Arthur Rector was the first Pastor; Jonathan Rector, Class-leader; and Scott Richardson, Steward. Since organization, stated circuit preaching has been held in the afternoon of every third Sunday, and class-meeting once every two weeks.

Sunday school has been regularly held during the summer ever since the organization of the church; and, since 1873, it has been held throughout the year. The present number of scholars attending varies from twenty to forty.

The church has been blessed with a goodly membership during its existence, and has enjoyed frequent revival seasons, the most interesting of which took place in the latter part of 1879 and the early part of 1880, resulting in a large accession to the membership, which, at this time, consists of sixty persons.

The Pastors who have served this church are Revs. Alexander Carroll, Riley McVickers, Thomas Bell, Arthur Rector, William Mosher, T. J. Halstead, William Hall and Milo Bailey.

VILLAGES.

On the farm of Job Garner, a village was platted, to which the proprietor gave the name of "Harrison." It was never a very pretentious village, however, and, when Jacob W. Miller purchased the Garner farm, he vacated the lots, and converted the town plat into a farm.

Bethel, the only village in the township at the present time, has one general store, of which Isaac Stout is the proprietor.

POPULATION.

The United States Census of 1850 states the population of Harrison as 798 at that time. Ten years later, it was 1,143. In 1870, there was a total population of 1,400, of whom 1,393 were native Americans, and 7 of foreign birth. The census returns for 1880 show a population of 1,785.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

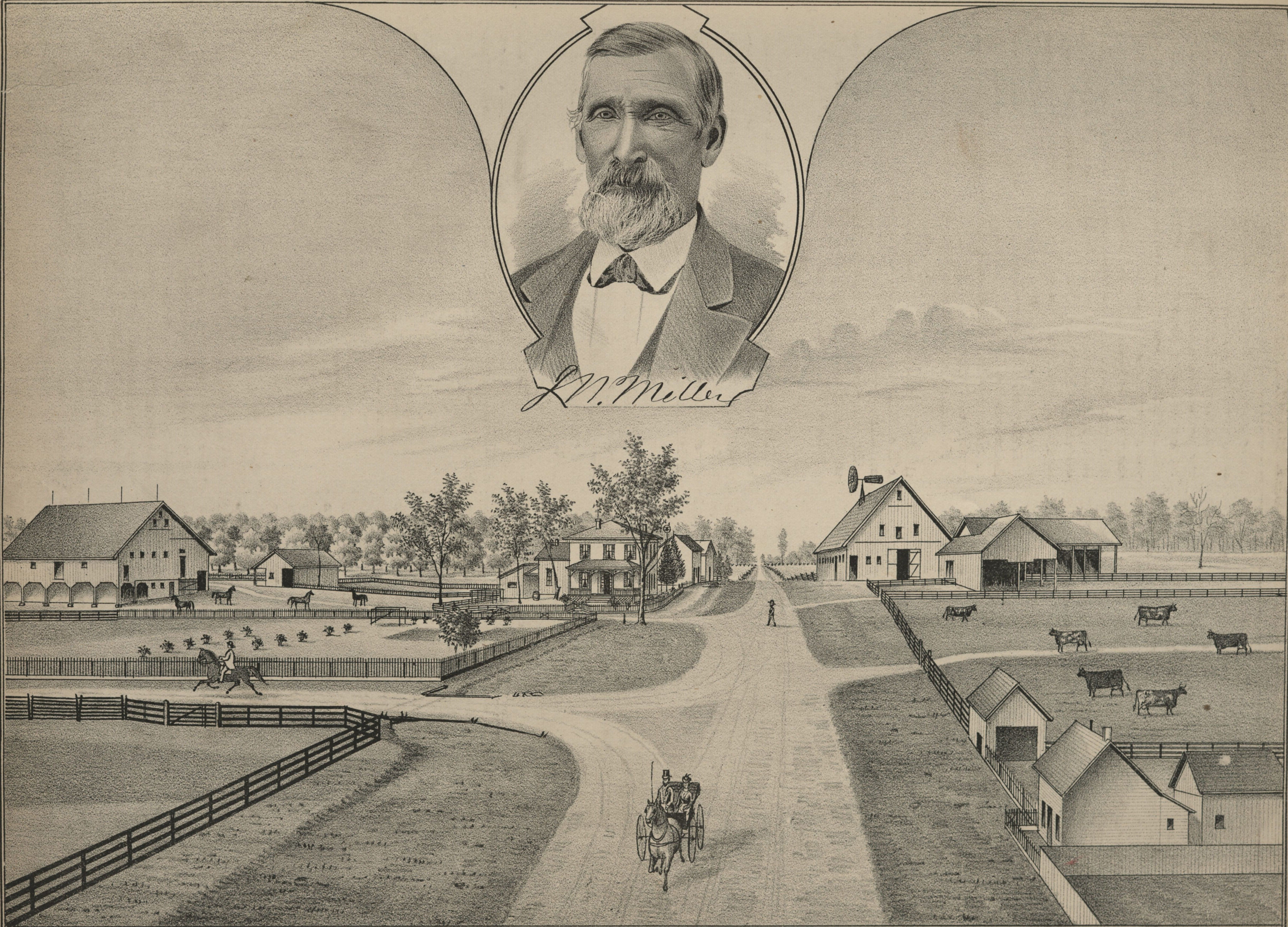
Wheat, 1,983 acres, 30,397 bushels; corn, 3,151 acres, 127,775 bushels; oats, 410 acres, 5,326 bushels; barley, 44 bushels; Irish potatoes, 3,208 bushels; flax, 8,259 bushels; meadow, 891 acres; clover, 44 bushels of seed; pasture land, 3,873 acres.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$283
Amount expended for road implements	165
Amount paid Supervisors	50
Amount paid for building new schoolhouses	1,331
Amount paid to teachers	2,875
Amount paid for sheep killed by dogs	5
Amount paid Trustees for services	103
Total	$4,812

JACOB W. MILLER

was born November 20, 1816, at Bethlehem, Stark Co., Ohio. His father, Jacob Miller, was a native of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in transporting goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, to Canton, Cleveland, and other points in Ohio, by the old-fashioned "Pennsylvania wagon," drawn by four, six and eight horses. He owned from two to three of these wagons, and continued this line of employment for a number of years after locating in Ohio. When the subject of this biography was about twelve years of age, his father left Bethlehem and settled in Pike Township, in the same county, where he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, still continuing the



RES. OF JACOB W. MILLER HARRISON TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

transportation business. He continued to reside in Pike Township until his death, which occurred about the year 1855. His family consisted of seven boys and seven girls, named, respectively, John, David, William, Jacob W., Abraham, Isaac, Solomon, Hannah, Catherine, Elizabeth, Harriet, Nancy, Mary and Susan.

At about the age of nineteen, Jacob W., the subject of this sketch, became impressed with a desire to see more of the world and earn his own living. After working for a time in Stark and Wayne Counties, Ohio, he accepted employment as a boatman on the Ohio & Erie Canal, running from Cleveland to Portsmouth, Ohio—a distance of 310 miles. This employment proved pleasanter, as well as more profitable, than farm labor, and enabled him to see more of the world. During the winter seasons, while the canal was frozen over, he was engaged on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, having imbibed that peculiar love for the water which comes to every one who has followed the boatman's life, and amounts almost to a fascination. For five years, he was engaged in canal-boat and steam-boat life, or until the winter of 1839. At that time, work was begun upon the Indianapolis & Madison Railroad—the first railroad ever built in Indiana. He left the Ohio River at Madison, Ind., and, in company with some former associates, accepted employment in clearing a route through the wilderness for the track of this road. In February, 1840, he started on foot to Delaware County, from the scene of his employment in the southern part of this State. Between him and his destination there intervened 135 miles, over which there were no public conveyances, and but few public roads leading in the proper direction, so his route was necessarily through a dismal, sparsely settled region, over which he plowed his lonely way, often intercepted by ponds and swamps, which he was compelled to circumnavigate, not being able to wade through them. He found food and shelter in the few lonely cabins he met on the way, and, late in February, 1840, reached the home of his brother William, in Harrison Township, Delaware County, Indiana, tired and almost exhausted from his long walk. But he showed his true spirit, after resting a few days, by going to work in good earnest, and, in the course of time, became so well satisfied with his new position that he determined to make Delaware County his future home. In August, 1840, he was wedded to a lady who had been one of his friends in childhood—Miss Harriet Worley. She came to this county from Stark County, Ohio, in 1839. After his marriage, he went to reside with his wife and mother-in-law, on the farm entered and formerly occupied by Job Garner, and purchased in 1839 by his father-in-law, Thomas Worley. On this farm, Mr. Garner laid out the town plat of Harrison, a village whose existence was only nominal, and which was vacated by Mr. Miller and converted into a farm. Here, by industry and economy, Mr. Miller accumulated a comfortable sum of money, which he invested in several tracts of land adjoining the original farm, thereby increasing its dimensions to 580 acres. At various times subsequently, he purchased land in other parts of the county, until his possessions in real estate aggregated 1,100 acres, clear of all incumbrances. In the outstart, he made it a rule never to incur any obligation that he could not pay on demand, and this has been the secret of his success. In addition to farming, he was extensively engaged in live-stock speculations, buying all the hogs, cattle and horses within his reach, and driving them to market. In the purchase and sale of horses, he was almost alone. There was no way of getting them to market except by driving them overland, and, in view of this fact, there were few horse-buyers in this region, and none of the residents ventured to deal in this branch of the live-stock business. With him horses were favorites, and some among those he owned were very fine. He found his markets at Chicago, and in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1851, he made a trip to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he purchased a stock of merchandise, and, hauling it to his home in wagons, opened the first store in Harrison Township. This venture, like the others in which he had been engaged, turned out well, and resulted in a fair profit to himself. He continued the business successfully for about four years, and, at the end of that time, sold his stock and retired from mercantile life. In 1868, he became associated with the Wrought-Iron Bridge Company, of Canton, Ohio, and was elected President of the company. While associated with this enterprise, he traveled extensively in the interest of the business, having all the States west of Ohio as his territory, and contracting and constructing a number of bridges in the various States which he visited.

In 1872, he sold his stock and withdrew from the business, having, two years previously, embarked in the retail grocery trade at Muncie, where he conducted a satisfactory and lucrative business. Subsequently, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Muncie, which was very successful for about two years. While engaged in the bridge business, he rented his farm and brought his family to town; but, after engaging in the agricultural business, the family returned to the farm, the management of which claimed a large share of his attention. In the meantime, the business of his house at Muncie began to decline, and the financial crisis of 1873 resulted disastrously to its interests. In order to place himself in his old position, and have it to say that he owed no man more than he could pay on demand, he sacrificed 400 acres of his estate. This was the first enterprise, among all in which he had been engaged, that had resulted otherwise than favorably; and, had he been able to give it his personal supervision, the result would, undoubtedly, have been different. He next assumed the management of a store which he had erected in 1875, on the La Fayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railway, about ten miles west of Muncie, in which he is still engaged.

Mr. Miller is one of a class of men who are rapidly passing away from this region. In newer States they may still exist, but our own pioneers have fulfilled their mission, and those who, like him, remain to witness the improvements that have followed their advent into the wilderness are reminders of a time gone by. He possesses the characteristics that almost invariably distinguish that class. His early educational advantages being limited, he learned at an early age that whatever knowledge he gained must be the result of his own application; and, by travel and observation, he has acquired a practical knowledge of men and the world that makes up in value what it lacks in a scholastic sense. Strong and self-reliant, he has fought his battles with the world bravely, and has "come off more than conqueror." From the time he earned his first dollar, he has always had money, and has always so managed that his expenses should be less than his earnings; and his financial standing to-day is the result of his good management. It is true that nearly every enterprise in which he has engaged has been productive of a handsome remuneration to him; and it is equally true that, in all his transactions, he has been governed by a strict sense of honor, and never took a mean advantage in trade, or acquired a dollar about which there was a scintilla of dishonesty. Among all who know him, he is recognized as a man of unimpeachable integrity, and possesses the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

With the true spirit of the pioneer, he has ever been a friend to public improvements, and has contributed generously to every public enterprise that was inaugurated in the interest of this county. He was the prime mover in the construction of the Muncie & Bethel Turnpike, and was the first President of that corporation, in which capacity he has served ever since, with a few intermissions. In politics, as in all things else, he is guided by his own perception of the right. He has acted with the Democratic party for a number of years, and, while he has never aspired to official recognition at the hands of his party, he has always been a zealous laborer in its ranks, wielding an influence by no means inconsiderable.

In his battle with the world and his road to fortune, he has been cheered by the devoted wife whose companionship he still enjoys. Their children are named respectively, Jefferson, Harrison, Mary, Robert O., Ira, Emma, Carlton B. and Oliver.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—AREA—NATURAL FEATURES.

This is one of the central townships in the tier which forms the eastern limit of the county. It is six miles long and six miles wide, its area, therefore, being in round numbers 23,040 acres. It is bounded on the north by the township of Delaware, on the east by a portion of Randolph County, on the south by Perry Township, and on the west by Center.

The surface is generally level, broken only by the valleys of the streams which traverse it. These streams are, with one or two exceptions, unimportant brooks or branches, tributaries of White River, which flows in a westerly course across the southern portion of the township. None of them are of sufficient magnitude to afford propelling power for machinery, and during very dry seasons their course across the township is only recognizable by their deserted beds. When the opposite extreme prevails, and there is an abundant rainfall, their narrow beds are quickly filled, and for the tiue being, these little streams, usually so insignificant, become roaring torrents, rushing impetuously toward their respective outlets, the Mississinewa and White Rivers.

These periodical overflows were the cause from which arose the malarial diseases which, half a century ago, were so common. In these later days, however, scientific farming has opened up a medium of egress for the water left in the depressed places by the receding streams, and the modern system of underdraining has been both the means of conveying away the waste water and redeeming lands otherwise useless. The soil in the vicinity of the river is of a sandy nature, but in other places it is almost wholly clay. It is quite rich and well adapted to the successful cultivation of all the varieties of fruit and grain common in this latitude.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in a region as wild as this was in the earlier part of the present century was one who deserved the praise which has been accorded to the pioneers of the West, by a grateful posterity; but it is a fact much to be regretted that, while our early settlers were carving enduring monuments to their memories from the forests among which they began their labors, they viewed the importance of their task so lightly as to leave no records from which a history of their settlement and movements might be made, and the information touching this subject can only be gleaned from the storehouses of memory.

At least sixty years have now elapsed since white men first began settling within the limits of Liberty; but the first were "squatters," whose only mission was the extermination of the game then so abundant. They owned no land and did nothing that identified them with the history of the township, and their names passed from memory as their forms passed fom this locality before the advance of civilization, which followed the advent of our pioneers a few years later.

The first tract of land was entered at the Government land office at Fort Wayne, by William Blunt, Sr., on the 9th day of December, 1822. The land then entered was a portion of Section 28. Mr. Blunt was probably the first permanent settler in the township. He cleared and improved a large farm, and was long a valued and useful member of the community. On the 16th day of December, 1822, Wilder Potter entered a tract of land in the same section (28), and cleared a portion of it. The remainder he sold to settlers who came to the township at a later date. The east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22 was entered by David Branson, December 11, 1823. Alanson Ashley and Henry Bolton entered land in Section 30, May 31, 1823. Both were industrious and respected members of the community. Mr. Ashley afterward became identified with other localities. James Jackson, formerly a citizen of Portsmouth, Ohio, entered a tract of land in Section 21, October 1, 1827. His farm was the east half of the northeast quarter of this section, and upon this farm he made his home until death. His children were Araminta, Temperance, Maria, Sarah, Mahlon and Roswell, all of whom survive him. David Stout settled at Smithfield in 1828, and erected the first mill in the township, and about the same time John G. Deeds settled at the same point, and erected the second mill.

In 1829, Samuel Simmons came from the adjoining township of Perry, where he settled in December, 1824. He came to this county from Clark County, Ohio, accompanied by his wife and seven children, viz., Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Jane, James and Rebecca, four of whom survive him and reside in this county. About the year 1830, his daughter Rachel was born, and was one of the first white children born in the settlement. He improved the farm which he had entered, making it his home until death. In November, 1830, John Moore came from Portsmouth, Ohio, and entered a body of land lying partially in Center and partially in Liberty. To this he added another tract, by purchase, making his possessions several hundred acres. His journey from Ohio was accomplished by the usual method of travel in those days, i. e., in wagons, containing the family and household goods. The children who accompanied him were Cynthia, William J., Philip, Levi, Jemima, J. Spencer, Charles Wesley, Joseph and Milton. His son Enos was born February 15, 1834. His uncle, John Moore, had preceded him, having located here in 1829.

A copy of the tract-book, now in the Auditor's office at Muncie, gives the following names as the purchasers of the several sections of land in the township, together with the date of entry. Some were not actual settlers, and for this reason we omit their names from what is designed as a list of pioneers.

Section 3. James H. Neal, May 12, 1836; John Givan, February 6, 1837; Moses E. McConnell, April 30, 1837; Melker Shroyer, October 25, 1837.

Sec. 4. George Barton, May 10, 1836; Samuel McKinsley, June 8, 1836; John Morrison, February 6, 1837.

Sec. 5. William Brownfield, October 27, 1834; Joseph Houry, September 10, 1835; William Bradick, March 12, 1836; William L. Gough, June 8, 1836; Willis Ball, June 8, 1836.

Sec. 6. John Kingsley, June 7, 1836; Reuben Preston, June 16, 1836.

Sec. 7. Charles Points, June 18, 1833; Joseph Rash, January 22, 1835; Willis Hance, October 28, 1835; Henry Phillips, August 19, 1836.

Sec. 8. Eli Babb, May 27, 1831; John Robinson, May 27, 1831; James Barton, October 31, 1833; Roswell Barton, March 9, 1835; Peter Clark, June 2, 1836; Thomas Sweetman, August 19, 1836.

Sec. 9. Aaron Stout, January 20, 1836; John Neer, April 8, 1836; Gilbert Winsett, October 8, 1836.

Sec. 10. Isaac Barns, January 26, 1836; John Neal, June 9, 1836.

Sec. 12. Peter Clyne, August 19, 1836. (The remainder of this section was purchased by non-residents, and by persons heretofore mentioned in this list. The same is true of Section 11).

Sec. 13. Lewis Kendall, and others.

Sec. 14. Benjamin Plants, August 9, 1836; Daniel Elabarger, August 15, 1836; Eleazer Coffeen, August 19, 1836; Lewis Shroyer, November 6, 1837.

Sec. 15. Chester Searls, January 21, 1836; Aaron Marshall, June 23, 1836; Henry Elabarger, August 9, 1836.

Sec. 17. Joseph Humphrey, March 23, 1833; William Payton, Jr., June 27, 1833; Frederick Goings, February 21, 1835; David Goings, November 1, 1835; Alexander Addis, January 1, 1836; John Morgan, June 2, 1836; John Morris, March 9, 1837.

Sec. 18. Elijah Casteel, August 24, 1829; Washington Downing, March 2, 1830; David Hamer, August 27, 1832; Joseph Mulkins, October 13, 1832; Jason Fielden, May 2, 1834; John Guthrie, October 19, 1835.

Sec. 19. John Moore, February 2, 1831; Jacob Payton, Jr., June 27, 1832; Joseph Dungan, May 16, 1833.

Sec. 20. James Truitt, December 31, 1831; Lewis Smith, January 2, 1832; Thomas Hamilton, June 18, 1833; Asahel Thornburg, August 21, 1833; William N. Rowe, August 21, 1833; Elisha Dewitt, May 26, 1835; John S. Goff, May 26, 1835; David Rench, October 5, 1835.

Sec. 21. James Jackson, October 1, 1827; David Stout, June 30, 1828; Parker Truitt, December 7, 1829; Andrew Collins, March 22, 1830; John Trout, December 7, 1832.

Sec. 22. Morgan Thornburg, June 6, 1823; David Branson, December 11, 1823; Thomas Cox, January 30, 1824; William Wier, October 6, 1829; John Richardson, July 9, 1836; James Bush, July 26, 1836.

Sec. 23. John G. Deeds, January 9, 1824; John Stout, April 28, 1829; Solomon Stout, April 28, 1829; Levi Bowlsby, October 13, 1829; Christian Life, June 9, 1836; Landum Rash, June 8, 1837; Thomas Rash, June 28, 1837.

Sec. 24. John Conner, September 11, 1829; Michael Moyer, June 7, 1830; Thomas Wallace, May 25, 1835; James Barr, December 17, 1835; Joseph Lewis, February 18, 1836; Samuel Croy, July 27, 1836; Lewis Shroyer, November 16, 1837.

Sec. 25. John Fowler, April 4, 1825; John B. Bailes, November 27, 1832; John Gardner, September 19, 1834; Henry Cline, February 6, 1836; Isaac Cline, August 19, 1836; John Pennington, March 26, 1836; Henry Dye, June 8, 1836; William M. Clark, November 4, 1836.

Sec. 26. Loring A. Waldo, August 24, 1831; Joab Thornburg, August 21, 1833; Samuel Williams, January 16, 1836.

Sec. 27. Peter Halsted, September 1, 1830; William Williams, Sr., March 3, 1836; Jonas Hammer, March 3, 1836; Francis Coffeen, August 18, 1836; George Turner, Jr., September 14, 1836; Joseph Shields, November 11, 1836.

Sec. 28. William Blunt, Sr., December 9, 1822; Wilder Potter, December 16, 1822; William Pollen, March 12, 1831; William Barnes, February 1, 1832; Samuel Cecil, May 11, 1835; James H. Cecil, January 16, 1836; Hervey Bates, March 4, 1837.

Sec. 29. William Stansberry, December 7, 1830; John Richey, July 27, 1831; John Smith, August 11, 1832; Thomas Wilcoxon, October 10, 1832.

Sec. 30. Alanson Ashley, May 31, 1823; Henry Bolton, May 31, 1823; Thomas Crawford, March 6, 1830; Jacob Payton, August 17, 1832; Samuel Hutchings, October 10, 1832; Samuel Cecil, January 30, 1834; Samuel Simmons, 1829.

Sec. 31. Lewis Reese, November 11, 1822; Garret Gibson, January 21, 1830; George Ribble, March 7, 1830; Cornelius Van Arnsdoll, October 25, 1830; Thomas Hackett, January 19, 1831.

Sec. 32. Daniel Thompson, July 7, 1828; Aaron Cecil, August 15, 1831; John W. Cecil, September 14, 1831; David Ribble, February 1, 1832.

Sec. 33. Jacob Marshall, October 26, 1828; Martin Keasling, Janury 19, 1831; Isaac Jackson, December 12, 1835; William Poff, March 12, 1836.

Sec. 34. This section was purchased by Michael G. Carver, Abel Robinson, Hilda Adkins and Sarah Holloway, none of whom were settlers in the township.

Sec. 35. Was also purchased by persons who did not settle on their lands.

Sec. 36. Martin Dye, February 22, 1836. The remainder of this section was held by capitalists, who sold it out to later settlers.

The early settlements were made near the river, in the southern portion of the township, and for several years the rush of emigrants was to that point. The northern portion was very sparsely populated until about the year 1837–38. There were several early settlers who came after the desirable lands had nearly all been purchased. David Ribble was one of this number. He came from Montgomery County, Va., in September, 1830, and purchased 400 acres of land of Wilder Potter, subsequently entering a small tract adjoining. He was accompanied to the new home by his wife and six children, viz., Elizabeth, Martin, Christopher, Nancy, William and John, all of whom survive him. He was an industrious farmer, and a good citizen, and occupied the position of Representative in the State Legislature, besides minor local offices. He died in February, 1839.

William Duncan, Sr., settled on Section 22 in 1829, and John Cline settled on Section 26 in 1826.

In the north part of the township one of the earliest permanent settlers was John W. Baughn, who came in the year 1836 and purchased the farm upon which he still resides, in the northeast corner of the township.

Later in the same year William Wood purchased and settled on a tract of land west of Mr. Baughn, and Alexander Thorp purchased and settled on a farm in the same section.

Joseph and Samuel Orr were among the early settlers of this township. Their father, James Orr, Sr., purchased land and settled in Delaware Township in 1838, and, in the same year, his sons purchased land in Section 34, Liberty Township. Samuel served in the Union army during the late war, and made a noble record as Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. He had previously been elected to the State Legislature, in which capacity he served with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. He died in 1876, and his son, Capt. James H. Orr, now occupies the old homestead.

Joseph Orr was a man of sterling qualities; a good citizen and a successful farmer, and universally honored and esteemed. He occupied the farm until the date of his decease, in April, 1881.

Samuel and Philip Lewellen settled near him in the same year. There were many more who settled here in the years intervening between 1835 and 1840, but their names are not now at hand.

Among the early events that occurred in this township it is probable that none were more interesting than the fact that the first election in Delaware County was held here. This was the Presidential election of 1824, when Adams and Jackson were the opposing candidates. At this time Delaware County had no distinct civil existence, being still within the territorial area of Randolph County. The election was held at the cabin of William Williams, and a Mr. Sample, of Georgetown, Randolph County, acted as Inspector of the election. Samuel Simmons, the Deputy Sheriff at that time, carried the ballots and tally-sheets to Winchester, the seat of justice. The total number of votes, it is said, did not exceed twenty. The house where the election was held was also a post office, and in its appointments was quite in harmony with the rude times in which it flourished. A rough box nailed to a tree was the receptacle for the mail matter, and Harvey Fitzpatrick, the post-rider, carried the mail in a pair of saddle-bags.

ROADS.

One of the first steps taken to secure the advancement of the township's interest was the location of public highways. The first road that traversed the township was the State road from Windsor, in Randolph County, to Muncie, in a course nearly due west. This road was laid out, and in fair condition for travel, when Samuel Simmons first came to the township in 1829.

Another early laid-out road was the one from Windsor, through Smithfield, to Muncie. It was surveyed and located at the expense of Randolph and Delaware Counties, on the south side of White River. From this road another branched off near the Parker Truitt farm, running in a northwesterly course to the town of Granville, in this county.

The State road from Greenville, Ohio, through Winchester and Muncie to the west, was also one of the early roads, and one by means of which a large tide of emigration sought the settlements of the Western States. It was extensively traveled as early as the year 1830.

The road from Muncie to Marion, Ind., was laid out soon after the early settlement of the township began, and from time to time, as occasion required, roads were located from one point to another within the township, to facilitate local travel and communication. In later years several of the principal roads were converted into turnpikes which have proved of great benefit in seasons when the other roads have been almost impassable. The Smithfield and Albany Pike runs north through the central part of the township, from Smithfield through Selma, terminating at the town of Albany; the Junction Pike traverses the entire length of the township in an east and west course, and forms the boundary line between Liberty and Perry; the Smithfield and Burlington Pike runs from Smithfield in a southerly course, to New Burlington, in Perry Township, and another pike leads from Smithfield to Mnncie.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

Jeremiah Fenner kept a stock of general merchandise at Smithfield at an early day. He was probably the first merchant in the township. He remained four or five years, and finally sold his stock and good will to Mr. Garrison. Thomas Leonard opened a store a few years later, and remained in the village until his decease, after which William Lewis engaged in business at the same stand.

At Selma, Joseph Babb kept the first store, and after a short time sold out to Wm. J. Moore, who continued the business for a number of years.

Smith & Ribble kept a store at Selma, and William Lewis, Thomas and Allen Lewis were among the early merchants at that point.

CEMETERIES.

Probably the oldest cemetery in the township is one which is located about half a mile west of the site of Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Church. The deed to this land has been either lost or mislaid, and we are unable to give the donor's name.

About the year 1840, the bodies were removed from this place, and re-interred in the cemetery previously donated for the purpose by John Guthrie and William Payton, at the point where Mount Tabor Church was subsequently erected.

About the year 1839, a young son of John W. Baughn died, and was buried on the home farm in the northeast part of the township. About a year later, Mr. Baughn donated that portion of his farm for a public burial-place, for which purpose it has ever since been used. Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church was erected on this ground at a later date.

SCHOOLS.

Much progress had been made in other directions before even a partial system of public education was adopted in this township. As late as the year 1831, the township was still without schools, and in that year William J. Moore was sent by his father to Wayne County, Ind., where his uncle resided—the object of his visit being to attend one of the schools of that county. Upon his arrival, he found the school closed, and was compelled to trudge home through the mud, "no wiser than he went." How far this circumstance was instrumental in the inauguration of public schools we do not know, but it is certain that the first school was founded by his father, John Moore, within a short time after the return of his son. A short time previously, he had purchased of William Downing an eighty-acre tract of land adjoining his own, upon which there was a rude log cabin. The latter he removed to the south end of the tract, and converted it into a schoolhouse, and a subscription was made up by parents whose children attended the school. Samuel Collier, of Muncie, was the first teacher, and remained two months.

In the winter of 1832–33, a cabin on the farm of Asahel Thornburg was converted into a schoolhouse, and Anderson R. East taught there during that and the succeeding winter. In 1839, Amos Meeks taught in a cabin in the northeast part of the township, near the Albany road.

The earlier schools were taught by subscription, and the first steps toward the establishment of free schools were taken by appropriating the Congressional fund of the township for the maintenance of public instruction. When these proved insufficient to meet the expenses of a term (which was not unfrequently the case), private contributions were raised. After the passage of the public school law of 1851–52, the Trustees of Liberty availed themselves of its provisions as soon as practicable, and disbursed the apportionment of the public fund allotted to the township, for the maintenance of free schools. For a number of years, the old buildings were made to do duty under the new regime, until the accumulated funds warranted them in erecting new and better houses. These appeared one by one, until all the districts were finally supplied. A better system of instruction was the result, and the schools have had a marked effect for good upon the moral health of the community.

The school building at Selma was erected in 1868, at a cost of $6,000. It is a brick building, 30x60 feet, two stories high, with a vestibule in front, in which the stairway is built. It contains four rooms, fourteen feet high, and thirty feet square, but the rooms on the ground floor are all that have, as yet, been occupied for school purposes. Clayton Murray was the first Principal of the school, and served in that capacity one term. He was succeeded by Daniel K. Shields, who also served one term. Noah Branson served one term, A. J. Wells, two terms, ——— Southard, one term, and William McDonald, one term, when A. J. Wells was re-appointed and served one term. Jacomiah H. Jackson succeeded Mr. Wells, and served one term. Levi G. Saffer, the present incumbent, has occupied that position for four consecutive years. He is ably assisted by Miss Mollie Spangler, who has attained great success in the introduction and successful practice of the Grube method of teaching arithmetic.

The following report by the Township Trustee, for the year ending August 31, 1880, exhibits the condition of the schools at that date:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 469; average attendance, 288; length of school term, 118 days; number of white teachers employed—male, 9; female, 3; total, 12. Average compensation of teachers per day—male, $1.92; female, $1.70; number of brick schoolhouses in the township, 11; estimated value of schoolhouses, grounds, etc., $14,000; estimated value of school apparatus, $300.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$2,812 94
Amount received in February, 1880	1,115 86
Amount received in June, 1880	1,051 12
Total	$4,979 92
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$2,721 15
Amount on hand at date of report	$2,258 77

The following are the school-teachers for the term of 1880–81:

Mount Pleasant Schoolhouse, District No. 1, Lewis Sparks; Orr Schoolhouse, District No. 2, William Danner; Maple Grove Schoolhouse, District No. 3, Minnie Spangler; Graham's Schoolhouse, District No. 4, Thomas Harrington; Selma Schoolhouse, District No. 5, Levi G. Saffer, Mollie Spangler; Mud Valley Schoolhouse, District No. 6, S. N. McClintock; Friedline Schoolhouse, District No. 7, J. W. Kimbrough; Smithfield Schoolhouse, District No. 8, Oliver Carmichael; Tabor Schoolhouse, District No. 9, Arthur Cecil; Snow Schoolhouse, District No. 10, Emma Shroyer; Knoxville Schoolhouse, District No. 11, Joseph O. Lambert.

CHURCHES.

In the early days when religious privileges were the exception in this locality, little attention was given to denominational preferences. The traveling ministers, who came at rare intervals, were always greeted warmly by the entire community, and heard with that appreciation that can only be known to the sincere Christian, long debarred from the offices of his church.

Probably the first religious meetings were conducted by ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, some of whom visited the township as early as the year 1829, preaching at private houses. Ministers of the Evangelical Association, or "New Light," denomination, were also among the early visitors, and usually preached at the house of Cornelius Van Arsdoll.

The organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church was accomplished almost imperceptibly. The Methodist ministers came more frequently than those of any other denomination, and the members of this church naturally drifted together, and were banded in what may be termed an indefinite organization. Even when there were no ministers to conduct the public services, private prayer meetings were held at the homes of some of the members, and thus the class was formed without any preliminary formalities. They worshiped at private houses until 1842. A short time prior to that date John Goff settled in the southern part of the township, and began at once to erect a house of worship for the society, and was assisted in felling and dressing the logs by several young men of the neighborhood. When the house was completed he presented it to the society, and it was dedicated by Rev. John Burt. It was known as Goff's Chapel, in honor of its founder. It was occupied as a place of public worship for a period of ten or eleven years.

In the meantime the congregation increased, and a larger house became necessary. A lot was donated for a new church about a mile south of the site of the log building, and upon this was erected the frame house of worship now known by the name of Mount Tabor Church. This organization has been maintained, and the church now has a large and increasing membership. Services are regularly conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Carey, of New Burlington.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Smithfield.—The society assumed its first permanent organization some time between the years 1830 and 1833, but there are no records extant from which this date can be established. Thomas Leonard, a local preacher and resident in the township, organized the class, and the meetings were held at his residence for several years. In 1842 or 1843, the society erected its first house of worship. This was a frame building, and stood just north of the village. Several years later, the building was destroyed by fire, and they were compelled to return to the primitive mode of worship at private houses, until sufficient funds could be accumulated to erect a new house. This occupied a period of three or four years, at the end of which time the present frame church was erected at Smithfield. Services have been conducted ever since, and the church is now in a prosperous condition.

Mount Pleasant Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as the year 1837, Rev. Wade Posey held religious services in the northeastern part of the township, but there was no organization. The first Methodist Episcopal class in this locality was organized in the year 1838, under the leadership of Rev. John Hull. The meetings of the class were held at the houses of William Wood and other members for several years. In the meantime (1839), John W. Baughn, one of the members, donated to the society one acre of ground for a cemetery and building lot, and, in 1842, they erected their first house—a log structure—on the south side of the public road, in the cemetery lot. This building was used until 1864, when the present frame church was erected on the opposite side of the road. The church has prospered steadily since its organization, and now has a membership of more than a hundred souls. Services are conducted every two weeks, by Rev. M. A. Teague, of Selma.

Selma Methodist Episcopal Church.—The class was organized about the year 1850, and worshiped at a schoolhouse at Selma until 1856, when they erected their present church. This is a frame building, quite plain in exterior appearance but handsomely furnished within. The parsonage is also a part of the church property, and is valued at $2,000. The organization of the church at Selma drew largely from the membership of the Smithfield church, as, prior to that date, the majority of Methodists at Selma were identified with that church. Selma Circuit was formed in 1853, and included the church at Smithfield, both of which are still supplied by one Pastor. The present membership of the church at Selma is eighty-five.

The Pastor in 1855 was Rev. Michael Black, who was succeeded in the following order: Rev. N. A. Phillips, Rev. Clark Skinner, Rev. J. B. Birt, Rev. S. H. Rhodes, Rev. Thomas Barnett, Rev. J. F. Pierce, Rev. S. H. Rhodes (re-appointed), Rev. F. A. Sale, Rev. E. S. Preston, Rev. T. Sells, Rev. B. A. Kemp, Rev. William H. Pierce and Rev. M. A. Teague.

The Sunday school, of which Nathan Shroyer is the present Superintendent, is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of 100 officers and scholars.

Olive Branch United Brethren Church.—This house was erected in 1853, upon a lot in the town of Selma, purchased of William J. Moore. The ground was purchased and the church erected by the Methodists and United Brethren jointly, and was occupied alternately for religious purposes by each denomination, until the former were prepared to erect a house for their own use. The Trustees, at the time the church was erected, were John Bortsfield, Sr., Jacob Dickover and Christian Sholty. Among the earliest United Brethren ministers was Rev. John Smith, who was followed by others at irregular intervals. The church was dedicated by Rev. Daniel Stover, Presiding Elder. The present Trustees are J. F. Jackson, John W. Bortsfield and Edward Shull.

The White River Missionary Baptist Church.—This church is located one mile east of Selma, on land donated for the purpose by Samuel T. Shrack. The house cost $1,200, and was dedicated by Rev. C. B. Kendall. A. J. Bullock, J. A. Fowler and D. C. Winget are the Trustees at the present time.

SOCIETIES.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Selma Lodge, No. 189.—On the evening of June 25, 1857, Special Deputy Grand Master John C. Helm, with the other grand officers, met for the purpose of instituting this lodge, which was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge of Indiana May 21, 1857. The members named in the charter were: John Truitt, S. J. Williams, J. Lewellen, J. W. Friar, F. H. Brown, M. Study, L. Smith, J. C. Imley, W. J. Moore, A. J. Gissell, S. A. Smith, N. W. Black and W. Hannah.

After the transaction of some routine business, the following officers were nominated, and, as there was but one candidate for each office, they were, upon motion, elected to the respective offices for which they were nominated. John Truitt was elected N. G.; F. M. Brown, V. G.; W. J. Moore, Secretary; and John W. Friar, Treasurer. The Noble Grand then appointed the following officers: Samuel J. Williams, W.; Josephus Lewellen, C.; S. A. Smith, I. G.; N. W. Black, R. S. N. G.; John Simmons, L. S. N. G.

In 1860, a private stock company erected a lodge-room over the drug store now owned by Eugene Johnson, and rented it to the lodge. From time to time, however, portions of this stock were purchased by the order, until the lodge finally owned the hall, in which its regular meetings are held every Saturday evening.

It has continued to prosper since its organization, and is now in excellent working order, free from debt, with a comfortable surplus in the treasury. It has an active membership of fifty-four, and a dormant membership of twenty-six.

The officers for the present term are: James Moody, N. G.; C. S. Moorman, V. G.; L. R. Black, Treasurer; W. H. Williams, Secretary; John Simmons, P. S.; T. E. Harrington, D. D. G. M.

Selma Encampment, No. 64, is now working under a charter granted May 15, 1860. The petition for charter was signed by John Truitt, S. J. Williams, J. Calvert, H. Marks, Job Swain, Joshua Truitt and C. P. Streator. The officers for the present term (1880) are: E. J. Pemberton, C. P.; W. N. Scott, H. P.; James L. Hutchings, S. W.; T. E. Harrington, J. W.; M. M. Moody, S.; E. C. Goff, T.

The encampment has a membership of thirty at the present time.

Free and Accepted Masons, Selma Lodge, No. 299, was organized under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State May 25, 1864. The officers named in the charter were: Clark Skiff, W. M.; John H. Payton, S. W.; and Andrew H. Hoover, J. W. The meetings were first held in the second story of the building now occupied by C. W. Moore's boot and shoe store, but, at a subsequent date, the lodge erected the building in which its meetings are now held. It is in good working order, and financially prosperous.

The officers for the present term are: John W. Current, W. M.; D. M. Ribble. S. W.; Clark Shroyer, J. W.; Samuel Shroyer, S. D.; James Truitt, J. D.; John F. Dynes, Secretary; William Hannah, Treasurer; Samuel Dickover, Tiler.

Selma Cornet Band.—The first band in Selma was organized February 22, 1867, with the following members: Dr. C. Skiff, A. J. Wells, E. B. Patrick, S. G. Williams, D. M. Ribble, C. E. Skiff, J. N. Orr, J. W. Clark, T. E. Harrington, Samuel Fielder, C. W. Moore and W. A. Goings. Dr. Clark Skiff was their leader, and continued in that capacity for more than a year. After a few years, the band began to suffer from the withdrawal of some of its members, and, in October, 1878, it was re-organized, or, rather, its present organization was effected.

At the band tournament held at Muncie June 4 and 5, 1878, this band was the successful competitor for one of the cash prizes awarded for superior execution, etc., and they have succeeded in pkeeing up an excellent organization ever since.

The following are the members in April, 1881:

E. B. Patrick, E flat; N. A. Felton, E flat; G. W. Fertich, alto; Jacob Jones, alto; J. W. Skiff, baritone; J. E. Fertich, bass drum; S. J. Williams, B flat; D. M. Ribble, B flat; John W. Clark, tenor; J. N. Orr, tenor; C. E. Skiff, tuba; John Boots, snare drum; Frank Scott, cymbals.

VILLAGES.

Smithfield is the oldest village, and therefore entitled to the first place in this article. The name was given to a small collection of houses which stood here long before the town was surveyed and laid out into town lots by the original proprietors, David Stout and William Duncan.

It is pleasantly situated on a level upland overlooking White River, which here meanders among shady woods and fertile fields, making a picture charming to the eye.

A substantial iron bridge spans the river at this point, on the pike leading to Burlington.

Smithfield is one of those quiet hamlets so often seen at this age, which have relapsed from a more favorable condition; for this was once a point of some consequence, well known to emigrants of earlier days. Its merchants had a good trade, as had also its blacksmiths and other mechanics. But time diverted its trade to other centers, and it became the quiet village that we see to-day. At the present, its mercantile interests are represented by one store, kept by J. K. Norris; Daniel Williams is the village blacksmith, and William Miller is the proprietor of a flouring-mill, situated on the bank of White River, its machinery being propelled by power from that stream.

Selma is a station on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway, and is in all respects a thriving village. It is the principal trading-point for a large scope of country, and its stores are usually thronged with purchasers.

Hervet & Clark are the proprietors of the dry goods store; D. M. Ribble is the dealer in hardware; L. R. Black & Co. have quite an extensive stock of drugs; John W. Goings is the proprietor of a dry goods store, while Joseph Orr has a stock of dry goods and groceries; N. Patrick deals exclusively in groceries; T. E. Harrington is the proprietor of a restaurant; C. W. Moore deals in boots and shoes; N. E. Black has a carriage-shop; and W. N. Scott is the proprietor of the steam saw-mill. The physicians are Dr. C. Skiff, Dr. F. R. Stiers and Dr. A. H. Good. Z. L. Simmons and Henry C. Knapp are the village blacksmiths; John H. Hoover, cabinet-maker and undertaker; Samuel S. Dunkel, brick manufacturer; Samuel Dickover carpenter; E. P. Boots, pump manufacturer; L. C. Roseboom, boot and shoe maker. Mrs. Maggie Black is the village milliner; and James L. Simmons, William Miller and William Goings are the grain-dealers. Josiah Meeks is engaged in the purchase and sale of live stock, and James L. Simmons is Postmaster, railroad agent and operator.

POPULATION.

The United Census of 1850 states the population of Liberty at 1,171 souls. In 1860, it was 1,525, and in 1870 it was 1,639. Of this number, 1,625 were natives, and 14 were of foreign birth. In 1880, the census returns show a total population of 1,649, an increase of only ten in ten years.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$275
Amount paid Supervisors	80
Amount paid for building new schoolhouses	2,517
Amount paid for repair of schoolhouses	388
Amount paid for fuel	226
Amount paid to teachers	3,902
Amount paid Trustee for services	222
Amount paid for all other expenses	252
Total	$7,862

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

Wheat, 3,010 acres, 59,200 bushels; corn, 4,570 acres, 190,270 bushels; oats, 650 acres, 19,380 bushels; rye, 70 acres, 1,020 bushels; Irish potatoes, 65 acres, 6,450 bushels; flax, 850 acres, 290 tons fiber, 8,210 bushels seed; meadow, 1,250 acres, 1,345 tons of hay; pasture land, 4,030 acres.

JOHN HOLBERT

was born in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., February 17, 1822. He acquired a limited education at the Hagerstown Academy; but the opportunities for educating, during his youth, were very different from those enjoyed under the present free-school system, and John, of course, was a sufferer thereby. His parents poor, and tuition expensive, they were unable to prolong his attendance at school, and hence, at the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to a tailor in the village of Hancock, of his native county. Serving full time in that situation to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, he went forth among strangers as a journeyman tailor.

Wending his way westward, finally, in 1846, he found himself in Butler County, Ohio. About that time, a call being made upon Ohio to furnish three regiments for service in Mexico, young Holbert responded by enlisting as a private soldier in the First Ohio Volunteers, Capt. John B. Weller's company, Second Rifles. Serving his term of one year, he was honorably discharged at New Orleans, and returned to Butler County, Ohio, in the fall of 1847.

Here, in the village of Monroe, he associated himself with the order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 89, State of Ohio. He wedded Miss Mary M. Fadely—still his companion—April 7, 1848, having obtained his license at Lebanon, in the adjoining county of Warren. He now opened shop for tailoring in the neighboring village of Blue Ball, continuing the same until late in the year 1850. Moving then to Smithfield, Delaware Co., Ind., he renewed his vocation and continued to pursue the same up to the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in Company K (Capt. Williams), Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Joining his regiment at the front, he was in active service until March 25, 1865.

Upon that, to him, memorable day, in the engagement at Hatcher's Run, near Petersburg, Va., he lost his left leg—the same being amputated upon the field. Following this, he was conveyed to City Point, where he was placed on board ship and transferred to Philadelphia for treatment. Finally, in August following, he was discharged, at Chestnut Hill Hospital, Pennsylvania, and returned to civil life and to the enjoyment of his family.

By reason of this loss of limb, our noble Government has pensioned Mr. Holbert for life, granting him, in quarterly payments, at the rate of $24 per month; and for its generous beneficence he feels deeply grateful. At the re-unions of the old Nineteenth Regiment, since the war, Mr. Holbert has, on two occasions, been chosen Vice President of Company K—thus conferred as an act of respect by his old army comrades.

In 1866, the year succeeding his return to Selma and to civil life, the good people of Liberty elected him Township Trustee, continuing him as such, without opposition, for six successive years, and with entire satisfaction to his constituency. In 1872, the Republicans elected him Treasurer of Delaware County by a satisfactory majority, and, in 1874, they re-elected him to the same position, by a majority equally satisfactory.

He is still a member in good standing of the order of Odd Fellows; has passed all the chairs, both in subordinate and encampment lodge of Selma; elected representative to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of the State of Indiana, being a member of both; has a comfortable home in the west part of Liberty Township; is a good citizen, and esteemed by all who know him.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

SITUATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

MONROE may properly be termed the southern township of the county, as it is the central one of the three townships which form the southern boundary. Center Township bounds it on the north, Perry on the east, a portion of Henry County on the south, and Salem Township on the west. Buck Creek is the principal stream. It flows from southeast to northwest, in a devious course, finding an outlet in White River, near Yorktown. No-Name Creek, in the western part of the township, flows in a northerly direction, forming a confluence with Bell Creek in Salem Township. Flat Spring Creek has its source in a series of springs in the southeast part of the township, and, flowing nearly west, discharges into Buck Creek. Juba Branch is a small stream in the northeast corner of the township, finding an outlet in White River, after a winding and irregular course.

The soil presents the usual variety. Along Buck Creek and its vicinity, it is a wet, loamy prairie. Here, too, occurs the only important deviation in the character of the surface. While in nearly all other localities it is a level upland, it is here of a gently undulating character, terminating in sheer bluffs along the margin of the stream, some of which are as high as forty feet, and quite steep.

Toward the central and northern, as well as the northeastern, portions, the soil is composed principally of clay and black loam, with a sub-stratum of blue clay five or six feet below the surface. In the southeast, the soil is almost entirely composed of clay, and, the surface being level, a large amount of ditching and underdraining has been rendered necessary to its successful cultivation. The same is true of nearly every quarter of the township, as land sufficiently undulating to afford natural drainage is the exception. Large sums have been expended in this improvement, and thousands of acres have been benefited and rendered more fertile in consequence.

Of the timber which once covered the soil, red, white and burr oak, hickory, beech, sugar-maple, etc., were the prevailing varieties. A half-century of civilization has resulted in the disappearance of much of this timber, especially such as could be utilized in the economy of the farm, and oak, ash and walnut are now at a premium, from their scarcity.

THE MOUNDS.

Evidences of an ancient people exist in many localities in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries—a race whose existence antedated the Columbian period, and who left no traces of their origin or destiny. Their history is lost to the world, and all attempts to penetrate beyond the few unsatisfactory relics we occasionally find, result in conjecture or confusion. They were evidently a different race from the North American Indian, as their works proclaim them to have been less nomadic in their habits, and more disposed to erect permanent habitations.

To them has been given the name of the "Mound-Builders"—the most appropriate, perhaps, as the numerous earthen mounds at various points west of the Alleghanies are the most enduring monuments to their memory, and the most substantial tokens of their former existence.

In Section 35, Township 19 north, Range 10 east, there are five of these earthen mounds, four of which are on the farm of Isaac Lenox, and lying within an eighty-acre tract. The first is situated at the northern extremity of the tract, and is divided about equally by the line between his farm and that of Valentine Carmichael. It is about twenty feet above the level of the ground surrounding it, and is quite steep on the sides facing the north and northwest.

At a distance of twenty rods from this, and in a direct southwest line, rises another mound, identical in construction with the first, excepting that it presents its steepest declivity on the west side. This mound is fully twenty-five feet high. Southwest of this, in a direct line, rises another, of equal height with the last mentioned, and this, also, is steepest on the west side. Near the southeast corner of his farm, there is another, and in a direct line with this, on the farm belonging to Mrs. Mary J. Clark, is another, all closely resembling each other in construction.

On the mound near the southeast corner of the Lenox tract, several large mulberry trees were growing when the locality first became settled by white men, and for many years it was known as "Mulberry Hill."

The uniform character of these mounds, and their close resemblance to what are recognized as ancient earthworks, perhaps entitle them to a place in that category, although they have hitherto escaped the attention of our archæologists.

The fact that there are gravel-beds, more or less extensive, in each, has led to the opening of one of them (the central mound on the Lenox farm) for the repairing of the roads. During the progress of these excavations, human bones have, from time to time, been exhumed. Several years ago, a skeleton of gigantic proportions was unearthed, and bones have been found in several different parts of the mound. No charcoal—usually a part of the contents of these ancient earthworks—has ever been discovered, and there has been a marked scarcity of stone implements—only one of these having ever been found. This was dug up in 1873, by two sons of Isaac Lenox. It was heavy at one end and smoothly polished, resembling what is conceded by archæologists to have been used for a pestle. It differed from these only in one particular. In the heavy end—which was five or six inches in diameter—a hole had been bored about an inch deep, and about three-fourths of an inch, or perhaps an inch, in diameter. It was used by the family for cracking hickory-nuts, and was finally lost.

The theory of the artificial construction of these mounds seems to be strengthened by the character of the soil of which they are composed. It is very loose and light, as far down as it has ever been penetrated, and is altogether different from the soil of the surrounding country. From this fact, too, we may safely conclude that the altitude of the mounds is less now than at the date of their completion, the tendency of the loose material being to blow away in times of high wind, and thus, little by little, reducing the height.

Perhaps, in a manner as gradual, their builders passed from the face of the earth, or, perhaps, overcome by the savages of the North, they retreated toward the South, from which direction the abundance of their works proclaim them to have proceeded. In either event, we can only certainly know that they have vanished from the localities that once echoed to their tread, and that a race of red men, totally different in their habits, succeeded them, only to be dispossessed, at a later day, by the agriculturist, whose plowshare turns the sod of the once hallowed burial-ground, and whose industry makes "the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the fall of 1821, Monroe received its first white resident. This was Jonathan Mills, who was formerly a citizen of Greene County, Tennessee, from where he removed to Greene County, Ohio, in 1814 or 1815. In 1819, he settled in Wayne County, Indiana, where he remained until his removal to this township. He was a thorough specimen of the backwoodsman, and dreaded a thickly settled neighborhood, often remarking that he did not want to awaken in the morning to hear the crowing of any one's chickens but his own.

He was fond of the chase, and never cleared more than just enough land to raise the necessaries of life for his family, and, in every instance, when his neighborhood began to be settled, he sought a new location. He never communicated his intentions to any one, but, after settling his accounts with his creditors, would pack up and leave without ceremony.

In the summer of 1821, he visited his brother-in-law, Valentine Gibson, then residing in Randolph County, Indiana, and, after his return, he decided upon his removal. The first intimation his relatives had of this event was in the following spring, when they made their regular trip to Crull's mill, in Wayne County, and were informed by Mr. Crull that Mills had gone away during the preceding fall. Four years later, his kinsmen, Garrett, Boater and Robert Gibson, came to the township to locate land, and learned the whereabouts of Mills through Judge Lewis Rees, then residing in Perry.

The land upon which Mr. Mills settled was subsequently entered by his nephew, Garrett Gibson, and is now owned by Frank Anderson.

About the year 1830, Mr. Mills again concluded that civilization was making its way too rapidly into his domain, and left as unceremoniously as he came. When next they heard tidings of him, he was living near Anderson, Ind., and, several years later, they again heard from him, and learned that he was living at or near South Bend. After this, his place of residence was never discovered by his relatives, and it is not known where he died, or what became of his family.

John and James Mansfield came from Wayne County, Indiana, and settled on the west side of Buck Creek, in 1826, where they afterward entered the land on which they settled.

In many cases, the settlers were not able to purchase their lands immediately upon their arrival, and held their claims by a pre-emption law, or what has been designated as "the squatter's right," until they were able, by the sale of coon-skins and other marketable articles, to accumulate sufficient cash to purchase or enter them.

The right of "squatter sovereignty" was one that was held in high respect, and when, occasionally, a speculator purchased a tract upon which a claim had been made, and improvements begun, he found himself in a very unpleasant position; and, should he attempt to make the place his home, he soon found that his neighbors were his enemies, and the place too uncomfortable to live in.

In many cases, a number of years elapsed between the date of settlement and the date of purchase, and often extensive improvements were made while the settler was yet without a title to his home. The Mansfields were identified, for a number of years, with the history and improvements of this township, but afterward moved away—James to Center Township, and John to Perry, where his name occurs in connection with the early mercantile interests of that township. He served in the Mexican war as Captain of a company, and was killed on the Santa Fe road by a party of Indians.

The next settlers in the township were William, Garrett and Robert Gibson, who settled, in the fall of 1826, on the tracts which each entered at a subsequent date. They were all married men, and had families, excepting Robert, who was married at a later date to Miss Sarah Heaton, in Randolph County. They were all good citizens, and all remained in the county until their decease.

Valentine Gibson was the next. He came from Randolph County, Indiana, in the spring of 1827, and settled upon a tract of land which has since been divided, and is now owned by Lewis Rees, John Lenox and others. At the time of his arrival, he had eight children, viz.: Elisha, Anda, Malinda, Absalom, Sarah, Louisa, Asahel and Mary; and five were born in this township. He was an industrious man, and spent the remainder of his life in the improvement and cultivation of his farm. His son, Anda, was a lad sixteen years of age at the time of his father's arrival. He grew to maturity here, and is still an honored and respected citizen of the township.

About the year 1828, Isaac Branson, formerly of Randolph County, Indiana, settled upon the land which he entered at a later date. When he came, he found the following families living here, in addition to those already mentioned: Amasiah Beeson, John Crum, John Lenox, Henry Taylor and John Hodge. They had evidently all been living here for several years at that time, as each had made clearings more or less extensive on their lands, and instituted other improvements.

MEMORANDA OF LAND PURCHASES.

As a more concise manner of presenting a full list of the early settlers, we have referred to the county tract-book for the dates of entry, which are as follows:

Town 20 *North, Range* 10 *East.*—Section 31—Edmund Aldridge, January 19, 1831; Ralph Heath, October 17, 1830; Enoch Tomlinson, November 15, 1831; Jesse McKinney, November 15, 1831; William Hutton, February 6, 1836.

Section 33—Patrick Carmichael, December 10, 1835.

Section 34—Charles Mansfield, September 25, 1832; William Clark, August 25, 1832; John Mansfield, September 25, 1832; Samuel Andrews, September 25, 1832; Jacob Whitinger, December 7, 1833; Anda Gibson, September 13, 1834; Amasa Harrold, September 29, 1834; James Mansfield, February 2, 1836; Henry Whitinger, March 5, 1836; Samuel Heaton, March 5, 1836.

Section 35—James Collison, July 13, 1833; Christian Acker, November 18, 1833; John Acker, November 18, 1833; Garrett Gibson, April 27, 1835; William Heaton, January 15, 1836; William Abrams, February 20, 1836.

Section 36—Thomas Hackett, June 1, 1832; Stewart Bolton, October 23, 1833; Samuel Cecil, Sr., October 25, 1834.

Town 19 *North, Range* 10 *East.*—Section 1—Boater Gibson, May 10, 1830; Daniel Keesling, December 1, 1832; John W. Rhodes, September 13, 1833; Jacob Keesling, June 7, 1836.

Section 2—Valentine Gibson, October 26, 1828; William Clark, December 4, 1833; David Beard, June 1, 1836; Elisha Gibson, June 1, 1836; John Gibson, August 30, 1836; Boyd Linville, May 27, 1837.

Section 3—Benjamin Antrim, March 31, 1827; Isaac Branson, October 25, 1831; Abel Williams, October 20, 1832; Jacob Whitinger, Jr., April 30, 1833; John Crum, March 14, 1834; French Triplett, September 18, 1834; John R. Palmer, November 14, 1835; Absalom Gibson, January 8, 1836; Henry Whitinger, February 3, 1836.

Section 5—William Owen, March 17, 1834; George W. Finley, April 5, 1834; Abner McCarty, January 6, 1836; Robert Heath, Jr., August 9, 1838.

Section 6—Aaron Ross, July 2, 1831; James McKimmey, April 11, 1832; Harvey Heath, May 31, 1836.

Section 7—William Tomsett, March 23, 1836; Ephraim Bundy, April 25, 1836; Thomas Fleming, July 13, 1836; Richard S. Taylor, August 8, 1836; John Losh, Sr., September 26, 1836; Bluford Jones, February 13, 1837.

Section 9—John Gibson, November 19, 1835; Enos Strawn, November 19, 1835.

Section 10—Amasiah Beeson, January 15, 1827; Peter Simmons, January 27, 1829; John Mansfield, July 19, 1830; Andrew Carmichael, September 28, 1832; Allen Beeson, February 25, 1836; Lemuel Underhill, February 25, 1836; John Branson, June 29, 1836.

Section 11—John Lenox, October 25, 1831; Daniel De Witt, December 25, 1834; Henry Taylor, June 23, 1835; Samuel M. West, February 25, 1836; William Culbertson, April 4, 1836.

Section 12—Robert Gibson, October 26, 1828; William Gibson, February 22, 1831; Alexander Cheesman, November 25, 1835; William Townsend, February 26, 1836; John H. Payton, October 26, 1836.

Section 13—Daniel Andes, September 14, 1830; William Cheesman, November 28, 1831; Isaiah Love, February 19, 1836.

Section 14—Jonathan Beeson, May 11, 1830; Jonathan Harrold, December 25, 1830; Homer Brooks, March 13, 1832; Henry Boner, February 8, 1834; Joseph Brown, October 14, 1835.

Section 15—John Crum, July 14, 1827; Rebecca Goble, July 1, 1829; William Mansfield, February 22, 1831; Andrew Carmichael, September 25, 1832; David Williams, June 4, 1832.

Section 16—Reserved for school purposes.

Section 17—Jacob Bowers, October 1, 1835; Philip Shively, June 14, 1836; Edward Jones, August 4, 1836.

Section 18—William Haines, May 3, 1834; John Tuttle, March 23, 1836; Adam Banks, February 15, 1836; Samuel Andes, June 8, 1836; Henry Richman, June 8, 1836.

Section 19—William Clevenger, November 23, 1832; Michael Thompson, December 16, 1834; Eliakim Wilson, December 28, 1835.

Section 20—James Jones, August 17, 1835; Jesse Raider, July 22, 1835; George Heinecker, October 12, 1835.

Section 21—Abel Williams, October 17, 1831; David Williams, June 4, 1832.

Section 22—Michael Bannon, June 21, 1830; Temple Smith, August 17, 1833; John Rutledge, April 23, 1834.

Section 23—Zenas Beeson, September 10, 1828; James Mansfield, January 22, 1829; Samuel Brown, July 16, 1829; John Howell, November 9, 1829; Aaron Stout, November 24, 1831; John Mansfield, August 24, 1832; William Underhill, February 13, 1836.

Section 24—David Ogle, September 14, 1832; James Ogle, December 26, 1834; Elisha Ogle, February 18, 1836; Jonas Turner, August 15, 1836; Jonathan Turner, December 17, 1836; James Shockley, December 26, 1834; Valentine Gibson, December 23, 1835.

After the year 1837, there was no more Government land in the township, all having been entered by the settlers whose names appear in the foregoing list. Not many years later, settlements began to be made on the school section, which was sold out in small tracts by the township authorities. After the first break was made in the wilderness, others were not long in following the lead of the few hardy pioneers who first began the work, and, before the date which closes our memorandum of land purchases, there was a thrifty little colony here, and many important improvements had been instituted and carried out. Orchards had been set out, ground cleared, and crops raised and garnered, and the discomforts of the backwoods overcome to a great extent.

Rude cabins as yet were almost without exception the prevailing style of architecture and all the appointments of the household were in keeping with the times. Later years witnessed many improvements, and superior buildings took the place of the log cabins of earlier days.

THE FREEHOLDERS OF 1840.

The following memorandum from the tax duplicate of 1840 is valuable, as it shows the property-owners of the township at that date, and the amount of taxes paid by each. The list is as follows:

Name.	Total Tax.	Name.	Total Tax.
Acker, John	$ 3 93	Carmichael, Patrick	$ 7 99
Andes, William	12 63	Case, Samuel	3 39
Andrews, George	1 36	Carmen, William	1 54
Aldridge, Edmund	8 36	Clark, John	6 16
Abrams, William	2 96	Clark, John G	1 81
Bowers, David	4 36	Cheesman, Richard	30
Bluingall, John S	5 28	Culbertson, William	1 22
Brown, John	1 95	Cox, Jacob	1 42
Branson, Isaac	8 12	Carmichael, Margaret	4 64
Broomfield, William A	6 70	Carmichael, James	1 60
Bowers, Jacob	8 42	Clevenger, Joseph	1 48
Brown, William	6 68	Current, John	1 96
Beeson, Allen	86	Cheesman, Uriah	1 81
Brown, David	7 46	Dustheimer, John	6 91
Brown, Samuel	6 71	DeWitt, Elisha	11 70
Branson, B	5 87	Drum, Daniel	5 73
Brooks, Homer	8 88	DeWitt, Merrill	2 72
Beard, John	1 72	DeWitt, Daniel	1 60
Boner, Henry	2 67	DeWitt, Uriah	36
Brown, Joseph	3 90	Drum, William	4 32
Banks, Adam	2 24	Fleming, John	1 60
Branson, John	60	Fessler, John	2 05
Branson, Nathan	1 00	Fessler, Samuel	6 43
Bartleson, Peter	60	Finley, George W	1 94
Bowers, Andrew	2 05	Finley, Mary	9 53
Bowlen, James	1 60	Frasher, William	60
Ball, Samuel	7 72	Frasher, Jeremiah	45
Brown, Joel	1 60	Frasher, Josiah	2 73
Brown, Thomas	1 30	Gibson, Garrett	10 30
Barrett, Elijah	4 35	Gibson, Boater	14 83
Beard, David	4 77	Gibson, Valentine	12 68
Clark, William	15 96	Gibson, Elisha	13 01
Cooley, William	10 72	Gibson, William	8 06
Clevenger, George	9 83	Gibson, Robert	7 67
Clevenger, Jonathan	6 02	Gibson, Andrew	7 17
Carmichael, Andrew	17 90	Gibson, Absalom	1 22
Culbertson, James	6 85	Gibson, John	5 62
Cheesman, William	7 82	Grover, Benjamin	1 30
Culbertson, Thomas	7 02	Harrold, Alexander	8 08
Cecil, Samuel	9 54	Harrold, Elijah	3 25

Name.	Total Tax.	Name.	Total Tax.
Crum, John	$ 6 72	Heath, John W	$ 1 15
Cheesman, Alexander	2 81	Heath, Albert	1 97
Heaton, Samuel	4 41	Powers, Reason	2 14
Hickman, William	11 60	Powers, Brice	1 45
Hackett, Thomas	36 95	Raider, Jesse	10 48
Heath, Harvey	5 19	Rutledge, John	7 66
Hickman, William H	3 47	Ross, Aaron	3 64
Heinecker, George	8 76	Ross, William	5 69
Heaton, William	6 95	Rees, Bowen	5 03
Heaton, John	1 81	Ross, James, Jr	1 39
Hooker, Elim	1 00	Ross, Nephthalim	3 52
Harrold, Amasa	6 59	Ross, David	2 14
Harvey, John, Sr	3 32	Roop, John	1 44
Harrold, Miles	4 05	Richman, Henry	3 93
Heinecker, Elias	1 00	Ressler, John S	1 44
Haines, William	1 48	Rhoter, Ananias	1 44
Hines, John	75	Row, James	1 29
Hyatt, William	6 43	Sain, Peter	4 03
Hooker, Nathan	1 08	St. Clair, Mary	48 22
Harrold, Jonathan	86	Swoop, John	14 54
Johnson, Jephtha	6 92	Shockey, James	4 23
Jackson, Amar	3 00	Strawn, Enos	4 35
Jones, Edward	72	Shockey, Hiram	1 39
Keesling, Daniel	9 52	Strawn, Thomas	2 88
Keesling, Jacob	2 79	Shurley, Philip	4 32
Keesling, Thomas	3 89	Smith, Gilbert	3 12
Lenox, John	10 33	Shields, Joshua	60
Love, Isaiah	1 91	Triplett, Joel	16 88
Losh, John, Sr	2 73	Taylor, Henry	8 93
Losh, John, Jr	3 46	Triplett, French	4 26
Moore, Mary	1 72	Tomlinson, Enoch	7 47
Mansfield, William	11 19	Townsend, William	11 20
McKimmey, James	8 26	Triplett, Inman	60
Mansfield, Charles	5 11	Tomsett, William	3 85
McCarty, Jonathan	9 92	Taylor, Richard	1 44
McKimmey, Jesse	4 21	Tuttle, John	5 49
McClure, William	8 69	Tessler, Samuel	1 44
McCarty, Abner	11 66	Turner, Jonathan	2 20
Mansfield, John	6 55	Turner, Jonas	2 73
McLain, Isaac	2 61	Underhill, William	2 23
Mansfield, Robert	2 97	Williams, David	10 98
Munden, Elijah	1 90	Williams, Abel	15 65
Morris, William	86	Williams, Israel	1 51
Neisley, Gabriel	3 31	Whetmire, Henry	1 39
Olum, Peter	12 36	West, Samuel	2 99
Ogle, David	11 87	Wilson, Eliakim	6 66
Ogle, James	3 62	Willard, Charles	3 74
Owen, William	5 98	Watson, James	4 98
Ogle, Elisha	4 21	West, Jonathan	2 15
Palmer, John R	2 30	Williams, David	4 05
Payton, John H	3 76	Windsor, William	6 07

CEMETERIES.

In 1831, the first death in the township occurred, the victim being a child of Garrett Gibson. The body was taken to the Rees Cemetery, in Perry Township, for interment. The first death of an adult person was that of Nathan Branson, who died at the house of his brother Isaac. His remains were taken to his former home in Wayne County, Indiana. About the year 1833, the first cemetery was established, on land donated for the purpose by one of the brothers Beeson, in the northeast part of the township, near the Christian Friends' meeting-house. The first interment at this point was one of Mr. Beeson's children. It is still used as a public burial-ground, and is quite thickly dotted with the marble headstones that mark the last repose of loved ones.

The cemetery on the Mansfield farm was first consecrated by the interment of one of their family, and, after a few years, that corner of the farm began to be used for burial purposes by others of the neighbors in the immediate vicinity, but was never formally donated to the township for a public cemetery. The property is now owned by Miles Harrold.

The Tomlinson Cemetery was established, like that on the Mansfield farm, by being first consecrated by the death of one of the family. About the year 1835, it was formally donated as a public burial-ground, and contains all that is mortal of many who were identified with the early settlement and improvement of the township.

MILLS.

For a period of several years following the first settlement, one of the greatest inconveniences under which the settlers labored was the remoteness of mills at which they could have corn ground. Crull's mill, in Wayne County, was one of the nearest, and the one that received the greatest amount of patronage from residents of this locality.

In 1831 or 1832, Amasiah Beeson erected a small mill on his farm, and turned the water of Buck Creek into the race, turning an old-fashioned, central-discharge wheel. He supplied it with a good set of buhrs for grinding corn, as that was the staple commodity of the time, there being but little wheat raised. Subsequently, however, he added a run of buhrs for grinding wheat, and always set his customers to work at shaking the bolting-cloth when they brought wheat to be ground.

Mr. Beeson operated the mill for a number of years, and finally sold it to Alfred Moore. By him it was conveyed, at a later date, to Aquilla West, and was operated by the latter gentleman for a number of years, and the buhrs were finally sold to a firm who were erecting a mill on the Mississinewa, after the frame-work of this one was decayed and half ruined.

About thirty years ago, Clark & Goble erected a saw-mill on land then owned by Anda Gibson. It was operated by steam power, and had a sash-saw, capable of cutting up from twenty-five hundred to three thousand feet of timber per day. It passed through the hands of various owners, and finally to the possession of the present proprietor, Jeremiah West. The mill has not been in operation for several years past.

At McCowan's Station there are two saw-mills in operation at the present time, conducted by William Hiatt and A. J. Nottingham, respectively, but there are no flouring-mills in the township.

ORGANIZATION.

There are no early documents in the Trustee's office from which the date of organization of the township can be determined; nor can it be established by the County Commissioners' records, as the earlier volumes were destroyed by fire some years ago. Probably the erection of this territory into a civil township occurred not later than the year 1830 or 1831, but the oldest records in the Trustee's office are of the year 1853. In the preceding year, three Trustees were elected after the adoption of the revised constitution of the State, to attend to the civil and school affairs. They were assisted by a Clerk and Treasurer until 1860, when the offices of Clerk and Treasurer were abolished, and their duties relegated to one Trustee instead of three.

Patrick Carmichael was elected Treasurer in 1853, and served in that capacity until the office was abolished.

Enos Strawn was the Clerk in 1853, and served one year. His successor, Miles Harrold, was elected in 1854, and served until 1860.

The Trustees of the township, from 1853 to the present time, have been as follows:

1853—Joel Triplett, Miles Harrold and Robert Mansfield.

1854 and 1855—Joel Triplett, Anda Gibson and Brackenridge Reynolds.

1856—Brackenridge Reynolds, Anda Gibson and Robert Mansfield.
1857—Isaac McLain, Anda Gibson and William Bridges.
1858—Isaac McLain, Anda Gibson and Samuel Drummond.
1859—Miles Harrold.
1860–66—Patrick Carmichael.
1867–73—W. F. Watson.
1874–77—George W. Himes.
1878–80—A. J. Fleming.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

1866—James Driscol, District No. 1; J. S. West, District No. 2; Thomas Clevenger, District No. 3; James McKimmey, District No. 4; Jonathan Andes, District No. 5; James Wright, District No. 6; Robert Brown, District No. 7.

1867—John Abrell, District No. 1; Samuel West, District No. 2; Joel R. McKimmey, District No. 3; George W. Lake, District No. 4; Andrew Andes, District No. 5; Thomas A. Shaw, District No. 6; Robert Brown, District No. 7; Charles Hill, District No. 8.

1868—Philip Hawk, District No. 1; Samuel West, District No. 2; J. R. McKimmey, District No. 3; James McKimmey, District No. 4; George Houck, District No. 5; Isaac Lenox, District No. 6; Jonathan Turner, District No. 7; Charles Hill, District No. 8; Aaron Hill, District No. 9.

1869—Philip Hawk, District No. 1; Samuel West, District No. 2; Joel R. McKimmey, District No. 3; James McKimmey, District No. 4; George Houck, District No. 5; Isaac Lenox, District No. 6; Plenny Dowty, District No. 7; D. W. Hickman, District No. 8; James Rinker, District No. 9.

1870—John Abrell, District No. 1; Henry Snyder, District No. 2; Joel R. McKimmey, District No. 3; James Shaw, District No. 4; E. C. Emmons, District No. 5; Robert Turner, District No. 6; Moses Lutz, District No. 7; Isaac McLain, District No. 8; James Jones, District No. 9.

1871—Lewis Johnson, District No. 1; Samuel M. West, District No. 2; William Miller, District No. 3; J. B. Clevenger, District No. 4; John A. Abbott, District No. 5; Robert Turner, District No. 6; Moses Lutz, District No. 7; Isaac McLain, District No. 8; Andrew Andes, District No. 9.

1872—W. P. Ross, District No. 1; S. M. West, District No. 2; John A. Bates, District No. 3; Robert W. Heath, District No. 4; Noah Harrold, District No. 5; Garrett Ross, District No. 6; Jonathan Turner, District No. 7; Henry Hill, District No. 8.

1874—Isaac Brown, District No. 1; James Oard, District No. 2; William Miller, District No. 3; Robert W. Heath, District No. 4; J. A. Williams, District No. 5; John Driscol, District No. 6; David Evans, District No. 7; D. W. Hickman, District No. 8; Hiram Bell, District No. 9.

1875–76—John Abrell, District No. 1; James Oard, District No. 2; John A. Bates, District No. 3; Robert W. Heath, District No. 4; N. Branson, District No. 5; John Driscol, District No. 6; Jonathan Turner, District No. 7; D. W. Hickman, District No 8;. Edward Beckner, District No. 9.

1877—Lewis Johnson, District No. 1; James Oard, District No. 2; Abraham McConnell, District No. 3; George W. Bates, District No. 4; John Hartley, District No. 5; Robert W. Turner, District No. 6; John Werner, District No. 7; T. H. Johnson, District No. 8; George M. Ball, District No. 9.

1878—Alfred Mechling, District No. 1; James Oard, District No. 2; William F. Miller, District No. 3; J. B. Clevenger, District No. 4; John Hartley, District No. 5; William Gibson, District No. 6; John Werner, District No. 7; D. W. Hickman, District No. 8; G. M. Ball, District No. 9.

1879–80—Isaac Lenox, District No. 1; James Oard, District No. 2; John Bates, District No. 3; J. Heath, District No. 4; D. M. Tuttle, District No. 5; John Driscol, District No. 6; John Werner, District No. 7; J. T. Holsinger, District No. 8; Isaac Needham, District No. 9.

ROADS.

The first road through the township had its beginning at Muncie, and was surveyed along the east side of Buck Creek, to a point near the farm of Anda Gibson, where it intersected the New Castle road near Luray, Henry County. The order for its location and opening was passed by the County Commissioners in 1829 or 1830. A draft for labor was made upon all the able-bodied men and boys along the line, and it is said they responded to the call with a hearty good will.

About the year 1837, the New Castle and Marion road was surveyed and laid out by the authority and at the expense of the State. It passes from New Castle, in Henry County, directly north through the township, to Muncie, and thence north to Marion, in Grant County. Some years ago a stock company graded and graveled the road from Muncie to William Watson's farm, but finally suffered it to get out of repair, and for several years it has been neglected, and the collection of toll abandoned.

The Yorktown and New Burlington road was probably the next highway laid out by the County Commissioners. It crosses the township in an east and west direction.

In 1853, there were nine road districts in the township, laid out by the local authorities, and Supervisors appointed for each district. At a session of the Trustees, held June 25, 1853, the following sums were ordered paid to the Road Supervisors for their services:

Thomas Shaw, Supervisor in District No. 5, $2; Joel Brown, Supervisor in District No. 6, $2; Patrick Carmichael, Supervisor in District No. 7, $1.87; William Hightower, Supervisor in District No. 8, $3.50.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees, held February 26, 1855, Lewis Rees presented a petition, signed by the requisite number of freeholders, praying for a change in the road running from Muncie to "Masterson's Machine"—"the change to commence at the northeast corner of John Lenox's farm, thence north seventy rods, thence west till it intersects the old road at Adam Losh's cabin."

At the same meeting a petition, duly signed, was presented by Jacob Bowers, praying for a change in the road running through Ananias Heinecker's, George Clevenger's and Jacob Bowers' farms, "the change to commence on the east side of said Heinecker's farm, where the road crosses the section line, thence running due north to the road leading from Esquire Bowers', Buck Creek, and vacating so much of said road commencing at Samuel Clevenger's east line, and running through Jacob Bowers' and George Clevenger's lands to said Heinecker's."

The committee appointed to view these roads and decide upon the propriety of granting the petition, reported favorably at the next meeting of the board, and both roads were accordingly ordered to be located agreeably to the request of the petitioners.

At various times between this date and 1860, roads were laid out and opened in response to petitions from the citizens, until the township was finally well supplied with convenient avenues of export for its products.

MERCHANTS.

The first stock of merchandise in the township was kept in a little log cabin on the farm of Enos Strawn, as early as 1845. There was but little cash in the settlement, and the proprietor was compelled to exchange his goods for such articles as furs, poultry, etc., or the products of the spinner's looms—commodities which could ultimately be converted into cash or more goods; but the prevailing system of barter and trade proving unprofitable, the goods were moved to another locality by the proprietor, and the enterprise abandoned.

Several years later, Charles McCowan erected a frame building at the junction of the Yorktown and New Burlington and New Castle and Marion roads, in which a stock of goods was exposed for sale by Mr. Ralstead. Although his trade was more profitable than that of his predecessor, it was not sufficiently extended to justify him in remaining, and after a short time he followed the example of the pioneer in his line, and moved away. The next attempt at merchandising was at McCowan's Station, and an encouraging amount of patronage has made this feature a permanent fixture in the township.

SCHOOLS.

In the winter of 1830–31, William Abrams taught the first school in the township, in a log cabin on the farm of Robert Gibson, and for a small stipend imparted the rudiments of an education to his neighbors' children. Two years later a deserted cabin on the farm of Samuel Heaton was occupied for the same purpose, and Mr. Corneel taught the school during the winter of that year. Schools were taught thereafter wherever a deserted cabin could be found until 1838. In that year the first schoolhouse was erected on the farm of Peter Olum. This was a hewed-log structure, and the rudeness of previous "temples of learning" led the children to regard this as a very fine edifice indeed. Hitherto the schools had been supported entirely by private subscriptions, but, shortly after the erection of this building, the appropriation of the public funds of the township enabled them to conduct a free school for about two months of the term, and private subscriptions made up the necessary amount for the remaining month.

This building, too, was the scene of another important event. In 1852, an election was called to be held at this house, to decide the question whether or not a tax should be levied for the erection of free schools. A personal canvass of the township was made several days previously, by both the friends and the enemies of the proposition, and, on the day of election, they assembled at the polls in full force. Promptly at the time allowed by law, the polls were declared closed, and not a minute too soon; for, within a hundred yards of the house, four men, known to be opposed to the system of free schools, were descried coming up to vote. The ballots, when counted, exhibited a majority of two votes in favor of the measure, and very soon thereafter was inaugurated one of the most signal of the public improvements in the township.

School districts were immediately established, beginning at District No. 1, in the northeast part of the township. District No. 3 was probably the first in which a schoolhouse was erected, for, by reference to the Trustee's records, we find that, at their meeting held May 21, 1853, Solomon Clevenger was allowed $12.97 "for finishing a schoolhouse in District No. 3." At this time, there were six schoolhouses in the township, five of which were relics of the old system of "subscription schools," and were converted, upon the introduction of the new regime, and used until they could be replaced by better buildings.

At the April meeting of the Trustees, 1854, Lewis Rees was allowed $224 for building a schoolhouse in District No. 1, and, March 31, 1854, Daniel Courtney was allowed $224 for building Schoolhouse No. 4. At the September meeting, 1856, Daniel Courtney was allowed $725 "for building schoolhouses," but the record does not indicate the districts in which they were erected.

The total amount paid for school affairs by the Treasurer, from the 1st day of April, 1854, to the 31st day of March, 1855, was $664.50, and the balance left in the treasury was $48.19. In 1853, the amount paid for teachers' salaries was $178.11½, as follows: John N. Breenson, $37.66; John H. Heath, $46; Solomon Hodson, $49.08; Robert Mansfield, $45.37½.

As the old log schoolhouses began to decay, they were replaced by substantial frame buildings, and, from year to year, new houses were erected, until each of the nine districts of the township were supplied. In two districts, the frame houses have been replaced by neat brick buildings.

The following is an abstract from the report of the Township Trustee for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Number of white pupils admitted into schools within the year, 408; average attendance, 288½; length of school taught, in days, 140; number of white teachers employed—males, 6; females, 3; total, 9; average compensation of teachers per day—male, $2; female, $1.80; number of brick schoolhouses in township, 3; number of frame schoolhouses in township, 6; estimated value of schoolhouses, grounds, etc., $4,800; estimated value of school apparatus, $150.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$2,340 47
Amount received in February, 1880	856 59
Amount received in June, 1880	822 53
Miscellaneous receipts	500 00
Total	$4,519 59
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$2,351 25
Amount on hand at date of report	$2,168 34

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1 1879	$625 50
Amount received within the year	504 87
Total	$1,130 37
Amount expended within the year	$1,555 26
Amount overdrawn at date of report	$424 89

The following persons are the teachers in the various school districts of the township for the term of 1880–81:

District No. 1, V. G. Carmichael; District No. 2 (West Schoolhouse), William Koons; District No. 3 (Corinth Schoolhouse), George Himes; District No. 4 (McKimmey Schoolhouse), Joseph Swearingen; District No. 5 (Cowan Schoolhouse), S. W. Heath, Mrs. Anna Heath; District No. 6 (Lenox Schoolhouse), Bruce Fleming; District No. 7 (Macedonia Schoolhouse), Margaret Marshall; District No. 8 (McLain Schoolhouse), C. A. Fleming; District No. 9 (Bowers Schoolhouse), Minnie Benedict.

CHURCHES.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first religious services in the township were held by the Methodists. Revs. James Havens, John Null, John Birt and others preached at private houses as early, perhaps, as 1828. The first organization, however, was formed about the year 1830, and the class then organized continued to meet at the houses of Boater Gibson and other members of the class for a number of years. Subsequently, a log house of worship was erected within half a mile of the present church, and occupied until 1869 or 1870. The present frame church was completed and dedicated at that time. Regular services have been continued by the society since its organization, and the church is now in a prosperous condition. Rev. A. J. Carey is the present Pastor.

The Christian Friends' Society.—In 1832 or 1833, this reformed order of the Society of Friends formed their first organization in the township, at the house of Valentine Gibson, and met at private houses for two years. At the end of that time, they erected a log meeting-house on a lot donated from the Beeson farm. They used this as a house of worship until it began to decay, and then erected a hewed-log house in its stead, which they occupied until about fifteen years ago—the date at which the present brick church was completed. This church is also used by the Christian denomination in the east part of the township.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the year 1863, John W. Heath and Thomas W. Tuttle donated a lot in the northwestern part of the township, upon which a neat frame church was completed in the same year, at a cost of $1,200.

The class was organized about forty-five years ago, and held meetings at private houses—principally those of John McClintock, John Brown and Ralph Heath—for a period of fifteen years, their first house of worship (a log structure) having been completed about thirty years ago. This building was located on the farm of Jesse McKimmey.

The present house of worship is 40x60 feet. It was remodeled, at an expense of $700, in the fall of 1879, and is now a very handsome church. It has a membership of about one hundred and fifty souls, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Milton Wayman. D. R. Armitage, Monroe West and A. W. Ross are the present Trustees; Clark Gibson, Harvey Reed and David Lykins, Stewards.

Corinth United Brethren Church.—This church was erected in 1865, on land donated by Joel R. McKimmey. The class was organized about twenty years prior to that date, but the meetings were held at private houses and a schoolhouse in the neighborhood until the church was completed. Rev. Mr. Rutherford was the Pastor at the date of its completion, and Bishop Edwards preached the dedicatory sermon. The church has prospered since its organization, and has a large and increasing membership. Rev. Mr. Cook is the present Pastor.

West's Chapel, Methodist Episcopal.—The class was organized in 1867, and, in 1869, received a donation of ground from John Fuston, upon which they erected their present house of worship in the same year.

Rev. Eli Rammel was the Pastor at that time, and remained two years. His successors have been Revs. John Pittenger and F. A. Fish, 1872; John Pierce, 1873; Rev. John Kane, 1874; Rev. A. G. McCarter, 1875; Rev. J. W. McDaniel, 1876; Rev. D. C. Woolpert, 1878; Rev. Thomas Sells, 1879; Rev. Milton Wayman, 1880.

Church of Christ, Mount Tabor.—Services were held here at an early day by ministers of this denomination, but only at irregular intervals, and without organization. The first society was organized in 1870, and, in the same year, Jacob Bowers, one of the members, donated a lot, upon which the present church was erected, and dedicated in November, 1870, by Rev. G. W. Thompson, the Pastor in charge at that time. It is a frame building, and cost $2,000.

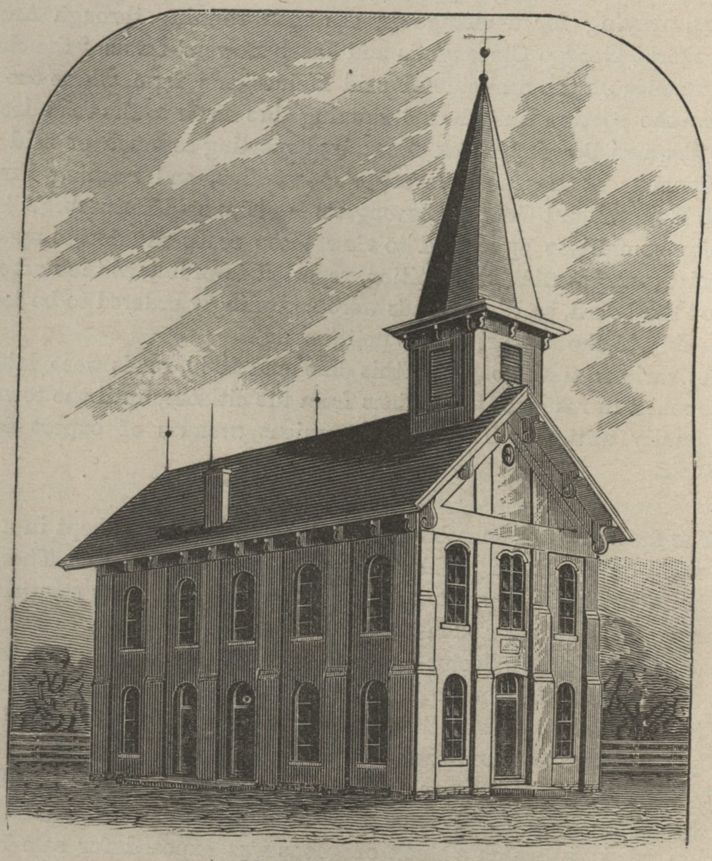
Mr. Thompson remained until the close of the year 1870, and was succeeded as follows: Rev. Samuel Matthews, Rev. William Trowbridge, Rev. John A. Mavity, Rev. Daniel Franklin, Rev. Charles Blackman. There were intervals during this period in which no services were held.

Rev. Daniel Franklin again took charge in January, 1880, and still occupies the pastoral relation. The present membership of the church is between 120 and 130 souls.

United Brethren (McCowan Class).—This society was organized in 1874, at McCowan's Station, by Rev. M. R. Harris. The meeting for organization was held in a warehouse belonging to the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, and this building afterward became their regular place of meeting, and was used as such for more than a year. They subsequently met at private houses, and, in 1879, made arrangements to occupy a building in which a wagon-shop had formerly been conducted, and in which their meetings are now held.

The church now in course of construction will be occupied by this denomination jointly with others, according to the terms of the will of the late Charles McCowan.

Rev. Cook is the Pastor now in charge of the class; Michael Wright is the Class-leader; John Rinker, Elder Steward; and Mrs. Jane Wright, Class Steward.



McCOWAN CHAPEL.

Erected for church and school purposes, from a fund bequeathed by CHARLES McCOWAN, Esq.

Sketch contributed by S. W. Heath. Engraving contributed by C. M. Tuttle.

Union Church, McCowan's Station.—On August 29, 1872, Charles McCowan executed his last will and testament, and, among other bequests, made the following:

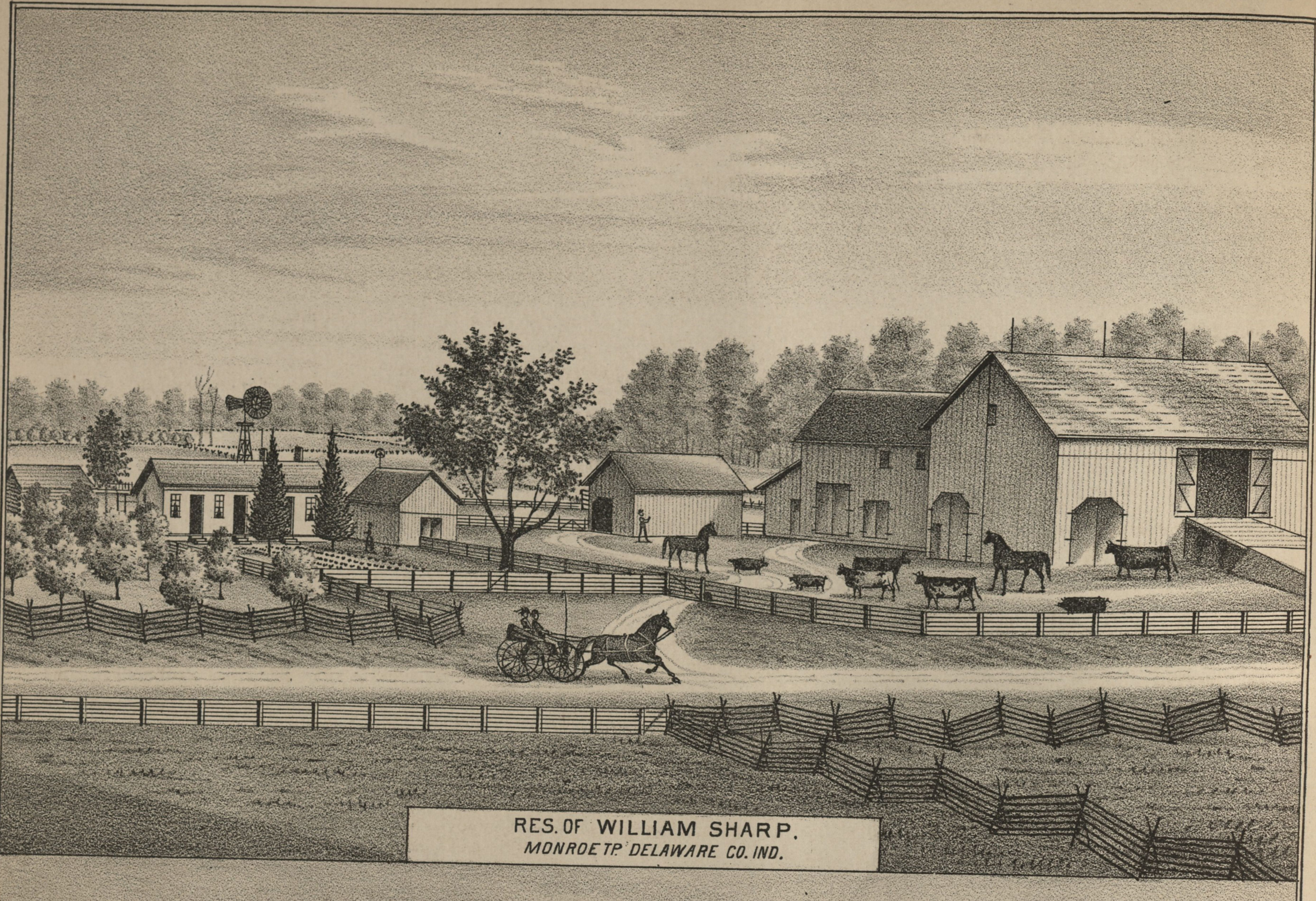
"Item 3—I give, devise and bequeath $6,000 to Jacob Stiffler, George Houck and Andrew J. Fleming (Trustees), to be used by them in the erection of a two-story brick building, in the town of McCowan."

It was further stated that one story should be finished for a school, and the other for a church. Work was begun immediately, but was afterward suspended until the summer of the present year (1880). The building is now under cover, and well along toward completion. It will be occupied by all the religious organizations who choose to use it, and the lower story will be used for a township graded school.

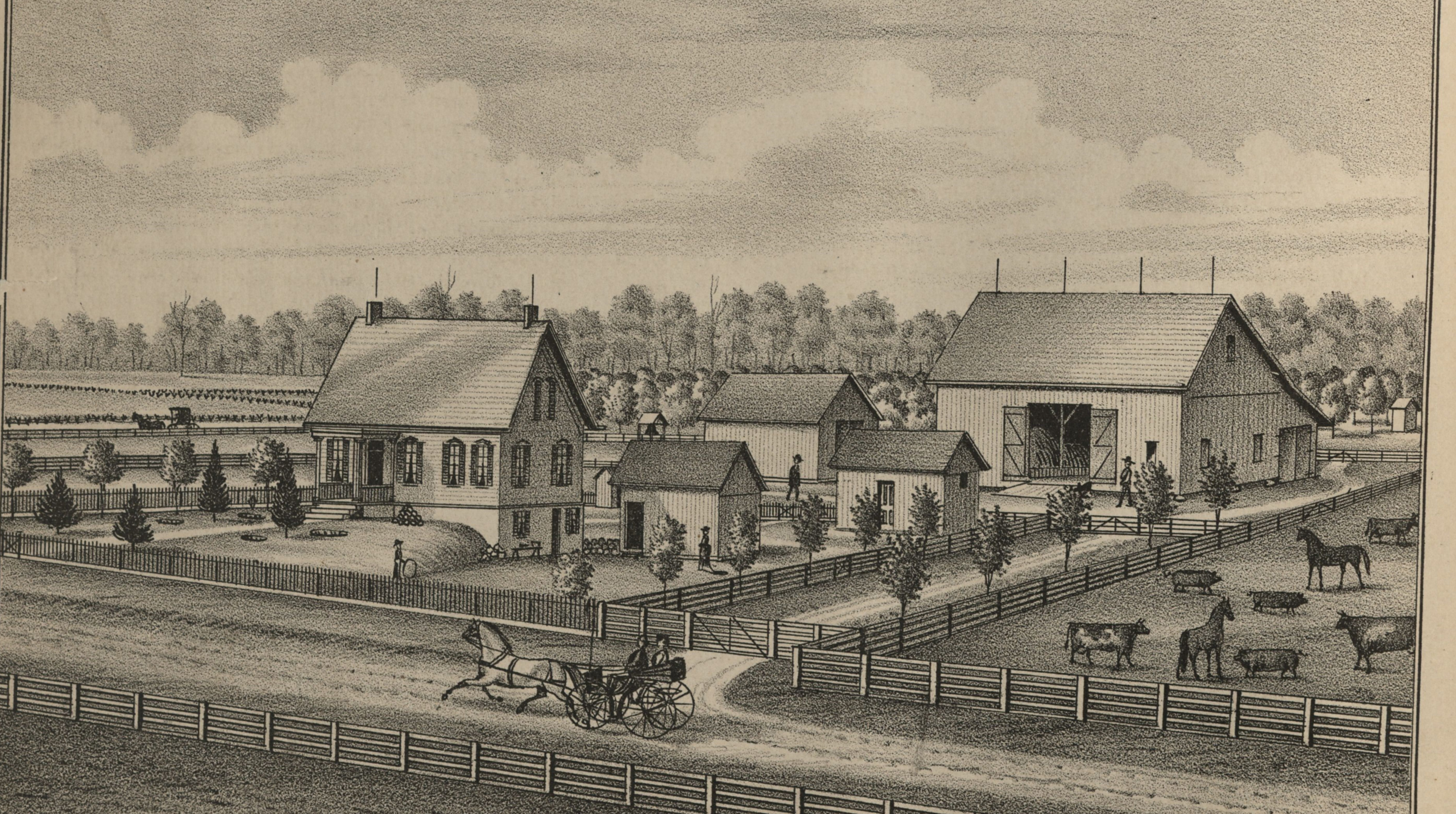
SOCIETIES.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Cowan Lodge, No. 561, was organized October 3, 1878, and worked under dispensation for thirteen weeks, at the end of which time it received a charter from the Grand Lodge of the State. The charter members were: J. W. Houck, J. W. Jones, J. W. Polan, J. H. Abbott, J. H. Hartley, C. M. Kiger, T. J. Cheesman, Shem Bowers, H. P. Brown, Samuel Brown and Peter Quirk.

On the night of institution, four candidates were initiated, and, in 1879, two were admitted to the lodge by initiation, and one by card. The active membership of the lodge is reduced to eight at the present time.



RES. OF WILLIAM SHARP.
MONROE TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.



RES. OF DARLIN M. TUTTLE
MONROE TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

Officers, 1878—C. M. Kiger, N. G.; J. H. Hartley, V. G.; T. J. Cheesman, Secretary; J. W. Houck, Treasurer.

Officers, 1880—D. L. Trowbridge, N. G.; Shem Bowers, V. G.; C. M. Kiger, Secretary; J. W. Houck, Treasurer.

The McCowan Lyceum.—This society was organized in December, 1880, for the purpose of social, moral and intellectual improvement. The lecture department is under the leadership of C. A. Fleming; H. C. Haymond is the leader of the news department; G. W. Himes is the leader of the debating department, selecting questions and managing the discussions; Miss Rosa Tuttle is the leader of the literary department; and John F. Clevenger conducts the musical department.

The officers are: S. W. Heath, President; L. B. Fleming, Vice President; J. Swearingen and Mattie Veal, Secretaries; Charles Houck, Treasurer; William Neff, Marshal; Joe Clevenger and Charles Johnson, Ushers; John Hartley, Marion S. Tuttle and John S. Clevenger, Executive Committee.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$121
Amount expended for road implements	15
Amount expended for repair on schoolhouses	83
Amount paid for fuel	127
Amount paid to teachers	2,427
Amount paid for transportation of paupers	2
Amount paid for sheep killed	7
Amount paid Trustees for services	90
Total	$2,872

VILLAGES.

Cowan Post Office (*McCowan's Station*).—This is a station on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, and is located near the center of the township.

H. Clay Haymond and Dr. D. L. Trowbridge are the proprietors of the two village stores; Charles Johnson is the village blacksmith; William Hiatt and A. J. Nottingham are the respective proprietors of the saw-mills; John Hartley owns and operates the tile-factory; Dr. D. L. Trowbridge and Dr. Pryor are the resident physicians; and William Neff is the village carpenter. H. Clay Haymond is the Postmaster, and agent for the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad.

Richwood Post Office is a small hamlet in the west part of the township. There is a store at this point, kept by David Lykins; Elias Good is the Postmaster and toll-gate keeper, and David Lykins, Jr., has the blacksmith-shop.

Pleasant Hill is a small village in the extreme southern part of the township, on the line dividing it from Henry County. There is a general merchandise store at this point, owned by Lewis L. Hickman.

Macedonia is a small village in the southeast part of the township. William Suit is the proprietor of the store at this point, and Mr. Gross is the village blacksmith.

POPULATION.

In 1850, the population of Monroe, according to the United States Census returns, was 720. Ten years later, it was 1,119. In 1870, there were 1,236 native American citizens in the township, and 11 of foreign birth. June 1, 1880, the number of citizens returned by the census enumerators was 1,435.

CHARLES McCOWAN.

Mr. McCowan was an early settler in Delaware County, and a man of generous instincts. As fortune smiled upon him, he invested his means in enterprises which would benefit others as well as himself; and the handsome edifice at the village of Cowan is an enduring monument to his name and public spirit. He was born in Union County, Indiana, in 1814, and came to Delaware County in 1831. He had no means, and was dependent upon his own resources and labor for whatever degree of success he attained in the world. He worked as a farm hand in the employ of Thomas Kirby for a number of years, and, during his life, Mr. Kirby was always his friend and adviser. He worked hard, and from his earnings he always made it a rule to save a portion, at least. As his surplus accumulated, he invested it in land, and purchased a farm of 240 acres. He was fifty-two years of age when he married Miss Susan Wright, an estimable lady, who survives him. This marriage was blessed by one son—Elmore, who died at the age of two and a half years; and one daughter—Margaret, who died at the age of fifteen months. By his strict integrity and honest dealing with all men, Mr. McCowan won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He crowned his life work by bequeathing to his neighborhood, from the hard earnings of his busy life, the largest fund ever donated in Delaware County, by a private individual, to a public enterprise. This fund ($6,000) was to be used in the erection of a church and graded school building, which is an honor to the donor and an ornament to the village.

REV. JOHN S. TUTTLE

was born January 29, 1804, in Clinton County, Ohio, where he received his education and grew to manhood. In the twentieth year of his age (June 3, 1823), he married Hannah Hale. Thirteen years later (October, 1836), he came to Indiana, in the prime of a vigorous manhood, to carve for himself and family a home from the forests of Delaware County. He settled in the west part of Monroe Township, and there cleared and improved a farm, upon which he lived during the residue of his life. He was a noble Christian gentleman, and was a prominent minister of the Protestant Methodist Church. He was kind of heart, a good neighbor, and all who knew him united in pronouncing him a good man. He was the friend of all public improvements, and every enterprise that had for its purpose the moral or commercial well-being of the community, was sure to receive his encouragement and co-operation. He took an active, though unselfish, interest in political affairs, and labored earnestly for the success of his party in all its campaigns. He died April 4, 1872, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, deeply lamented by those who had known and loved him in life.

His son, Darlin M. Tuttle, is a prominent resident of the township in which his father settled forty-five years ago. He is a good farmer, an enterprising man, and has the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

MOUNT PLEASANT is situated in the southwestern part of the county, Salem, the extreme southwest corner township, forming its southern boundary. On the north, it is bounded by Harrison; on the east, by Center; and on the west, by a portion of Madison County. It covers an area of seven miles of territory, extending from east to west, and five miles from north to south, amounting, in the aggregate, to 22,400 acres.

White River, the principal stream, enters the township at the eastern extremity of Section 13, and, flowing almost due west for a distance of a little more than two miles, changes its course to southwest, in which direction it continues until it finally leaves the township near the southwest corner.

Buck Creek enters at the southeast corner of the township, and, flowing west and north, joins White River at Yorktown. This stream furnishes excellent water power, and, from early days, has been utilized for propelling milling machinery.

Mud Creek enters the northeast part of the township, and, flowing west and southwest, discharges into White River in the southern part of Section 30, while Pleasant Run, a small stream, touches the township on the north, and Bell Creek, which flows in from Salem, discharges into Buck Creek about half a mile north of the line dividing Mount Pleasant from Salem.

The surface presents a pleasing variety of features. Toward the north, it is generally level, and this condition has necessitated a large amount of artificial drainage, by means of which the low-lying lands have been redeemed, and their usefulness enhanced. In the vicinity of White River and Buck Creek, toward the central and southern portions of the township, this level upland is broken by pleasing undulations, which, in some instances, terminate in precipitous bluffs, beyond which stretch level plains of bottom land, unexcelled for fertility by any portion of the county.

The prevailing soil in the western and southern portions of the township is loam, intermixed with clay, while, between Mud Creek and White River, it is almost uniformly clay, with sandy loam in the bottoms.

Originally, a heavy growth of timber covered the surface of this township, among which the prevailing varieties were oak, walnut, poplar, ash, hickory, maple, beech, sycamore, etc.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The rich bottom lands of White River attracted the attention of land-seekers at an early day, and some of the first purchases recorded for this county at the Government land office were tracts lying in this township. The earliest record bears date September 16, 1820. The purchaser was Samuel Casman,[*] a half-breed, and the land which he entered was situated in Section 22, where Yorktown was subsequently laid out. His adoption of the white man's methods seems to have extended no farther than the purchase of his land in the usual manner, and the consumption of large quantities of whisky, of which he is said to have been inordinately fond. His first wife—a negro woman—bore him several children, and, while he still resided upon the land he owned, she died. He married again, and, after selling his land to Oliver H. Smith, removed to the Indian Reserve, in Howard or Miami County, Indiana, where he mingled with the tribes among whom his former associations had been. He wandered away from that resort after the death of his second wife, and was finally found dead in a hollow tree or log in Madison County.

The next purchase of land in the township was made by David Hillis, October 24, 1822, in Section 30. Little is known of him, as he left the region a short time subsequently, with no record of his occupancy other than a small piece of cleared ground and the cabin in which his family had dwelt.

In 1823, the Vanmeters came and entered land—Joseph in Section 20, and William in Section 19. Joseph remained on his land for two or three years, at the end of which time he removed to Henry County, Indiana, remaining there until 1830. In that year, he returned with his family and began the cultivation of his farm, in which he was engaged until his death. His son, David, now residing in Salem Township; his daughter, Naomi, now residing in Illinois; and his step-daughter, Mrs. David Kilgore, are the only survivors of his family. William entered his land in November, 1823, and was engaged in its cultivation during the remainder of his life. Both were recognized as good citizens, and stood highly in the community.

William Vanmeter was a man of prominence in the township and county. He was elected, first, to the office of Clerk of the Court, and subsequently to that of Probate Judge.

There was another Joseph Van Matre, who came to the township perhaps a little anterior to the one whose name has just been mentioned. He settled in Fayette County, Indiana, when fourteen years of age, and there married Nancy Dilts, coming with his young wife to Delaware County, where he lived until his death, in March, 1879. His wife still survives.

Between 1823 and 1826, there were few, if any, arrivals. In 1826, Joseph Landry came to the township but did not purchase his land until six years later. The tract is situated in Section 20, where he still resides. Lawson Newland, Joseph Bell, William Hardwick, William and Timothy Stewart, Jonathan Bentley and his sons Joseph and Obediah, and John Davis, came during the years 1826 and 1827. Timothy Stewart entered land in Section 19, where he lived for a number of years. He then went to Illinois, but returned within a few months, and remained at his old home until death.

William Hardwick was a prominent man, and was highly respected. Jonathan Bentley was one of the "good and lawful men" who constituted the first grand jury of Delaware County, impaneled May 19, 1828; and the other settlers above enumerated were men of integrity and good habits, and carved enduring monuments to their memories from the forests in which they settled.

In 1828, John Jones came from Clinton County, Ohio. He was a young man, just entering upon the search for a fortune, which is one of the ruling ambitions of youth. He worked out by the day until he had accumulated sufficient money to purchase the farm upon which he now resides.

One of his experiences, soon after locating here, was to assist in the capture of a murderer by the same name as his own, who had fled hither from Bartholomew County, Indiana, where his crime was committed. The Sheriff of that county followed Jones to this point, and raised a posse to assist him in the capture of the criminal. There were over a dozen in number, and they filed off by twos, scouring the woods in separate directions, with the understanding that, upon hearing a gun-shot, they were all to repair to the place whence the sound proceeded.

Soon three of the party encountered Jones, armed with a gun and knife. As soon as he saw them, he leveled his gun, but his action was anticipated by one of the pursuers, who fired at him, but not with the intention of hitting him. Jones turned and ran, followed by the dog belonging to Mr. Neely, one of the pursuers. The signal brought the full company to the spot, the direction was closely followed, and Jones was found at bay in his brother's field, where he surrendered, after finding himself surrounded by the Sheriff's posse. He was taken to Bartholomew County, where he was executed, after a trial that was postponed from time to time until five or six years had elapsed.

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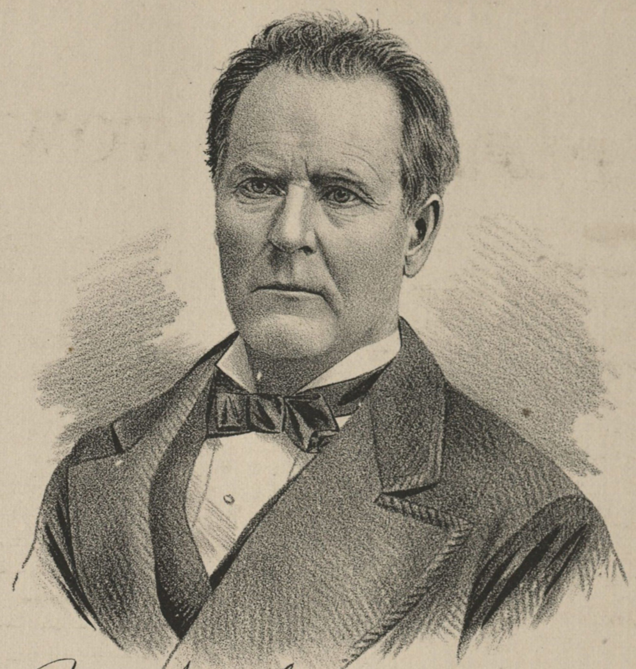
[*] Casman is undoubtedly the proper orthography of this name, but he was more familiarly known to the settlers by the name of Cossum.



J. H. Koontz

HON. JACOB HARVEY KOONTZ.

Mr. Koontz was born December 27, 1827, in Fayette County, Ind. His parents, Jacob and Deborah (Combs) Koontz, were natives of Virginia. In 1817, they settled in Ohio, and, two years later, removed to Fayette County, Ind. In 1820, they removed to Henry County, Ind., where the father purchased a tract of land, and, at a later date, laid out the town of Middletown. He continued to reside there until 1830, when he died. Subsequently, his widow married again, and the family came to Delaware County. Jacob H. was permitted to attend the common schools during the winter, and assisted his stepfather about the farm during the remainder of the year. He was the victim of a great deal of unkindness at the hands of the latter, and, at the age of sixteen years, he determined to submit to it no longer. He accordingly left home, and accepted employment as a farm-laborer, receiving for his services $10 per month. He continued this line of employment until 1849, attending school in the winter, and having, in the meantime, saved some money from his meager earnings, he entered the Seminary at Muncie, where he acquired commendable proficiency in the English branches. In 1850, he determined to seek his fortune in the newly-discovered gold regions of California, and accordingly started on his journey, embarking on a sailing vessel at New Orleans, and arriving at San Francisco, after a voyage of 110 days. He engaged at once in mining, and met with fair success. In December, 1851, he started homeward by the same route, reaching his destination in February, 1852. He invested his capital in a stock of goods, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Yorktown, conducting a successful business for about four years. He then purchased the Yorktown Mills, of which he continued as proprietor until 1865. During the next five years, he was engaged in mercantile life, and, at the end of that time, retired to one of his farms, situated two and a half miles southeast of Yorktown, where he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He afterward resumed mercantile life, in which he is now engaged. His store, which is, perhaps, the largest in the village of Yorktown, is well arranged, and bears evidence of business ability on the part of the proprietor. In 1865, he began the study of law, but, owing to failing eyesight, he was unable to pursue it to the extent he desired to. He was admitted to the bar, however, and has attained fair success as a lawyer.

In 1863, during the raid of the rebel Gen. John Morgan through Indiana, Mr. Koontz was commissioned by Gov. Morton as Captain of a company of Minute Men, and when, at a later date, they were organized into companies for the Indiana Legion, he was commissioned Colonel of the regiment from Delaware County.

He has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, and particularly in educational matters. He has been identified with the schools of his township, in the capacity of Trustee, for seventeen years, having been first elected to that office in 1854. In political matters, he has acted with the Republican party ever since its organization, and wields a large influence in its behalf. In 1876, he was elected Joint Representative from the counties of Jay and Delaware, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Roads. In public and private life, Mr. Koontz has always sustained a reputation for integrity and pure purpose, and all who know him unite in paying this tribute to his character. As a public speaker, he has attained success, not on account of oratorical display, for from this his addresses are singularly free, but he brings to bear upon the subject so much earnestness and sound logic that he carries his hearers with him, making up in results what he lacks in effect. He is an earnest temperance man, and has accomplished much for the good of the temperance cause. In his business transactions, he has been successful, and, while this is true, it may be as truthfully said that his fortune has been acquired by the most honorable dealings with his fellow-man. He is esteemed as much for the unselfish honesty of his nature as for his services in public life, and his encouragement to public improvements. He has been twice married; first, in June, 1853, to Miss Anna Brown, who died in 1855, leaving one daughter. On the 24th of July, 1857, he was wedded to Miss Viletta A. Shimer. Of this union were born five children, four of whom now survive.

This adventure was a point of interest, and was related for years afterward to the new settlers who came to live in the locality where it had transpired.

During the year 1829, settlements were made and lands were purchased by Timothy Jones, in Section 21; William Daugherty, Sr., in the same section; Lewis Newland, in Section 29; and George Michael, in Section 31. William Daugherty, Sr., was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and his son, William, the stepfather of Hon. J. H. Koontz, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Daugherty, Sr., entered the land in the name of his grandson, Absalom, and his son William occupied it until Absalom attained his majority. Upon reaching that age, the latter gave his father a deed for forty acres of the tract. The grandfather died at the age of ninety-two years, and was buried in the cemetery on the Timothy Jones farm. His son took a prominent part in the settlement of the township, and, although a man who was often engaged in personal encounters, was yet one who had many friends. Fighting was incident to the state of society at that time, and the man who could "hold his own" in a broil suffered none in the estimation of his neighbors.

John B. Brown was one of the settlers who came in 1829. He was a native of Kentucky, but was reared in Wayne County, Indiana, to which point he emigrated with his father at an early age. In 1830, he entered land in Section 25. He was a man of superior attainments, and was long identified with the early schools of the township. After his arrival, he married Elizabeth Tomlinson, who still survives, and now makes her home with Hon. J. H. Koontz.

Hon. David Kilgore was a man who rose from obscurity to a high position. In 1829, he came to the township with just enough money to purchase his land, and immediately began its improvement. To a limited education he added, by careful study, until he stood prominent among the able attorneys of the county. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and the ability displayed by him in this capacity led to his election by the people of this district as their representative in the State Legislature. After serving with honor and credit in this position for several terms, he was elected to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

When not engaged with public or professional duties, he pursued the vocation of farming, and invested his means in land until his possessions aggregated nearly a thousand acres.

July 14, 1831, he married Mary G. Vanmeter. The ceremony, which was probably the first of this nature in the township, was performed by William Jones, Esq., the first Justice of the Peace elected in the township. He was a novice as far as the marriage ceremony was concerned, and was only able to perform his part after a careful drill by the groom.

Judge Kilgore continued to be prominently identified with the interests of his township until his decease, in January, 1879.

In regard to the date of arrival of later settlers, an accurate clew is furnished by the tract-book. In 1830, the following entries of land were made:

By James Tomlinson, in Section 25, and John B. Brown in the same section.

1831—Purnell Tomlinson, in Section 25; Edward Aldridge, in the same section.

1832—John D. Jones, Section 6; Robert Gordon, Section 9; William Miller, Section 20; Charles Jones, Section 21; John B. Finley, Section 24.

1833—Andrew Cummings, Section 9; Washington Reed, Section 10; John Antrim, in the same section; Isaac Norris, Section 13; Thomas Hardwick, Section 20; John Beeth, Section 24; Keziah Keasbey, Section 25; Henry Evilsizer, Section 27; John Neely, Section 30.

1834—Thomas Palmer, Section 4; Thomas Draper, Section 5; Samuel McKinley, Section 10; Jefferson Reed, Section 10; James Gwenendyke and Aaron Adamson, Section 12; Township 20 north, Range 8 east, Peter Smelser, Section 17; William Templeton, Section 24; Morgan Van Matre, Section 30.

1835—Abner Ratcliff, Section 13, Township 20 north, Range 8 east; John Hayhurst, Section 1; Martin J. Williamson, Section 2; Andrew Danner, Section 3; John Danner, Section 4; William Reed, Section 4; Peter Shephard, Section 6; William McKinley, and Thomas M. Gordon Section 9; John Reed, Section 10; James Williamson, Section 11; John Howell, Section 11; William T. Scott, Section 14; Stephen Brewer, Section 17; Eden Antrim, Section 19; Samuel Parkison, Section 21; Abner McCarty, Section 22; Thomas Brumfield, Sr., Section 22; Willis Hardwick and Joseph Stewart, Section 28; Jacob Redington, Section 30.

1836—William Jones, Section 12, Township 20 north, Range 8 east; Fleming Reed, Section 24, Township 20 north, Range 8 east; John Walters, Section 25, Township 20 north, Range 8 east; John Van Buskirk, Section 2; Samuel Danner, Jr., Section 4; William Palmer, Section 4; Robert Antrim, Section 5; Israel H. Shephard, Section 5; Solomon and John McLaughlin, Section 6; Joel Clem, Section 7; Samuel Parker and Stephen Reed, Section 8; Chrisotpher Wilson, Section 10; Benjamin Owen, Section 11; Samuel W. Harlan, Section 12; Zadock Stewart, Section 17.

1837—Belshazar Dragoo, Section 5; James Justice, Section 5; Isaac Darter, Section 7; Wesley Oliver, Section 8; Robert Watkins, Section 17; James H. Jones, Section 18.

By the year 1837, all the Government land in the township had been purchased, and, although new settlers continued to arrive every season, their advent was hailed with less interest than in earlier years, and a farther enumeration of names would be impossible, in the absence of records. By the year 1850, the population of the township had grown to 934 souls, according to the United States Census for that year, and, during the ten years following, there was an increase of 451, or a total population of 1,375. In 1870, there were in the township 1,841 native Americans, and 39 of foreign birth—in all, 1,880 souls. The late census, complete June 1, 1880, shows the population of this township to be 1,986 at that time.

ORGANIZATION.

As nearly as can be gleaned from private sources, in the absence of records bearing upon the subject, the date of the civil organization of this township is fixed at the year 1831. At that time, it embraced the present townships of Harrison and Salem, which were subsequently erected into separate jurisdictions. The first election for officers within the territory then embraced by Mount Pleasant was held in the spring of 1831, at the house of Solomon Eisnagel, within the present bounds of Salem. This election followed closely upon the act creating a civil division of this territory, and its erection into a township, as was usual in such cases, and establishes, with tolerable accuracy, the date of organization by the County Commissioners. At this election, William Jones was chosen Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served for a period of twenty years.

He came to the township, with his brother John, in 1828, and was prominently identified with its interests until his removal to Windfall, Ind., where he now resides. His successors in office have been Milton Vanmeter, Francis Clark, Thomas Stewart, Milton Hardwick and James D. Reynolds, the present incumbent.

Of the other officers elected at the organization of the township, even the memory of old settlers fails to give an account; and of the original Board of Trustees, by whom the official business was conducted, there is not a vestige of documentary evidence remaining. The minutes of their meetings, if any were kept, have suffered a fate similar to that of much other valuable material whose worth was not recognized until too late to recall it from destruction.

Until 1854, as little is known of the proceedings of the Township Board as if they had been conducted with the utmost secrecy. The oldest volume now extant in the office of the present Trustee, Hon. J. H. Koontz, contains the minutes of the Trustees' meetings from 1854 until 1860, at which time the board of three Trustees, Clerk and Treasurer, ceased to exist, by virtue of the law as amended, and their duties were invested in one Trustee. The initial record in this volume is in the following words:

"Report of Trustees' proceedings in Mount Pleasant Township.—The Board of Trustees of Mount Pleasant Township held their first meeting in Yorktown, May 6, 1854. Trustees: Dr. John Horne, Judge Van Matre and James Reynolds; James Reynolds, Clerk; and Hamlet Rozelle, Treasurer.

"The board was organized by the election of William Van Matre as President, and a ballot was had for the different terms of office of members of the board. William Van Matre was chosen to serve one year, Dr. John Horne three years, and James Reynolds two years.

"The Treasurer filed his bond, which was accepted, after which the board transacted the following business:

"*Ordered*, That an election be held the first Saturday in June, 1854, for the purpose of voting for a tax for the erection and repair of schoolhouses, the erection and repair of bridges, also for road purposes. * * * Upon motion, the board then adjourned."

The second meeting was devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the public schools of the township, and a report received, showing the number of children of school age to be 412. At this meeting, the board ordered the payment of salaries to the following teachers: James M. Reynolds, District No. 1, $40; William H. Harrison, District No. 2, $40; Benjamin Curtis, District No. 4, $40; M. H. Van Matre, District No. 5, $40; G. W. Chambers, District No. 6, $40.

The remaining entries in this volume are similar to those quoted, containing nothing more interesting than records of settlements with the Supervisors of Roads, the payment of teachers' salaries, the location of new roads, etc.

During the existence of the old board, the record does not indicate the election of new members with minuteness, and they could not be obtained with sufficient accuracy to warrant the insertion of a list of township officials.

SCHOOLS.

During the summer of 1831, the first school in the township was taught in a deserted cabin on the Jonathan Bentley farm. The teacher was the late Judge David Kilgore, and, like the majority of pioneer teachers, his salary was made up by contributions from private sources, and was not, perhaps, very large. During the next year (1832), the first house was erected especially for school purposes. This was a hewed-log building, and was known as the "Reed Schoolhouse." It stood near the present site of "Liberty Schoolhouse," and its first teacher was a Mr. Sargent. About the year 1842, "Antioch Schoolhouse" was erected, and, about the same time, a similar building was erected at Yorktown. Andrew Danner was the first teacher at "Antioch," and John B. Brown at Yorktown. The "McKinley" Schoolhouse, since known as "Nebo" Schoolhouse, was erected about the same time, and Milton Vallandigham was probably its first teacher. "Mount Pleasant" Schoolhouse was erected in the west part of the township in 1841, and was used also for church purposes in an early day. About 1844, the "Shepherd" Schoolhouse was erected, near the present site of the "Lincoln" Schoolhouse. These were all of the pioneer style of architecture, and presented a striking contrast to the neat schoolhouses of to-day.

The revenue from the sale of public lands in the township was applied in payment of the school expenses about the year 1840, and partially relieved the strain upon private purses entailed by the "subscription" system, under which, until that time, the schools had been conducted; but this fund was seldom sufficient to pay the expenses of a full term, and, when it became exhausted, the deficiency was made up by private subscriptions, as was usual in other localities under similar circumstances.

The provisions of the public-school law of 1851–52 became operative in Mount Pleasant in 1854, when the Trustees received the proportion of the public fund allotted to the township, and the old buildings were converted into free schools. A revised and improved course of study, better teachers, and a consequent advance in the general intelligence of the community, were among the results following the adoption of the new system.

In 1853, an election was called by the Trustees to vote upon the question of levying a tax for school purposes. The measure was sustained by a small majority, and, a few days later, the requisite number of freeholders signed a petition praying the Trustees to call a second election to reconsider the former vote, and the result was reversed. Jacob H. Koontz and Alfred Kilgore were among the active workers in the cause of public education, and, seeing the result of the second vote, determined to have a schoolhouse in Yorktown, at all events, and started out with a subscription paper, soliciting funds with which to carry out their project. About $600 was thus secured, and the schoolhouse erected in 1854, on a lot set apart for that purpose by Oliver H. Smith, the founder of the town.

Subsequently, the law was so amended as to empower the Trustees to levy taxes for school purposes without submitting the question to the voters; and, after this amendment, the subscribers to this school were re-imbursed from the public treasury, with 6 per cent interest for the use of their money.

The building is frame, one story in height, containing two rooms. The building, with its furniture and appliances, is valued at $1,000. Since its erection, school has been conducted during six months of the year. While it has never been conducted as a graded school, it has a higher and lower department, which are supervised by a Principal and assistant. During the present term, the departments are under the care of Frank G. Jackson, Principal, and Miss Emma McClintock, Assistant. The following report by the Township Trustee shows the condition of the schools for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 628; average attendance, 396; total number of districts in township, 9; length of term, 120 days; number of teachers employed, 10; average compensation of teachers, $2.25½ per day; estimated value of schoolhouses, $10,750; estimated value of apparatus, $585; value of schoolhouses erected during the year, $1,125.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount of revenue on hand September 1, 1879	$1,633 47
Amount of revenue received in February, 1880	1,137 01
Amount of revenue received in June, 1880	1,500 66
Miscellaneous receipts	101 81
Total	$4,372 95
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	2,695 00
	$1,677 95
Amount of special school revenue on hand September 1, 1879	$315 71
Amount of special school revenue received within the year	1,941 99
Total	$2,257 70
Amount of special school revenue expended since September 1, 1879	$2,176 95
Balance on hand	$80 75

The schoolhouses of the township are under the supervision of the following teachers:

Nebo Schoolhouse, District No. 1, James Montgomery; Antioch Schoolhouse, District No. 2, William J. Koontz; Lincoln Schoolhouse, District No. 3, A. H. Friedley; Sycamore Schoolhouse, District No. 4, John R. Tuttle; Walker's Schoolhouse, District No. 5, F. M. Jones; Liberty Schoolhouse, District No. 6, M. A. Lemmon; Center Schoolhouse, District No. 7, Edward Tuhey; Yorktown Schoolhouse, District No. 8, Frank G. Jackson, Emma McClintock; Kilgore's Schoolhouse, District No. 9, E. F. Aldredge.

CHURCHES.

At a very early day in the history of this settlement, religious meetings were held at various private houses in the township, and, at a later date, in the schoolhouses, by ministers who came to the settlement by chance. But it was years before the religious element began to assume form or organization. About the year 1835, John Longley, a pious storekeeper of Yorktown, gathered under his leadership a small band of the Christian, or Campbellite, denomination, who continued to hold meetings at private houses for a number of years. While under the leadership of Mr. Longley, the society prospered, and a great deal of interest was manifestd by its members. After he left the town, however, the interest began to wane, and the society was disbanded within a few years, without having erected a church.

The Yorktown Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the year 1835, the first Methodist Episcopal class in the township was organized at Yorktown, and held meetings at the houses of members of the class. About 1844, they erected a frame house upon one of the lots reserved for that purpose by Hon. O. H. Smith. They continued to worship in this building until it became unsafe, and, in 1874, completed the present house of worship. The society has been prosperous ever since its organization, and has a large and active membership. Rev. Milton Wayman is the present Pastor.

The Yorktown Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Robert D. Irwin, who may be called the pioneer minister of this denomination in Delaware County, held frequent meetings at Yorktown, but the society was not then organized. In the record of the First Presbyterian Church at Muncie, the following entry by Mr. Irwin appears: "September 22, 1844, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in Yorktown, for the special accommodation of those members in that village and vicinity.

"This was the first time our church held the communion season at that place, though I had preached there, and in the neighborhood frequently.

"I preached often at the house of James Slack, who immigrated from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, whose wife was a member, and a woman of rare accomplishments."

The society grew and prospered for a number of years, but, by the year 1868, it had become weakened, if we may judge from a later entry in the volume previously referred to, which is in the following words:

"May 31, 1868, Rev. O. M. Todd administered the sacrament to the church at Yorktown. There were five members received on this occasion. The church had been almost extinct for several years."

A house of worship was erected at Yorktown by the society, but there have been no regular services conducetd for several years, and the congregation is now without a Pastor.

Mount Pleasant Church.—This building, as will be seen by reference to the history of the schools, was erected in 1841. It was situated upon a lot donated by James M. Van Matre, with the understanding that it should be used as a church and schoolhouse. James Chambers, a minister of the Christian, or Campbellite, Church, frequently conducted religious services in this building, but no organization was formed by that denomination. About the year 1842, a Methodist Episcopal class was organized here, by Revs. Bradshaw and Webster, but this organization was disbanded a few years later. About 1844, Rev. Abner Perdieu, of the Methodist Protestant Church, organized a class of that denomination at this house, among the original members of which were Valentine Eltzroth and family, Matthias Pitser and family, Mary A. Van Matre and family, Absalom Van Matre and wife, Joseph Van Matre and wife, and others. About 1859 or 1860, this society removed to the schoolhouse then recently completed, where its meetings were held until 1871. In the fall of that year, they had completed a frame church, at a cost of $1,563, on land donated by P. A. Helvie. They now have a congregation of thirty or thirty-five members, under the pastoral care of Rev. Ezra Conn. The old "Mount Pleasant" Church and Schoolhouse served its purpose and went to decay; but the cemetery adjoining it is still used.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The occupation of tilling the soil has always been the leading industrial enterprise in this township, and this has been prosecuted with a vigor and energy that have won rich returns from the fertile soil.

During the early days, the milling enterprise was inaugurated and successfully carried on. In 1830, William Hardwick dug the race by which the water of Buck Creek is conducted to the Yingling Woolen Mill at Yorktown, upon which he erected a saw-mill about one hundred feet south of the present building. About two years later, he attached a run of buhrs for grinding corn, and continued to operate the mill until his decease, after which it passed to the hands of Amasa Makepeace, who finally sold it to Hon. Oliver H. Smith. Mr. Smith supplied it with a set of machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, and employed men to operate it. He sold the mill to William Petty, from whom it passed to the hands of the present owners, A. and D. M. Yingling. The present building is frame, three stories and a basement. In 1868, the Messrs. Yingling adjusted a Leffell wheel in place of the Brooks wheel by which the machinery had formerly been operated, and, in 1871, remodeled the building, adding one story to its height. The weaving-room contains four looms, and is situated on the second floor. Below it are the fulling and finishing departments, while above it are the picking, carding and spinning departments. The articles here manufactured are jeans, flannels, blankets, yarns, cassimeres, satinet, etc., which are sold chiefly in the home market.

In addition to the woolen-mill, the same firm operate a planing and saw mill on the premises, sawing a daily average of 3,000 feet of timber into flooring, finishing lumber, etc.

The flouring-mill at Yorktown is the successor of the mill erected by Hon. Oliver H. Smith in 1838 or 1839. The old mill was situated about one hundred yards north of the present building, on Buck Creek, the same stream that furnishes power to the present mill. Between 1840 and 1873, it was in the hands of various owners, among whom were M. C. Smith, son of the original proprietor, and Hon. J. H. Koontz. Mr. Koontz sold to Williamson and Edmonds, and subsequently Mr. Edmonds sold to his partner, J. H. Williamson, by whom the mill is now owned and operated.

In 1873, the old mill was destroyed by fire, and, about two years later, the persent building was erected. This is a frame building, three stories and basement, and has two Leffell wheels. It is conducted as a custom mill.

Along the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, there are two saw-mills in successful operation. The first is situated in the eastern part of the township, and is owned and operated by William Bloom. The second is situated three miles north of Yorktown, and is owned and operated by David Cammack.

The tannery at Yorktown was established by Mr. Ellis about the year 1836. For several years, it was operated by Ellis & Huntington, and by them sold to John Neely. From him it passed to the ownership of Levi Hall, H. Rozelle, Robert Dusang and T. Allen, respectively. Jacob Erther was the next proprietor, and from him it passed to the hands of the present proprietor, Henry Overmire.

SOCIETIES.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Yorktown Lodge, No. 345, was organized under charter, and instituted April 21, 1870. The charter members were Conrad Dipple, D. M. Yingling, Henry Overmire, J. H. Williamson, Hezekiah Stout and Jacob Erther; and from among their number the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices of the lodge: Conrad Dipple, N. G.; Henry Overmire, V. G.; D. M. Yingling, Secretary; J. H. Williamson, Treasurer.

The office of N. G. has been occupied, at various times since the organization of the lodge, by the following gentlemen: Henry Overmire, D. M. Yingling, Jacob Erther, Samuel Williamson, G. W. Parkison, David Campbell, Dr. John Horne, Samuel Parkison, Robert M. Snodgrass, Philip J. Hofherr, Simon S. Stewart, Isham Humphries, G. W. Spann, W. S. Brundage, Malachi Brindle, J. R. Applegate, J. D. Reynolds and David Shields.

The lodge is prosperous and in good financial condition. It has an active membership of forty-eight at the present time. Its officers for the present term are: E. F. Aldridge, N. G.; David Shields, V. G.; J. D. Reynolds, Secretary; G. W. Parkison, Treasurer.

Improved Order of Red Men, York Tribe, No. 63, was instituted at Yorktown February 20, 1880, with the following charter members: J. D. Reynolds, Robert Acord, O. H. Smith, John Staggs, Charles Acord, W. N. Horne, T. A. Patterson, William Patterson, John F. Donovan, William A. Goings, David Kilgore, S. G. Curtis, Samuel E. Parkison, William Marker, William Hughes, Joseph Stewart, A. J. Davis, William Antrim, Adam De Reemer and A. F. Jones. The first officers were: J. D. Reynolds, Sachem; David Kilgore, Prophet; John Staggs, C. of R.; T. A. Patterson, K. of W.; O. H. Smith, Senior Sagamore.

The meetings of this tribe are held in the second story of Mrs. F. Cole's building at Yorktown, on Tuesday evening of each week. It has an active membership of thirty at this time. The present officers are: W. N. Horne, Sachem; J. D. Reynolds, Prophet; T. A. Patterson, C. of R.; A. J. Davis, K. of W.; S. E. Parkison, Senior Sagamore; W. M. Patterson, Junior Sagamore.

The Past Sachems of this tribe are David Kilgore, J. D. Reynolds and O. H. Smith.

THE VILLAGE OF YORKTOWN.

This village is situated on the land entered by Samuel Casman, and subsequently purchased by Hon. Oliver H. Smith, by whom the village was platted. It was on the line of the canal which was projected from Indianapolis to Toledo, Ohio, but never completed. Its main thoroughfare was the old Indianapolis State road, which was extensively traveled by emigrants at an early day.

The first house in the village was erected in 1834 or 1835, by Joshua Turner. It was occupied as a residence, and was situated on the lot adjoining the present residence of Hon. J. H. Koontz. The second building was erected on the lot now occupied by Mr. Koontz's office, and was used alternately as a residence, church and schoolhouse. The third was erected on the lot now occupied by the building known in the neighborhood as the "Old Blue Goose." In this building, John Longley kept the first stock of merchandise ever exposed for sale in the village or township. He continued in this business until his stock was exhausted, after which he removed to another locality.

The old frame building on the corner, at the western part of the town, was erected for a tavern, by Samuel Vanmeter and John and William Stewart. Perhaps the constantly passing trains of emigrants over the State road led the proprietors to anticipate a lucrative trade from this source; but if so, their expectations were not realized, as the emigrants usually made arrangements for camping out overnight, carrying their own provisions with them. So, as there was but a limited patronage for the tavern, it proved an unsuccessful enterprise, and, after frequent changes of ownership, was converted into a dwelling, but is now unoccupied.

Another old landmark, but recently removed, was an old-fashioned building which stood opposite the present residence of Obed Kilgore, west of Yorktown. In front of the house stood a post, from the arm of which was suspended a large ball, painted blue. This house was one well known to the early travelers on the Indianapolis State Road, and its fame spread far and near. It was here that Joseph Van Matre entertained the weary traveler, and, from the unique sign that distinguished his house, it received the name of the "Blue Ball Tavern." The house was erected by Mr. Van Matre about the year 1830, and, during his life, he continued to act as host. After his death, his wife, "Aunt Tabby," performed the honors of the house, until she, too, passed from earth. The house, after her death, passed to other hands, and was used as a dwelling by different families. It was finally torn down in the summer of 1880.

EARLY MERCHANTS AND PHYSICIANS.

After the withdrawal of John Longley from the field of merchandise in Yorktown, Hon. O. H. Smith and T. J. Sample erected a frame house on Lot 27, the site formerly occupied by the Longley store. This building was erected in 1838 or 1839, and the firm transacted a very satisfactory business. They finally sold out to William Crim, who conducted the business for several years, finally conveying his stock, good will, etc., to John and William Horne.

About the year 1842, Matthew Brennen kept a store in a building next to the present store of Dr. G. W. Spann. He continued in business at this place until his decease, when he devised the store and stock to his nephews.

The first regular physician in Yorktown was Dr. John C. Helm, who settled here soon after the village was platted. He erected the dwelling in which the late Dr. Horne resided until his decease. Dr. Horne purchased his practice, after he had conducted it successfully for a number of years. Dr. Helm then removed to Muncie, where he remained until death.

Dr. Godwin was one of the early physicians of Yorktown and practiced successfully until 1854 or 1855, when he sold to Dr. B. F. Hittle, and retired to his former home at Chesterfield, Ind., where he died.

The first mechanics in the village were Robert Pope and William Green, blacksmiths. The former had his shop at the east end of town, where Erther's shop is now situated, and Green's shop was in the southeast part of town, near the present site of the Persbyterian Church. Green worked at his trade in the village until death, while Pope removed to Howard County, Indiana, where he died.

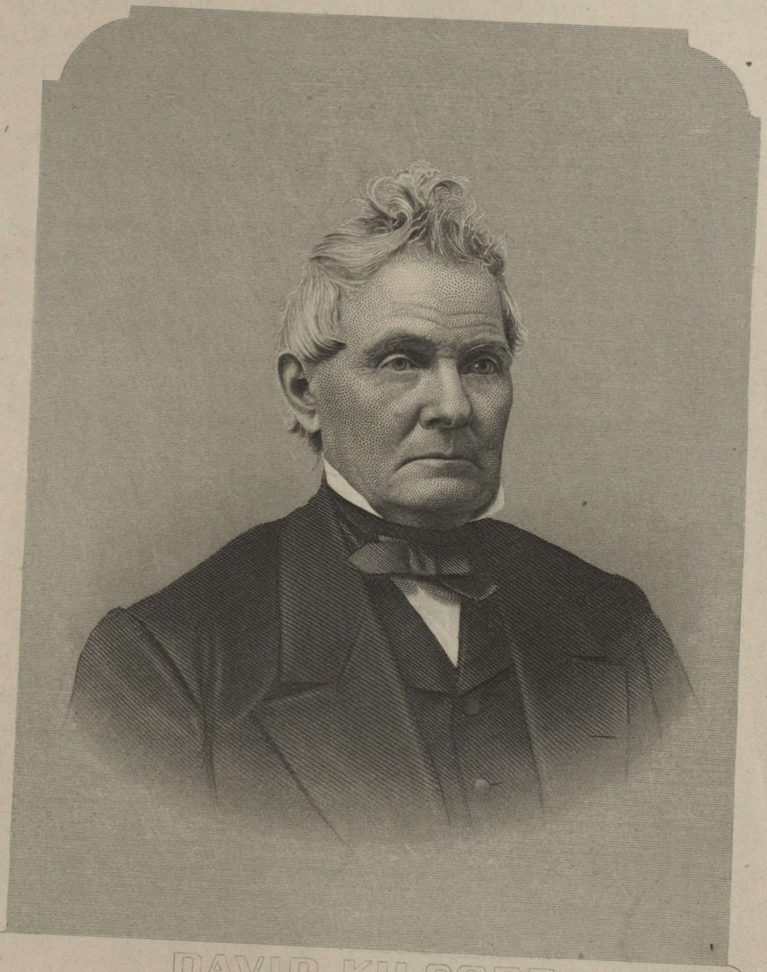
William Jones, Esq., kept the first post office at his residence, one and a half miles west of Yorktown, before the village was platted. Subsequently, the office was removed to Yorktown, where it has ever since been kept.

While Yorktown has never been pretentious, it has kept pace with the march of improvement, and is a thrifty, substantial country town. Its stores are supplied with good stocks, and its merchants are men of enterprise. The stores devoted to the sale of dry goods and groceries are kept by J. H. Koontz, W. S. Brundage & Son, David Shields & Bro., and Thomas Allen, respectively. The grocery store is kept by W. G. Patterson. Mr. Patterson is also the village undertaker and furniture dealer, and Mr. W. S. Brundage is the Postmaster. W. N. Horne & Bro. and G. W. Spann keep the two drug stores of the village. Drs. G. W. Slack, D. M. Shively and W. N. Horne are the practicing physicians; Mrs. W. Williamson is the hostess of the village hotel; Miss Mary Rulon and Mrs. Lydia Hughes are the milliners and dressmakers; Jacob Erther, J. W. Overman and Charles Mathe are the village blacksmiths; James E. Cook, wagon-maker; Samuel Andrews and Henry Overmire, boot and shoe makers.

HON. DAVID KILGORE.

Judge Kilgore may be properly classed among the eminent self-made men of Indiana, and his life demonstrates that success in any chosen field can be attained by perseverance, allied with natural ability. He rose, step by step, from comparative obscurity to a position which gave him honorable renown and national recognition. He was the son of Obed and Rebecca (Cuzick) Kilgore, and was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, April 3, 1804. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Kentucky at an early day, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1819. He settled in the wilds of Franklin County, Indiana, in that year, and was identified with its subsequent history until his death, at the age of eighty-two years.

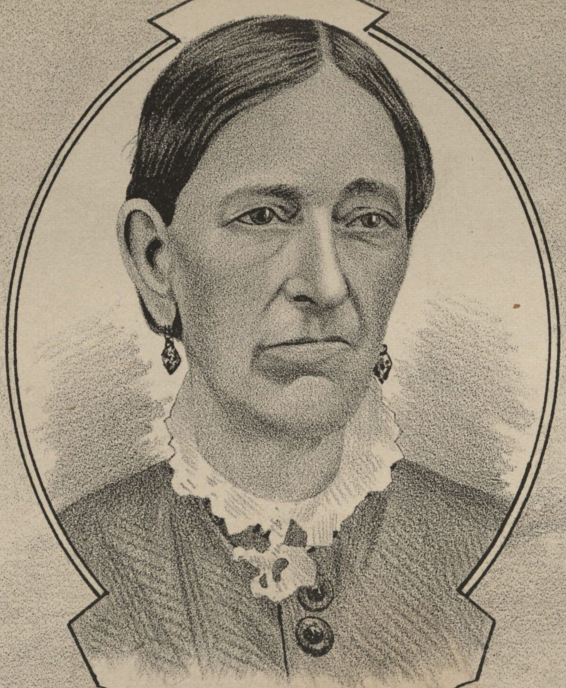
After completing a course of study in the common schools, the subject of this memoir began the study of law, in which he was occasionally assisted by Hon. James Brown Ray, afterward Governor of Indiana, and John T. McKinney, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. He finished his preparatory studies, and, in April, 1830, started to Delaware County, with whose interests he was afterward so prominently associated. There were no such modes of transit as now exist, and the cost of riding in one of the cumbrous, inconvenient vehicles of those days was considerable. Unable to afford this luxury, he came on foot to the site of his future home, with $4.75 and four law books. He pre-empted a tract of land, upon which he at once located. He gave only a portion of his time to the labor of clearing this land, entering immediately upon the practice of his chosen profession. He soon distinguished himself, and success crowned his efforts almost from the first. Political influence followed his success at the bar, and, in 1832, he was chosen as the Whig candidate for Representative in the State Legislature—a position to which he was re-elected several different times; and, in 1856, he was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1839, he was elected Judge of the circuit comprising the counties of Randolph, Delaware, Grant, Jay, Blackford, Madison, Wells and Adams, and served in this capacity for seven years. In 1850, he was chosen as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and was elected as a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, and re-elected at the expiration of his first term—both times by large majorities. He took part in the exciting scenes in our national Legislature that preceded the great rebellion, during the administration of James Buchanan, and his voice was always heard on the side of Union and right. When the cloud that threatened us finally broke, and our land was stirred by internal strife, he at once began to do what he could toward ameliorating the condition of our soldiers. Chiefly through his influence the Indiana Hospital at Washington was established, and that he was an active friend of the soldiers was evinced by the following extract from a Washington paper of 1861: "The members of the First New Jersey Regiment, and of the Ellsworth Zouaves, desire to return their sincere thanks to Hon. David



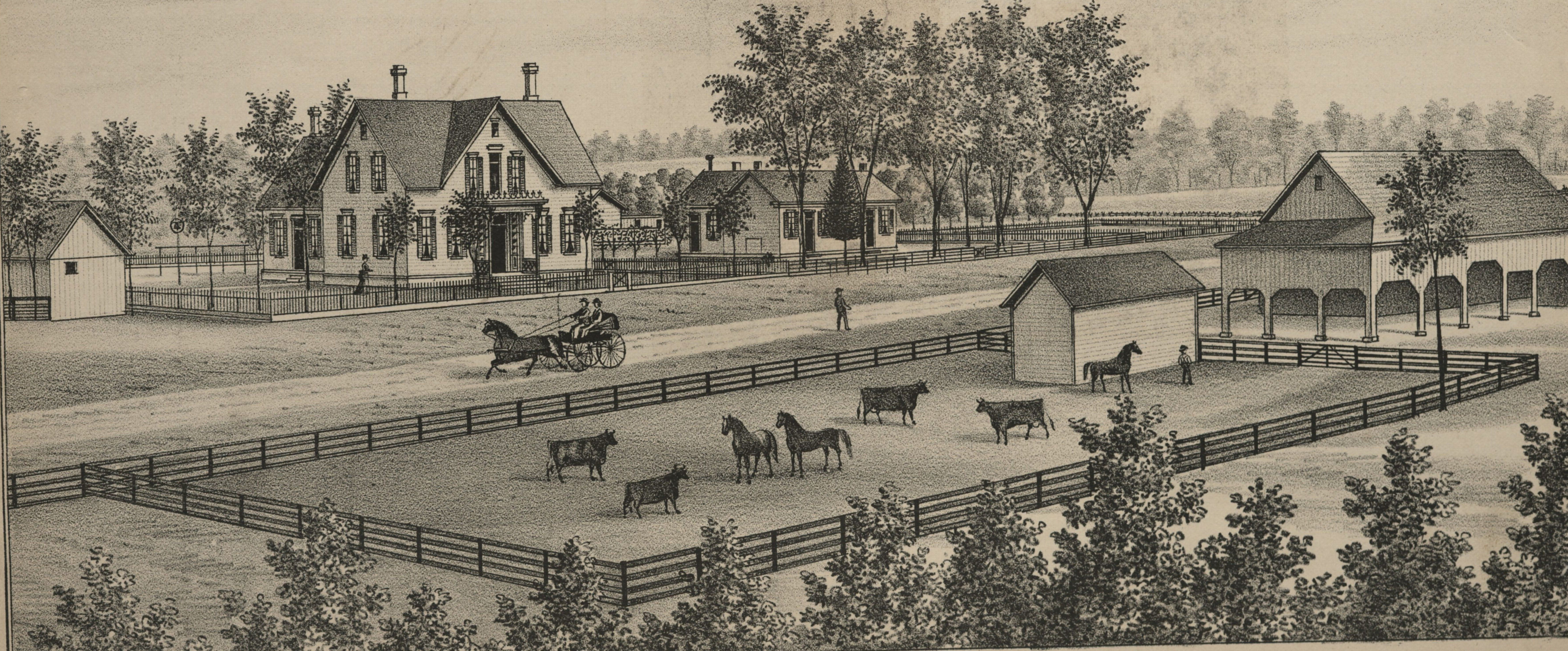
DAVID KILGORE.

Western Biogl. Pub Co.

David Kilgore



MARY G. KILGORE



RES. OF THE LATE DAVID KILGORE, M$^{T.}$ PLEASANT TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

Kilgore, M. C., from Indiana, for a bountiful supply of letter paper and envelopes, supplied to them on Sunday last, for their correspondence with the dear ones at home. We hope to hear of similar donations to other regiments quartered in our city."

In every public capacity in which he served, Judge Kilgore proved himself a man of ability. In the State and National Legislatures, he exerted an influence that was felt far and near, and as the Judge of this judicial circuit, he wore the ermine with dignity and honor, and never faltered in the line of duty. His career speaks eloquently of the great results that may be developed from small beginnings; and, in his moments of leisure, this thought may, perhaps, have occurred to him. What more natural than a recurrence of memory to the four books of other days, when his eye gazed upon the fine library that accumulated in later years? And, when he surveyed his large landed estate, was it strange for him to reflect that all this was the result of the few paltry dollars which constituted his sole capital when he came here, a poor student, with his fortune yet to acquire? He possessed an indomitable will, and, having set his mark high, he conquered one opposing obstacle after another, until the goal of his ambition was attained. Whatever he did was inspired by a pure purpose, and characterized by honesty. No breath of corruption ever tarnished his public life, and all his dealings with his fellow-man were upright and honorable. He fulfilled well his mission in this world, and, in the transition from time to eternity, he was spared the pain of a lingering illness. He died suddenly on the 23d day of January, 1879, leaving a record of which his family may feel justly proud.

On the 14th day of July, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary G., daughter of Absalom Van Matre. Her father, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a native of Virginia, and moved thence to Kentucky, subsequently to Clinton County, Ohio, and finally to Fayette County, Indiana, where he died. His wife married Joseph Van Matre, a distant relative of her first husband, with whom she came to Delaware County. Her husband was the proprietor of the "Blue Ball" Tavern, to which reference is made in the history of Mount Pleasant Township.

Mary G. was born October 24, 1814, in Clinton County, Ohio, and came with her mother and step-father to Delaware County Indiana, in 1823. She attended the first school in the township, little dreaming that between herself and the schoolmaster should grow ties of love which, within a few years, should make them one for life; but so it was, for, at the age of sixteen years, she was married to her preceptor, to whom she proved a loving and devoted wife until death severed the tie that bound them, and cherishing his memory until the time when her own soul shall be released from its mortal tenement, and she shall rest by the side of him she loves so well. Henry C., their first-born child, died in infancy, and five sons afterward came to bless their home. Alfred, the second son, was born April 7, 1833, at the Kilgore homestead in Mount Pleasant Township. With an ordinary common-school education, he rose, by his own merits, to a high position at the bar, and was recognized throughout this State as a man of rare talent. After the close of his school life, he became a school-teacher, and was thus engaged for about two years, when he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware County in 1857. He gained a high reputation as a criminal lawyer, and was called upon to fill numerous official positions in Muncie and Delaware County. At the first alarm of war, however, he abandoned his practice and all the splendid possibilities then before him, and, in 1861, raised a company of volunteers for the Union army. This company afterward became Company B, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. He was made Captain of the company and, although a man of frail physique, he participated bravely in all the engagements until the battle of Shiloh. Unable longer to endure the hardships of army life, he was taken to the hospital, where he lingered for many weary months, and was finally brought to his home; but he was never well again, although the feeble flame of life continued to glow until the 22d day of August, 1871, when he died in the prime of life, and with a useful career all unfinished.

His distinguished ability in civil and military life gained him political recognition, and he was twice electd to the Legislature of this State, where he served with honor and credit, and was subsequently appointed United States Attorney for the District of Indiana.

On the 2d day of August, 1854, he wedded Miss Susan Shoemaker, who survives him, and is now the wife of Hon. James N. Templer. Two children blessed this happy union—Charles W., an attorney, and ex-Mayor of Muncie; and Mollie G., the wife of Vernon Davis, of Mount Pleasant Township.

Obed, the third son, was born February 18, 1835, at the old home stead, and grew to manhood in the township in which he still resides, and is now an independent farmer. His estate is situated just west of Yorktown, on the Indianapolis road, and opposite the former site of the "Blue Ball" Tavern of early days. On the 23d of January, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Lorinda E. Helvie, daughter of Peter A. Helvie, Esq., an early settler of Salem Township. Of this union was born, on the 27th day of September, 1861, one daughter—Mary E., who died September 1, 1863. Mr. Kilgore has a large farm, and enjoys a goodly portion of this world's effects. He is a good citizen, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him.

Absalom V., the fourth son, was born March 25, 1837. He received an injury in childhood which impaired his mental faculties, and, finally, his clothing taking fire, resulted in injuries from the effects of which he died on the 27th of October, 1866.

Tecumseh, the fifth son, was born May 25, 1839. He acquired a good common-school education, and, some time prior to the late war, began the study of medicine with Dr. S. V. Jump. He made rapid progress in his studies, but, before he was prepared to enter upon the practice, the alarm of war was sounded, and he enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Hospital Steward. Subsequently, he was promoted to the rank of Major, and Surgeon of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. Returning from the army, he began the practice of medicine at Yorktown, and subsequently removed to Chesterfield, Madison Co., Ind., where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 14th of November, 1876. He was twice married: First, to Miss Maria Goodpasture, who died leaving two children—Albert and Clarence. On the 4th of March, 1875, he wedded Miss Mary E. Dilts, daughter of Taylor and Sarah Dilts, of Madison County, Indiana. One son, Franklin Taylor, was born of this second union. Dr. Kilgore enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, and was universally esteemed.

David, the sixth and youngest son, was born June 27, 1841. He enlisted in Company G, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in April, 1861, and served three months—that being the term for which his regiment was enrolled. After his return from the army, on the 16th of September, 1862, he married Miss Sarah O. Saunders, daughter of Jacob Saunders, Esq., of Salem Township. But the times called for more soldiers, and, bidding adieu to his young wife, he organized Company C, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was made Captain. During the siege of Nashville, he assisted in the defense of Fort Rosecrans, and participated in all the fighting of that campaign. Failing health finally caused him to tender his resignation in December, 1864, which was accepted. He returned to his home, and, shortly afterward, located at Anderson, Ind., where he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law. Upon the death of his father, he abandoned that profession, and came home to care for his mother and manage the farm. He is one of the prominent citizens of Mount Pleasant Township, and is universally honored and esteemed throughout the community in which he resides. His wedded life has been blessed by two sons and two daughters, viz.: Mary O., Katie, Alfred and Obed—one of whom, Katie, is now deceased.

NILES TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

NILES is the northeast corner township of the county. On the north, it is bounded by a portion of Blackford County, and on the east by a portion of Jay. Delaware Township bounds it on the south, and Union Township on the west. The township is nearly square, being six miles long and five miles wide, and containing an area of about 19,200 acres. In the east part of the township, the land is quite level, but very rich, the soil being a mixture of clay and loam. The same is true of the south part; but in the west and north, the surface is more undulating, and, in some places, quite broken into picturesque little hillocks. Here, also, the soil is loam and clay, but near the river there is an admixture of sand.

The Mississinewa River enters the township near the southwest corner, and, flowing northwest for a distance of one mile, changes its course, and flows nearly west, leaving the township at the southwest corner of Section 30.

Estey Creek rises in the northeast part of the township, and, flowing west for a distance of about three miles, changes its course to southwest and forms a confluence with the Mississinewa in Union Township.

Thomas Creek has its source in the northwest quarter of Section 13, and, flowing west and southwest, joins the Mississinewa east of Granville.

Half-Way Creek is a small stream in the eastern part of the township, its entire length being scarcely more than four miles. Flowing south, it discharges into the Mississinewa at a point near the southern extremity of the village of Albany, in Delaware Township.

A thorough system of artificial drainage in the low lands has increased their fertility to a very marked extent, and throughout the township fine farms are the rule.

Here, as in nearly all the townships of the county, the major portion of the timber has been cleared away to make room for the cultivation of the land, and the demand, in late years, for walnut, poplar, and the several varieties of oak, has offered a farther inducement for the removal of these species of timber and their transportation to market.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

For a number of years after settlements had been effected, and considerable progress had been attained in other townships of the county, the territory now embraced by Niles was still almost an unclaimed wilderness, with only an isolated settler here and there. The tide of immigration which populated the other townships did not set in here until after the most desirable lands in other localities had all been claimed and entered. Perhaps its remoteness from the inhabited part of the county may explain, in part, the tardiness of its settlement, as it could not have been due to the nature of the soil, which is probably excelled no where in the county.

A citizen of the township who settled here in 1835 (Samuel C. Clark) remarked to the writer that, at that date, he could have traveled from his claim to Fort Wayne without passing the habitation of a human being, excepting the cabin of the old Indian, Godfrey, on the Salamonie River.

It is not improbable that some of these lands were occupied at quite an early day by a class of people who are now generally designated as "squatters," who did little more than follow the wild game, or hunt the wild bees for honey. They, however, left no traces to identify them with the history of the locality in which they lived, and it was almost uniformly true of this class that they kept as far away from the settlements as the game which they pursued. Their penetration into the haunts of savage beasts and savage men displayed a boldness and courage worthy a better purpose, and, had they so elected, they could have linked their names with the real pioneers in achievements which, in later years, would have glorified their memories in the hearts of a grateful posterity.

There was another class, also known as "squatters," but who were different from the last named in all essential particulars. These were industrious men, who, living in the older States, and laboring on rented farms, saw their opportunities for advancement rapidly diminishing, and the probabilities of becoming freeholders growing constantly less favorable. Some of our best pioneer citizens belonged to this class. Locating on a tract of Government land in the West, they held their claims by the right of pre-emption until, by the sale of products of the farm and forest, they were enabled to enter it according to law.

As to who was the first permanent settler in this township there is no positive evidence. It is stated that, as early as the year 1828, a man by the name of Hessenflow came and erected a cabin on the east bank of the Mississinewa, near Granville. He is the first settler of whom there is any account, and it is not improbable that he was one of the class who held their claims by the right of pre-emption, for his name does not appear in any of the early records as a purchaser of land. Some one perhaps entered the land upon which he located and dispossessed him.

The real tide of immigration did nor set in until about the year 1833, although there were some who settled in the township prior to that time. Among these were Peter Thomas, Samuel Kyle, William Battreall and Samuel Gregory, who, with their families, settled near Granville in 1830 and 1831.

John Engard, John Gregory, Reason James, William Custer and Philip Essley came in 1832, and settled in various portions of the township. An accurate list of settlers who purchased land from 1831 until 1839 is furnished by the tract-book and the names are here reproduced. The various sections of the township were purchased by the following persons:

Section 7—George W. Leedom, August 30, 1836; Jonathan Ballinger, September 27, 1836; Stephen Hayward, October 27, 1836.

Section 8—John Black, March 7, 1836; William J. Knight and John C. Corbley, October 12, 1836; William J. Essley, December 23, 1836.

Section 9—James Wooster, March 7, 1836; George Huffman, Jr., September 30 1836; John Thomas, January 27, 1837.

Section 10—John Constant, September 19, 1836; Jacob Huffman, September 30, 1836; John Mellett, October 12, 1836; Dennis Wilson, June 1, 1837.

Section 11—William Bell, December 13, 1836; John Buckles, January 15, 1837; Valentine Bone, February 1, 1837.

Section 12—Joseph Heaton, November 1, 1836; Hugh Campbell and Noah Shearley, November 12, 1836; James Peterson, April 28, 1837.

Section 13—Nathaniel Poor, November 5, 1836; William Shrack, February 11, 1837.

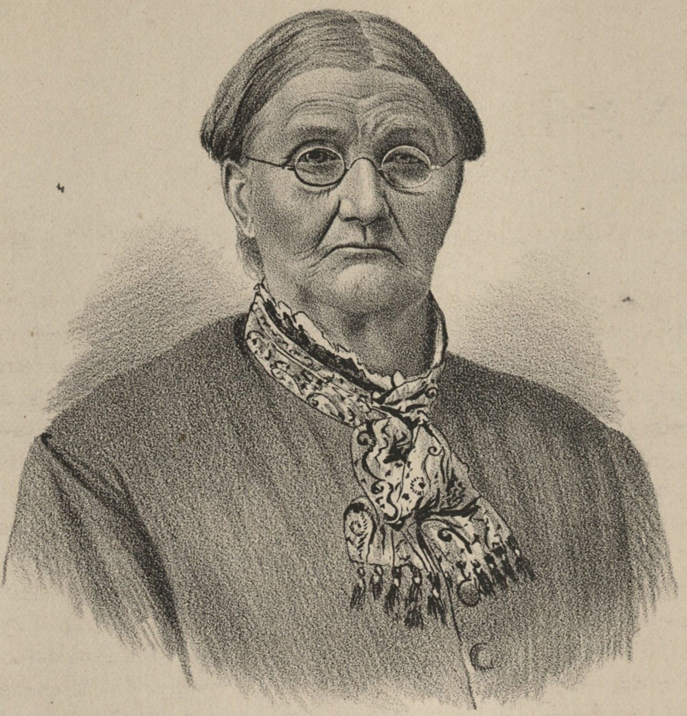
Section 14—Richard Higman, August 27, 1836; William Lee and Elisha Bartlett, May 29, 1837.

Section 15—George W. Stafford and Samuel Sprinkle, October 29, 1835.

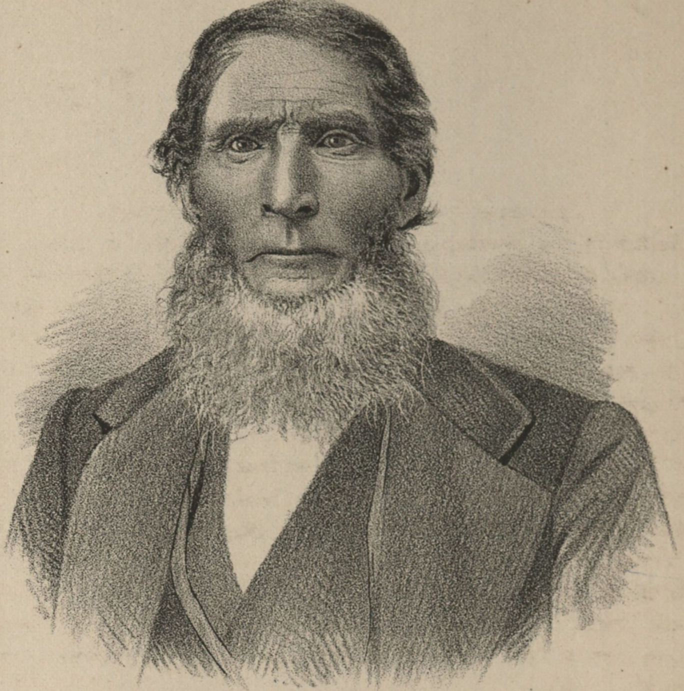
Section 17—Ralph Stafford, October 8, 1834; John D. Highway, September 8, 1836; John Barley, May 13, 1839.

Section 18—Ezra Wasson, Junius McMillen, Aaron Mote and Thomas Haworth, June 2, 1836; Thomas C. Moore, September 27, 1836.

Section 19—Philip Essley, November 17, 1832; Elisha Essley, January 7, 1833; James Black, May 20, 1833; Jesse Essley, February 7, 1834; Philip Stoner, March 16, 1836; Stephen Butler, June 2, 1836.



MRS. JOHN BUCKLES



ELDER JOHN BUCKLES

ELDER JOHN BUCKLES.

The subject of this sketch is the great-grandson of Robert Buckles, whose father was a wealthy landlord of England, and had twelve sons. Robert left England at the age of seventeen years, and emigrated to the American colonies, about the year 1685. He married, and had three sons. James, the oldest, married Sarah Gerard, a sister of Parson Gerard, of Virginia. Five sons were the fruits of this union, one of whom—John, the oldest—married Mary Brooks, sister of David Brooks, a Baptist minister of the State of New Jersey. They had seven sons, of whom David, the father of our subject, was the second. David married Elizabeth Covault, who bore him eight sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

He was born in Warren County, Ohio, December 21, 1812. On the 10th day of August, 1833, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Northcut, in Miami County, Ohio, where she was born August 7, 1815. Her father was born in North Carolina, and her mother in Kentucky.

In September, 1841, Elder Buckles came with his wife to Delaware County, Ind., and was one of the earliest settlers in the northeastern part of Niles Township. He erected a log cabin, 14x16 feet, containing but one room, and was occupied, for many weary months, in clearing away the timber from his farm, and reducing it to a state of cultivation. He was compelled to travel nine miles to mill, and from eight to seventeen miles to market, and, in 1842, sold dressed pork at $1.25 per one hundred pounds, in order to obtain money wherewith to buy leather for his children's shoes.

He has ever been a zealous and active Christian, having united with the Baptist Church in Clark County, Ohio, in the fourteenth year of his age; afterward uniting, by letter, with the same denomination, in Miami County, Ohio, and, on the 1st day of November, 1841, he united, also by letter, with the Mississinewa Old School Regular Baptist Church, in Niles Township. In 1845, he was licensed to preach, and, in 1846, was ordained to the full work of the ministry, being chosen Pastor of Mississinewa Church, which relation he has continued to occupy since that time, and has given the hand of fellowship to every member of that church. He has visited and preached in six States of the Union; has crossed the Alleghanies twice, and had pastoral care of four churches at the same time, traveling from one to forty miles, and visiting his charges once a month—sometimes by rail, sometimes on horseback, and sometimes on foot. He has fulfilled all his appointments unless Providentially hindered, and never received a salary from any church or pay for attending a funeral; yet, by the industry and economy of a faithful companion, and the labor of her children, together with his own labors, they have accumulated a sufficiency of worldly goods to place them in comfortable circumstances, and enable them to enjoy many of the luxuries of life.

Two of his daughters have been school teachers, while his eldest son, William, is a minister of the Baptist Church—the eleventh in this branch of the family who has occupied the pastoral office in that denomination.

The Buckles family have occupied American soil for a period of nearly two hundred years, and its members have ever been found on the side of patriotism and right. They participated in the great struggle for American independence, and took up arms in defense of this country against foreign aggressions and the incursions of Indians, during the war of 1812–15, and were found in the ranks, defending the Union against the rebellion of 1861–65. They have ever been true to their country, and, as ministers, faithful to their church.

Section 20—Francis A. Essley, January 7, 1833; Cyrus McMillen and James L. Veach, March 16, 1836; Jeremiah Priest, April 6, 1836; William Constant, September 9, 1836.

Section 21—David Moore, October 31, 1835; David Mason, September 9, 1836; Alfred Barnett, September 19, 1836; Andrew Wilson, October 6, 1836.

Section 22—Jacob Moore, March 7, 1836; James Bolton, March 16, 1836; Saml. T. Kyle, Aug. 27, 1836; Locksley Richards, March 27, 1836.

Section 23—Ira Ingraham, March 20, 1836; Ezra Porter, March 26, 1836; Daniel Bosman, March 27, 1836; William Scott, May 30, 1836; Isaac Spence, October 6, 1838.

Section 24—Isaac Maitlen, April 4, 1836; Nathaniel Dixon, September 30, 1836; Amos M. Wooster, December 9, 1836.

Section 25—John Wilson, September 21, 1833; Daniel Dean, Jr., September 28, 1833; John Dinsmore, September 30, 1835; Samuel Dixon, October 23, 1835; Thomas D. Berry, November 14, 1835.

Section 26—Robert Kimble, May 2, 1836; John W. Vincent, May 30, 1836.

Section 27—William McCoy, May 31, 1836; William Foster, July 26, 1836.

Section 28—William Custer, November 17, 1832; John Lewis and Israel Martin, June 22, 1833; Noble Gregory, November 17, 1833; George Shearon, March 10, 1835; Samuel Martin, April 12, 1835; David Smith, March 7, 1836; Robert M. Boyd, August 8, 1836; Henry Shearon, October 28, 1836; Stephen Berry, November 12, 1836; Robert Huston, January 10, 1837.

Section 29—John Thomas, September 13, 1833; John Blakely, November 13, 1833; Samuel C. Clark, September 1, 1834; James Robinson and James Hetton, November 2, 1835; Charles Reading, March 7, 1836.

Section 30—John Gregory, April 17, 1832; Reason James, June 14, 1832; Willis Hance, May 18, 1833; William Gregory, July 10, 1833; Thomas Hillman, March 16, 1836; Ralph Shaw, March 16, 1836; Norris Venard, April 23, 1836.

Section 31—Peter Thomas, June 29, 1831; John Engard, March 14, 1832; Jacob Battreall, October 14, 1834; William, O'Neill, October 31, 1835; Jonathan Ruggles, March 7, 1836.

Section 32—William Battreall, May 9, 1831; Samuel Kyle, July 21, 1831; John Sutton, May 18, 1833; Alexander Price, September 27, 1834; William Downing, August 22, 1836.

Section 33—Samuel Gregory, May 19, 1831; Jesse Clark, October 27, 1836; James Gregory, November 8, 1836.

Section 34—Samuel Gregory, Jr., November 9, 1836; Michael Hedekin, May 29, 1837.

Section 35—Thomas Vincent, May 30, 1834; Eli Pendroy, August 22, 1835; John Mann, July 18, 1836.

Section 36—Eli H. Anderson, September 21, 1833; Jacob Noggle, October 24, 1833.

Thomas D. Berry, who settled in Section 25 in 1835, was formerly a resident of Highland County, Ohio, and came to this county in a wagon, which contained his household goods and his family of five children. He was always recognized as a prominent man in the settlement, and, after the township assumed civil organization, he was called upon to act in various official positions of a local nature, such as Trustee, School Director, etc. He died in 1872, in his eighty-eighth year. His son Richard now owns and occupies the old homestead.

Samuel C. Clark is one of the oldest survivors of the pioneer community of this township. He came from Champaign County, Ohio, with his wife and six children, in October, 1835, and settled upon the farm where he now lives, having entered this tract a year previously. His life has been one of toil and industry, and, in his declining years, he enjoys a competence accumulated by honest labor, as well as the respect of all who know him.

When he came, his neighbors were John Lewis, who had then been living about a year on an eighty-acre tract, now owned by B. F. Smith; Samuel Martin, who lived on land now owned by John Barley; and John Gregory, who, although he entered his land in 1831, did not come to live upon it until 1834.

Richard Maitlen, who now resides at the old homestead in Section 24, came with his father in 1835, and has been long identified with the growth and improvement of the township.

David Moore is also of the surviving members of this pioneer community. Settling in the township in 1835, he has lived to witness some important changes for better in its general aspect, and is recognized now as one of the substantial citizens.

John Buckles came in 1836, and entered the land upon which he now resides in the following year The brick house in which he lives was one of the first of its kind ever erected in the township. Mr. Buckles has been identified for many years with the religious interests of the township, especially those of the Baptist Church.

John Barley entered his land in May, 1839, and, accompanied by his wife and one child, came to reside upon it in 1840. He has cleared and improved a fine farm, and has, at various times, filled local positions of honor and trust.

The majority of the pioneers of this township sleep their last sleep, but the work of improvement inaugurated by them has been faithfully carried out by their descendants.

ROADS.

The imperfect routes of travel was an inconvenience from which the settlers in this locality suffered for many years. There was an old Indian trace, leading from Vincennes to Greenville, Ohio, upon which route a road was surveyed by authority of the State some time after 1840. It was known as the Greenville and Marion State road.

One Sunday morning in the year 1841, John Buckles and his brother Timothy blazed a road from his farm to Dunkirk, a distance of a mile and a half, taking the rays of the rising sun for their guide to a direct line. A subsequent survey of this route proved that their lines varied but slightly from a due east course. This road was extended entirely across the township, and that part laid out by the brothers Buckles was only slightly modified.

Probably the first road laid out in the township was one that was located in 1836, in response to a petition presented by Ira Ingraham. Its route was from Smithfield to Montpelier, Blackford County, and the ruling motive in having it located was to furnish employment to the men in this township liable for duty in payment of road tax, and who would otherwise have been compelled to work in an adjoining township.

In the east part of the township, and one mile west of its eastern boundary line, a road was laid out running from the northern to the southern extremity of the township, to which was given the name of "Green street," this name having been suggested by the fact that the majority of settlers on both sides of the road were formerly residents of Greene County, Ohio.

The only information we are able to give in regard to the early roads is what can be gleaned from the memory of surviving pioneers. The early records of the township furnish no data on this subject earlier than 1857. The records, in those days, were not kept with as nice precision as at the present, the proceedings of the Trustee's meetings being kept on loose sheets of paper, some of which have been lost in the meantime, and for this cause it is impossible to obtain any official or complete information on this subject, as well as others which should be contained in full in the records. Our statement regarding the early roads is given upon the authority of Richard Berry, Samuel C. Clark and John Barley.

EARLY MERCHANTS AND PHYSICIANS.

In June, 1836, James A. Maddy, now residing at Muncie, sold the first goods at Granville. He was employed to manage the business for Wilson Stanley, to whom the goods belonged. The store was a log cabin on the bank of the river. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Stanley sold the stock to Mr. Maddy, who continued the business about a year, then sold out to Helton & Shaw.

About two years later, James A. Maddy and Reason James formed a partnership, which continued about a year. Subsequently, Aaron Cory sent a stock of goods to the village, and, as he did not come with them, he employed Mr. Maddy to conduct the business for him. This stock was purchased by James McLaughlin, and, some time later, Aaron Cory erected a large frame house, in which the firm of Cory, Matthews & Maddy sold goods for a year or more.

Joseph Davis afterward opened a store in the Cory building, and subsequently sold out. William Stewart was the next merchant after Davis, and continued in business for several years.

Crooks & Wolf were the next firm, and Mr. Crooks still represents the mercantile interests of the village.

SCHOOLS.

In 1837, the first term of school was taught in a cabin erected by John Sutton in 1833 or 1834. Sutton entered this land in 1833, and lived upon it until his wife died, after which he vacated his cabin, and subsequently sold his land. While it was still in his possession, and unoccupied, the cabin was used for a schoolhouse, the term covering a period of three months in the winter. In the winter of 1839–40, schools were taught on the farms of John Lewis, in Section 28, and Philip Stoner, in Section 19.

In the eastern part of the township, school was taught during the winter of 1838–39, in a cabin on the land of Daniel Dean, and the first house erected especially for school purposes in the township was a hewed-log cabin, erected in 1839, on the farm of Warner Mann, in Section 36. On Robert Kimble's land there was another schoolhouse erected in the same year.

In 1839, the township was divided into school districts, and, within a short time thereafter, a log house was erected in each. In 1840, John Battreall donated to the township a portion of his farm upon which to erect a schoolhouse. The deed is still preserved in the office of the Township Trustee. It is written in Mr. Battreall's own hand, and contains the following preamble: "Whereas, The inhabitants of School District No. 1, in Township 22 north, Range 11 east, are in want of a piece of land on which to erect a schoolhouse; now, therefore, know ye that I, John Battreall, in consideration of these premises as a gift, have given and granted, and do hereby give and grant, unto all persons while inhabitants, the following described parcel of land." * * * Here follows a description of the land (one-fourth of an acre), with the stipulation that, should the property at any time be used for any purpose other than that specified in the deed, it would revert to him or his heirs.

The subscription system was, at that time, the popular method of conducting the schools, and continued so for several years later. The present free-school system was introduced in 1852, at which time there were ten school districts in the township. At the close of that year, the salaries paid to teachers for three months' service in Districts No. 4, 5 and 10, were $127.54.

From time to time, between 1852 and 1865, contracts were awarded for the erection of frame schoolhouses in the several districts of the township, and these are being replaced, one by one, with substantial brick buildings.

The school system of the township is in good condition, and each house is under the care of a competent and well-qualified teacher.

The names of the teachers in the several districts are as follows:

Edward Philebaum, Green Street Schoolhouse, District No. 1; Emma Binegar, Bethel Schoolhouse, District No. 2; C. H. Harne, Wingate Schoolhouse, District No. 3; A. J. Yohey, Center Schoolhouse, District No. 4; Theo. Covert, Huffman Schoolhouse, District No. 5; Samuel McDonald, Edginton Schoolhouse, District No. 6; James Motesenbocker, Graham Schoolhouse, District No. 7; Isaiah Dudeston, Granville Schoolhouse, District No. 8; Eva Thomas, Smith Schoolhouse, District No. 9.

The following report by the Trustee of Niles Township shows the condition of the schools for the year ending August 31, 1881:

Number of pupils admitted within the year, 389; average attendance, 185; length of school term, days, 104; number of white teachers employed—male, 6; female, 3; total, 9; average compensation of teachers per day—male, $1.85; female, $1.88½; number of brick schoolhouses in the township, 5; number of frame schoolhouses in the township, 4; estimated value of schoolhouses, grounds, etc., $12,000; estimated value of school apparatus, $500.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$953 14
Amount received in February, 1880	789 19
Amount received in June, 1880	969 05
Total	$2,711 38
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	1,742 33
Amount on hand at date of report	$969 05

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$771 12
Amount received within the year	469 43
Total	$1,240 55
Amount expended within the year	626 76
Amount on hand at date of report	$613 79

CHURCHES.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1836, Rev. Wade Posey, a missionary of this church, organized a class at the house of Eli H. Anderson, with seven constituent members. In this cabin, 10x12 feet, their meetings were held until their increasing numbers made the erection of a church a positive necessity. About the year 1839 or 1840, John Shrack, a member of the class, donated a lot, upon which a hewed-log house of worship was erected in the same year.

One cold night, several years later, an unusually large fire had been made in the stove, and, shortly after the close of the evening exercises, the building was discovered to be in flames. It was completely destroyed, and another building, similar to the first, was erected on the old site. This was used as a house of worship until 1859, in which year the present church was erected. This is a neat frame edifice, and occupies almost the very ground on which the old church stood. The present house of worship was erected during the pastorate of Rev. David Stright.

Since its inception, this has been a prosperous church. It is now in the Albany Circuit, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. D. C. Wooldert, of Albany.

On the lot donated for the site of this church, the first cemetery in the township was established, and the first corpse interred was Mrs. John Kyle, who died in 1837.

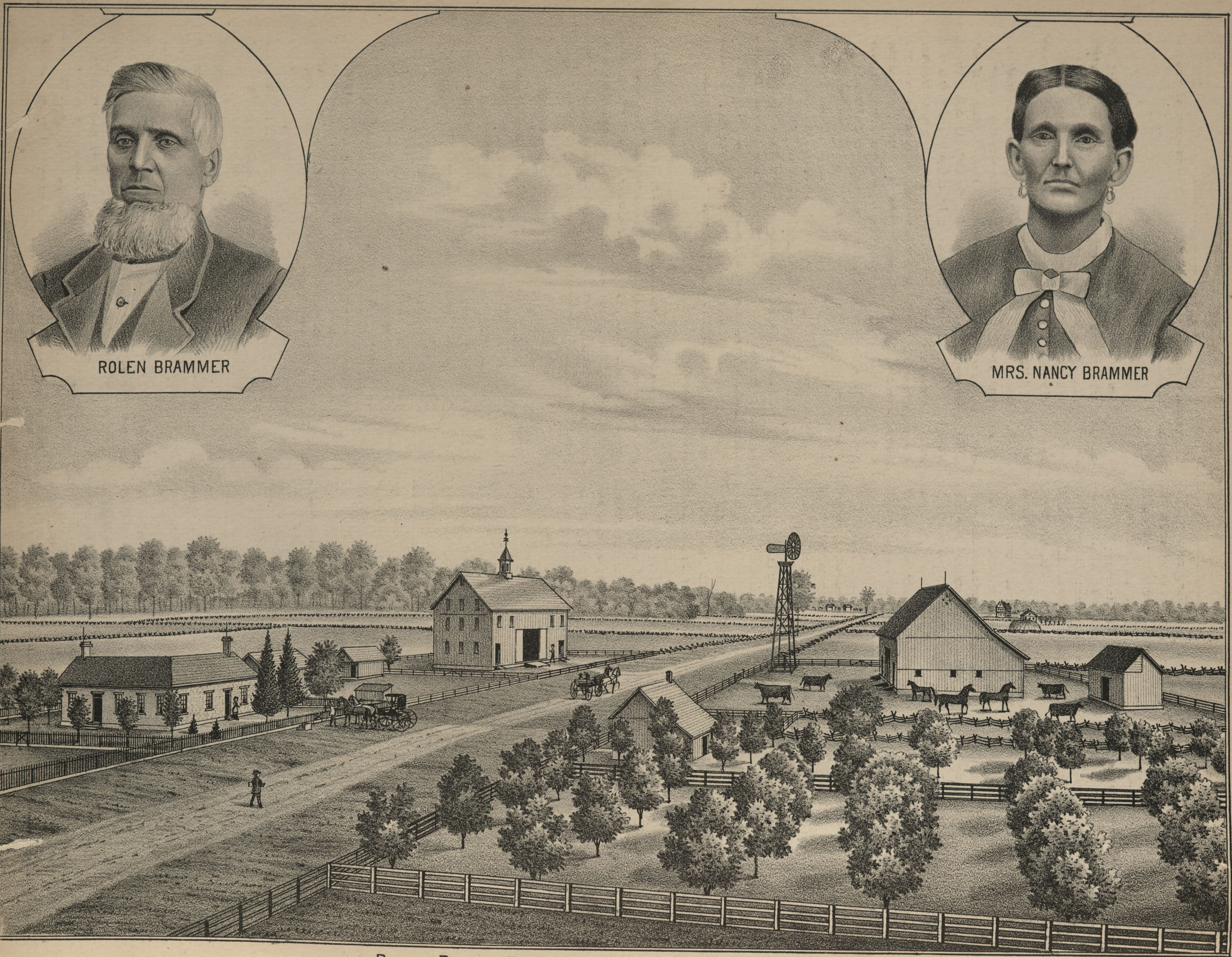
The Mississinewa Baptist Church.—This society was among the earliest religious organizations of the township. The meeting for organization was held April 1, 1836, at the house of Isaac Martin. We quote from the church record:

"April the 1st, A. D. 1836, the help and council called for the purpose of constituting a Regular Predestinarian Baptist Church, met at Bro. Isaac Martin's, Mississinewa; present, Bro. Elder Jesse Mellett, an ordained minister; and John Hays, Deacon, from Lebanon Church; from Harmony Church, Deacon John Richards and Bro. Silas Dittey; from Muncie Church, Bros. James and John Howell, Deacons, and A. Buckles, an ordained minister. * * * Bro. J. Mellett preached an appropriate sermon, after which Bro. Mellett was chosen Moderator, and Bro. A. Buckles Clerk for the Council."

The articles of covenant were signed by the following persons, who were the constituent members of the church: John Baldridge, Thomas D. Berry, Isaac Martin, Jesse Dowden, Jeremiah Locket, Elizabeth Martin, Mary Baldridge, Elizabeth Dowden, Susanna Lewis, Malinda Dowden. The society held regular meetings at private houses, and at the schoolhouse near Granville. Subsequently, the schoolhouse near the residence of Elder John Buckles was adopted as the place of meeting, and continued as such for a period of about twenty years, or until the completion of the present house of worship. John Beal donated a lot, upon which this edifice was erected during the summer of 1880.

Elder John Baldridge was the first Pastor of the church, and occupied that relation until the year 1846. Elder John Buckles was ordained in June of that year, and was called by the church to fill the a patoral relation, which he still occupies. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by his son William.

The Christian Church of Granville.—This denomination was organized at Granville October 19, 1835, under the pastoral labors of Elder John Battreall. At the first meeting of the society, the following constitution was adopted:


ROLEN BRAMMER
MRS. NANCY BRAMMER

Res. of Rolen Brammer Niles Tp. Delaware Co. Ind.

"We, the undersigned, do agree to take the Holy Scriptures for the Man of Counsel, as the only rule of our faith and practice, by which we do agree to live together in fellowship with each other, and with all Christians. In testimony whereof, we have pledged our hearts, and have joined our hands, and hereunto attach our names."

The original members of this society, i. e., those whose names were first signed to this constitution, were: John Battreall and wife, William Green and wife, Mrs. Nancy Gregory, William Thomas and wife, Peter Thomas and wife, Mrs. Alice Thomas, Mrs. Kitty Marshall, William Battreall and wife, Ann Custer, Margaret Shideler, Rachel Vincent, Havilla Green, Harrison Green, Anna Green and Sarah Bobo.

The society was organized in a log schoolhouse at Granville, and here their meetings were held until 1842. In the summer of that year, they erected a frame church on a lot in Granville, donated for the purpose by Thomas Hughes. Elder John Battreall still had pastoral care of the congregation, and contributed his own manual labor in the erection of the church. He continued as Pastor of the church until his decease, and was succeeded by Elder Glass Ross, who also served during the remainder of his life.

In 1870, steps were taken to replace the old house of worship by a better and more commodious edifice. This design was consummated, and, in the fall of that year, they completed the present neat frame church, at an expense of about $1,000. The lot upon which it is situated was donated to the society by Mrs. Elleanor James.

The church is in a prosperous condition, with 140 members. Elder William Terrell is the present Pastor; David Simonton and John Ray are the Deacons; and Elisha Wingate, Clerk.

Granville Baptist Church.—In the fall of 1844, Elder Baldwin, of Montpelier, Ind., was called by the council to organize this church. The meeting was held in an old log cabin on the farm of Philip Stoner, and the constitution was signed by twelve members, viz.: A. D. Hance, Nancy Hance, Willis Hance and wife, E. M. Crumley and wife, Ira Ingraham and wife, R. Kelley and wife, G. Strong and wife. Elder Willis Hance was chosen Pastor, and served the church in that relation until his labors closed in death, in the year 1857. He was succeeded by Elder Abel Johnson, who remained four years. For the next two years, there was no regular Pastor, although services were regularly held. During this period, Elder Amos Wilson preached occasionally. In 1864, Elder C. Kendall was called, and had pastoral care of the church until some time in the following year, when he was succeeded by Elder Levin Howe. Elder Abel Johnson preached during 1867, in the absence of a regular Pastor, and, from that year until 1875, services were conducted by him and other ministers, there being no regularly installed Pastor of the church. In 1875, Elder Marion Chennerworth was called, and he and Elder Bicknell preached alternately during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877. In 1878, the church again called Elder Abel Johnson to the pastoral office, which he occupied during that year. Since his retirement, they have had no regular Pastor, and meetings have only been held at intervals.

SOCIETIES.

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Anthony Lodge, No. 171.—This lodge was organized at Albany, in Delaware Township. Its charter bears date May 30, 1855, and is signed by Henry C. Lawrence, G. M.; E. Newland, D. G. M.; Lewis Burk, G. S. W.; and Peter Q. Striker, G. J. W. The officers named in the charter were: William Krohn, W. M.; Elisha Bergdoll, S. W.; and Morgan Wilson, J. W.

The lodge met in a temporary room until 1858, and in that year the society erected a hall at Albany, in which the meetings were held until 1879. In May of that year, a fire broke out, destroying the building, records, regalia, and all the lodge property, excepting the seal, which was rescued from the flames.

The lodge continued to meet at Albany until December, 1879, when it was removed to Granville, this point being more convenient for the majority of its members.

It is in good working order, and financially prosperous. Its present membership is twenty-four. The various offices of the lodge are filled, at present, by the following-named gentlemen: Moses Clark, W. M.; James Barrett, S. W.; Benjamin F. Smith, J. W.; Jonathan Holmes, S. D.; Anderw Clark, J. D.; James E. Stafford, Treasurer; C. Crooks, Secretary; Isaiah Dudleston, Tiler.

VILLAGES.

The Village of Granville.—In 1831, John Gregory purchased the land upon which this village is situated, and, in 1836, divided a portion of the tract into town lots and founded the village. David Shideler kept a small stock of merchandise at this point, consisting chiefly of groceries. The east part of the village was laid out by Peter Thomas and Thomas Hughes.

This village was the rival and successor of Georgetown, which was founded abont 1833, by George Deeds, and was situated a short distance above Granville, on the Mississinewa. Price Thomas, who still resides at Granville, hewed the timber for the first business house in Georgetown in the winter of 1833. It bade fairly then to become a town of some consequence, but Granville seemed to be a more fortunate location, and drew largely from the trade of its less-favored rival, which finally succumbed and ceased to exist. It has been said that the inhabitants of the latter village tore down their houses (which were log structures), and, floating them down the river, put them up at Granville.

Granville itself is a very quiet village to-day, viewed from a commercial standpoint. It is isolated from railroad communication, and situated between two towns that possess the advantage of being railroad points. The only general merchandise store in the village is kept by Calvin Crooks, who is also the Postmaster, while Price Thomas deals exclusively in groceries. Dr. A. L. Murray is the resident physician, James Brackens is the village blacksmith, and William Bost is the proprietor of the hotel. The hotel building in which Mr. Bost is located was erected in 1839 to 1840, by Alexander Futerill, who presided as host of the tavern.

POPULATION.

The United States Census of 1850 stated the population of Niles at 924 souls, among whom were none of the colored race. Ten years later, the population, according to the same authority, was 1,170. In 1870, there were 1,132 native American citizens in the township, and 8 of foreign birth—a total of 1,140. In 1880, the population of the township is stated at 1,115—a decrease of 25 in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

Wheat, 1,792 acres, 25,508 bushels; corn, 3,487 acres, 118,750 bushels; oats, 279 acres, 8,528 bushels; rye, 13 acres, 236 bushels; Irish potatoes, 9 acres, 453 bushels; tobacco, 70 pounds; flax, 853 acres, 6,829 bushels of seed; meadow, 866 acres, 1,365 tons of hay; clover, 1 acre, 4 bushels of seed; pasture land, 4,095 acres.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$85
Amount paid Supervisors	58
Amount paid for building new schoolhouses	800
Amount paid for repair of schoolhouses	156
Amount paid for fuel	141
Amount paid to teachers	2,010
Amount paid for sheep killed	116
Amount paid Trustees for services	162
Amount paid for all other expenses	87
Total	$3,615

ROLEN BRAMMER.

Mr. Brammer is the descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. His grandfather, Edmond Brammer, was a soldier in the Continental army, and married Miss Mary, daughter of Gen. Lee, of Virginia, a hero of the Revolutionary war. Their son, Edmond, Jr., was the father of our subject. He married Miss Nancy Hatfield, in Lawrence County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 17, 1824. At the age of ten years (November 1, 1834), he came with his parents to Delaware County, Ind., and settled in the wilderness of Niles Township. Like many a bright lad of pioneer days, he was deprived, by the nature of his surroundings, of the privilege of obtaining a thorough education;

but he possessed a natural fondness for books, and by gratifying this taste, he grew to manhood with a general knowledge that enabled him to transact the business of his life intelligently and creditably.

May 21, 1842, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Russell, and, in 1864, removed to Henry County, Ill., but, in view of the continued ill health of his wife, they returned to their old home in Delaware County in 1874. Here, on the 15th day of October, 1880, the tie that bound two loving hearts was severed by the death of the wife. The fruits of this union were eight children, named, respectively, Mary E., Malinda, James E., Harvey M., John W., Aaron, Rebecca and Ida, of whom Mary E., Malinda and Rebecca are deceased.

By a long life of industry, Mr. Brammer has accumulated a competence in worldly goods, being the possessor of 880 acres of land, a portion of which is in this county the remainder in Henry County, Ill. By his fair dealing with all men, and his upright character, he has gained many warm friends; and although not a member of any religious body, his daily life is exemplary of the teachings of Christianity, and the "Golden Rule" is his code of practice. He is a warm-hearted, genial gentleman, and has a kindly welcome for all.

He has a fine home, a view of which is to be found in this work.

BENJAMIN F. SMITH,

son of Bowlin and Lovewell (Owens) Smith, was born August 18, 1824, in Brunswick County, Va. He was reared on a farm, and at an early age formed the habits of industry that have characterized his later life. He accompanied his father's family to Greene County, Ohio, in 1826, and during the winter seasons when his assistance was not needed at home, he attended the common school, where he acquired a fair English education. In May, 1837, his father died, and thus, at the age of thirteen years, he became the virtual head of the family, managing the farm and providing for his mother and sister, both of whom are now deceased. In 1858, he sold the farm in Ohio and came to Delaware County to make it his future home, purchasing the property known as the Noble Gregory farm, in Niles Township. He was actuated in this move by the motive that may be said to have been a ruling one in the history of emigration to the West; i. e., that by purchasing large tracts of the land then so much cheaper in Indiana than in the older State of Ohio, he might be enabled to give his children each a farm as they arrived at maturity and started in life for themselves. The farm he purchased, though not altogether unimproved, yet contained a large proportion of uncleared land. He spent a number of years in improving his home, and the old log house that occupied the building site of the farm was, in time, succeeded by his present mansion, which is certainly one of the most palatial in the township. He is a very systematic farmer, and his domain of over six hundred acres bears evidence of skilled labor throughout its length and breadth. By careful attention to the details of his pursuit he has amassed a fortune; but as his riches have increased, he has manifested no parsimonious procivilities. No worthy enterprise has ever appeared to him in vain for pecuniary aid, and in all public improvements, he bears his part, contributing with a lavish hand.

His early political training was in the Whig school, and he was among the early members of the Republican party, with which he has ever since continued to act. In 1866, he was first elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and served three years. In 1876, he was again called to occupy the same position, and was re-elected in 1879, at the expiration of his term. This is a responsible and important office, and his repeated elections are a sufficient guarantee of the high esteem in which he is held throughout the county.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Anthony Lodge, No. 171, Free and Accepted Masons. In all the relations of life, private and public, he is a true man, and by the sterling qualities of his nature, has gained many warm personal friends.

On the 5th day of February, 1881, death invaded his home, and took from his side the wife whose love had been his solace through all the years of hardship that marked the earlier part of his residence in this county, and his struggle with poverty. The children of this union were, Mary A., now the wife of John A. Barley; Charles A., married to Letitia Haines, and engaged at farming in this county; Sophia L., wife of George R. Lowe, of this county; Lewis F., Moses R., Linnie L. and Emma.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

SITUATION—BOUNDARY—AREA.

PERRY is the southeast corner township of the county. Liberty Township bounds it on the north, a portion of Randolph County on the east, a portion of Henry County on the south, and Monroe Township on the west. Its dimensions are five miles north and south, by six miles east and west, its area being, in round numbers, 19,200 acres.

The surface is generally an undulating upland, broken by picturesque little hillocks in the western and southern portions of the township. The soil in these localities is principally a clayey loam, with a substratum of sand or gravel. Toward the central and eastern portions, the surface is more level, and the predominating variety of soil is the black loam, intermixed with sand.

The water-courses are White River, which crosses the northwestern portion of the township, draining quite an extensive area of fertile lands; Prairie Creek, which flows north through the township, joining White River near the boundary line between Perry and Liberty; Stony Creek, flowing through the northeastern part of the township, finding its outlet in Little White River, in Randolph County. In addition to these, there are one or two unimportant tributaries of Prairie Creek, one of which has long been known as "Shave-tail"—the name having been bestowed to commemorate the shaving of the tails of some horses, whose owners came to participate in a wedding which took place here in an early day. It is said that the aggressors in the case were some young ladies, who came near having to pay for their fun at a Justice's Court. The suit, however, was compromised, and the young ladies escaped with nothing more serious than a bad scare.

The usual varieties of timber grew here prior to the settlement by white men, consisting of oak, black and white walnut, beech, sugar, etc. There was a small proportion of prairie land, but the general aspect was a formidable array of timber. It was a brave, hardy class of people who came to subdue this wilderness, and, through their trials and privations, the township was brought, step by step, to its present state of excellence.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white men who entered the township with a view to its improvement came in April, 1820. They were Cornelius Van Arsdall, James Lee, William Blunt, David and Aaron Richardson. The party forced their way slowly through the deep forest, their wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen, and themselves compelled to precede the wagon, cutting away the timber, removing obstacles and bridging streams, in order to make a passage. Near the present site of New Burlington, a tree which they were attempting to remove fell upon one of the oxen, and simultaneously three Indians emerged from the thicket, offering their assistance in removing the tree. They were the first Indians the settlers had met, and the latter regarded them at first suspiciously. But their friendly actions soon re-assured them, and they received the hearty gratitude and good will of the white men, who had come to cultivate their former hunting-ground. These Indians were White Beaver, Wapach and Jefferson, and probably belonged to the Delaware tribe. The sight of the red faces became, in the course of time, very common, and inspired little or no dread, and they did not abuse the confidence of their white neighbors. Their various disastrous meetings with the army of Gen. Wayne had had the effect of subduing them, and making them quiet and peaceable toward the settlers.

One of the first acts of our pioneer party was the erection of rude cabins for the shelter of their families. Within a few days after their arrival, four new families joined them. Mr. Van Arsdall, with the hospitality characteristic of the times, took them into his own cabin, there to remain until they could erect homes of their own. His house was about fifteen feet square, and the inconvenience of having five families in such narrow quarters may be better imagined than described. Two weeks elapsed ere the inmates of his house completed their respective abodes.

The winter following their arrival was marked by some severe trials. They had partially succeeded in raising a crop of corn during the summer; but, just as it was ready for the harvest, it was blighted and ruined by frost, early in September. Provisions of all kinds were scarce, and fish almost constituted the diet of the settlers during that winter. The next season was more prosperous, and they did not again have the same difficulty to contend with.

Indians passed their cabins nearly every day, and, on one occasion, Mr. Van Arsdall incurred the displeasure of one of them by refusing to cross the river with a party to which he belonged. The water was very high and swift, and Mr. V. feared the capsizing of the canoe. Upon his refusal to ferry them across, one of the Indians declared he would kill him, and was only prevented from doing so by the interposition of one of the party known as "Old Jake." In spite of his misgivings, Mr. Van Arsdall finally agreed to take them over, and they had scarcely reached the middle of the stream when the current whirled them around and capsized their craft, precipitating its occupants into the stream. Every man then swam for life, and one of the Indians climbed a tree which grew in the river, where he sat and crowed like a rooster until Mr. V. had righted the overturned canoe and relieved him from his position. The rescue dispelled his previous ill feeling, and, upon reaching the opposite bank, he bade Mr. Van Arsdall good-bye, and, grasping his hand, warmly said, "We swim together."

Mr. Van Arsdall remained many years in the township, and was long identified with its best interests. He was a successful farmer, and a leader in public improvements. He was almost as prominently identified with the early history of Liberty Township as with this. Probably the first right to these homes was secured by pre-emption, as the land was not placed in market until the year 1822. In the meantime, several other families joined those already located here, and held their claims by the right of "squatter sovereignty," in lieu of a better title, each purchasing the land on which they located as soon thereafter as practicable. The east half of the southwest quarter of Section 1 was entered at the Fort Wayne Land Office by John Conner, on the 31st day of October, 1822. Mr. Conner was not a settler in the township, but purchased the land with a view to financial profit, and sold it to settlers who came at a later date.

The west half of the southeast quarter of Section 12 was entered by Jacob Branson November 6, 1822. He was a man of industrious habits, and cleared a large farm, upon which he resided for a number of years. James Bryson entered the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 4, on the 2d day of December, 1822, and was long identified with the history and improvement of the township.

In October, 1822, Lewis Rees purchased the farm in Section 31 upon which his son Borter now resides. He was a valued and influential citizen, and was connected with many of the public improvements of the township. He died on the farm where he first settled.

Leonard Stump was also an early settler, and lived in the township several years before he entered his land according to law. The date of his arrival was probably about the year 1823 or 1824, and his farm contained some valuable improvements when he made the formal entry, in September, 1829. His farm was the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, containing a fraction over eighty acres. He continued to cultivate this estate for a number of years, and added to it, from time to time, by purchase. He was an honest, industrious man, and possessed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

Solomon Sanford entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, June 17, 1823, and, during the next three years, immigration seems to have come to a stand, as there are no records of land entries during the interim. The next tract entered was the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 4. This was entered by Daniel Thompson October 9, 1826. During the years 1827 and 1828, there were no further land entries; but in 1829, immigration seemed to receive a new impetus, if we may judge from the number of farms then purchased. William Underhill purchased and settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, on the 17th day of January; Stephen Bunnell purchased the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, June 2; Benjamin Walker, the entire southeast quarter of Section 12, June 12; Solomon Johnson, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 8, July 27; Aaron Richardson, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 8, August 26; and Robert Templeton, the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, October 14. Aaron Richardson had then resided on his land for a period of nine years, and it is not improbable that some of those who entered their farms in 1829 may, like him, have maintained their claims up to that time by the right of possession. The date of purchase is the only authority at command from which to establish the date of their settlement.

In February, 1830, Joseph Walling entered a tract of land in Section 3, and, ten days later, Mahlon Branson entered a tract in Section 19. During that year, the following persons purchased farms in various portions of the township: William W. Bunnell and Hervey Bates, in Section 17; Peter Halsted, Joseph Walling, David Hoover and Samuel Halsted, in Section 3; John Hill and George Ribble, in Section 4; Joseph Keesling, in Section 6; William Power, in Section 9; John Thornburg, in Section 12; Isaac Thornburg, in Section 13; Mahlon Branson, in Section 19; and Joseph Cowgill, in Section 21. William N. Rowe came probably as early as the year 1828. He located on the farm now owned by Alexander Cunningham, and cleared up a portion, upon which he resided for a number of years. He served as Justice of the Peace, and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. He finally sold his farm to Benjamin G. Cunningham and removed to one of the Western States.

Goldsmith Gilbert settled in the northern part of the township at an early day, but, as his name does not appear on the tract-book in connection with the early land-sales, we have no positive evidence of the date of his settlement. It is said by William A. Scott, an old settler of the township, that he came probably as early as 1822 or 1823.

There was an increase of immigration in 1831, and, in that year, land was selected and entered in various portions of the township by the following persons: William I. Cecil, in Section 4; James Cecil, Section 6; Eli Hoover and William Baltimore, Section 9; Joseph Fifer, Section 10; Daniel Kessler, Section 21; Eli Fox, Section 22; John Lennington, Section 23; Peter Derr, Section 35.

In October, 1831, Aaron I. Cecil came to the township and purchased 160 acres of the tract entered by Daniel Thompson in 1829. In addition to this, he entered a tract adjacent, containing 146 acres. The Thompson tract was pre-empted, or at least occupied, by Samuel Simmons, who afterward became identified with the history of Liberty. Mr. Simmons had made some valuable improvements on this land, not the least of which was a good hewed-log house. Thompson entered the land, regardless of the justice of Simmons' claim, and sold it to Cecil. The cabin erected by Mr. Simmons became the home of Mr. Cecil's family, which then consisted of his wife Ann, and seven children, viz.: John S., Sarah Ann, Zachariah W., Elihu, Samuel, Rebecca and Mary. His son Gordon was born in the township in October, 1832, and died on the home farm in 1872. Rebecca and Mary are also deceased, and the surviving children, with the exception of Sarah Ann, are residents of the county. The elder Cecil was a man of fine character, and, until the time of his death, in 1860, was an active worker in the public interests of his township. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Susan E. Cecil.

Peter Dragoo settled in the southern part of the township in 1831, and, after selecting a tract of land situated in Section 19, began the work of improving it. He was not molested in his right of possession, but, to guard against such a possibility, he entered the tract at the Fort Wayne Land Office, January 8, 1833. He still lives on his farm, at an advanced age, the twilight rapidly closing around a life expended in honest toil. He was in the prime of manhood when he first settled in the township, and was accompanied by his wife and five children on the journey from Virginia to the "El Dorado" of the West.

The year 1832 witnessed other valuable additions to the settlement. William A. Scott settled, in that year, on the land which he subsequently converted into a fine farm, and where he now resides, on the "shady side" of an honorable and useful life.

Land was entered in that year by Nelson Thayer, in Section 2; Calvin Cecil, in Section 8; Paul Way, in Section 11; Abraham Lennington, in Section 24; Ira Main, in Section 35. In the same year, Thomas Whitney settled in the north part of the township, where he still resides. His life has been marked by uprightness and honesty, and he has ever possessed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated. A neat marble shaft in his door-yard reminds the passer-by of the fate of his two brave sons, who fell in defense of the Union during the war of the rebellion.

In 1833, Thomas Edwards entered a tract of land in Section 10; and Martin Hoover entered an adjacent tract about two months subsequently. Benjamin Carr and Alexander Thornburg entered land in Section 13; Abraham Stover and William P. Matthews, in Section 20; Thomas J. Keener, in Section 21; Isaac Blunt, in Section 23; and Joel Drake, in Sectien 36. Among other settlers who came about this time were Jesse Chalfant and family, several of whom still survive, and are well known in the county; and Ezekiel McAllister, who settled here about the same time.

The land purchases of 1834 were made by the following persons: John Kirkpatrick, in Section 7; Moses Hodson, in Section 11; Charles Miller, in the same section; Elijah Harrold, in Section 18; William Lindsey, in Section 21. The year 1835 was marked by a largely increased immigration, and the following land purchases were made: Norris Fleming, in Section 1; John Brooks, in Section 2; Samuel Cecil, in Section 6; John Vanausdall, in the same section; John Buck, in Section 10; John Lewis, in Section 19; Morgan and Jonathan Thornburg, in Section 18; Isaiah Templin, in Section 14; William Heaton, in Section 20; James Lindley and Hosea Sisk, in Section 21; and John Beckelshymer, in Section 24. The purchasers of land in 1836 were: Martin Dye, Alexander Nisbet, Henry Dye, James Barr, David Stephens, William Baird, Robert R. Barr, James Warren, James Lennington, Robert Hindman, William Locke, Michael Wolfe, Jackson Brewer, William P. Ball, James Hart, Henry Hart, Jesse Pugh, Jonathan Warren, Seth Warren, George Holloway, Solomon H. Way, Samuel Rooks, Evan Jay, Ephraim Emmons, Edward Thornburg, Isaac W. Beeson, John A. Locke, Jesse Jackson, Martin Galliher, Isaac Branson, Joseph Cheesman, Robert Franklin, John Armantrout, Isaac N. Delany, William King, John Fetters, B. Bales, Thomas Clevenger, Andrew McAllister, William Dilts, William M. Clark, Henry Mulkins, David Robinson William Drum, Isaiah Gandy, Samuel Hutchings, Joseph R. Pratt, James Carey, Ephraim Carey, Almon Spencer, William Hummel, David Tetrich, Elias Burket, Henry Riggs, Charles Lindley, John and Ebenezer Elliott, Calvin Ball, Robert Worrell, Hugh McCune, William C. Swan, Isaac Wrightson and Samuel Bidwell. In the following year there were but two tracts of land entered in the township, both situated in Section 2. They were entered by Joseph Whitacre and Henry Way, respectively; and, in 1838, the last tract remaining unoccupied, or unclaimed, was entered by John Helms. A period of nearly a score of years had then elapsed since the advent of the first white settlers, and the interest that once marked the arrival of a new family in the settlement had long since subsided. Our chronicle of arrivals (the tract-book) closes with the year 1838, and the names of later purchasers cannot be obtained with sufficient accuracy to warrant further mention.

One of the old settlers of this township is Boyd Linville, who now resides on a farm in Section 18, redeemed from the wilderness, improved and cultivated by his own hand. In November, 1829, he first came to Delaware County, having driven a four-horse team from North Carolina for his uncle, Johnson King. He was accompanied by his wife and six childern, and located first in Center Township. Subsequently, he removed to Monroe, and finally to Perry, where he has lived for upward of half a century, an honored and esteemed citizen.

ROADS.

Perhaps the oldest road in the township is the Richmond and Muncie State road, which here has a diagonal course from southeast to northwest, passing through the present village of New Burlington. It was evidently laid out at a very early day, for Peter Dragoo states that, at the date of his arrival in the township, it course was very distinctly traceable through the woods, and that it bore evidences of having been extensively traveled, even at that early day.

Many of the settlers in our northern and northeastern counties came, originally, from the older county of Wayne, and it is not improbable that the tide of emigration from that quarter suggested and furthered the location of that road by the State. The accessibility of lands in the vicinity of this road was a consideration in determining the location of a number of the early settlers in this and other townships through which it passed. Mahlon Branson, Samuel Poff and Peter Dragoo all reached their respective farms by this road, while, at a later date than this, Elijah Harrold, Isaac Branson and the Thornburgs settled in its vicinity. Many of the early settlers at and near New Burlington traversed it, too, and, after diverging from its course, hewed their way through a dense forest to the sites which they had selected for homes. In a number of instances, these by-paths, hacked out for temporary convenience, became roads, and, with some corrections, brought about by subsequent surveys, are traveled day by day by busy men and happy children, heedless of the circumstances which first led to their location, and half-forgetful of the pioneers whose axes felled the first tree to make an opening in the woods, that they might reach a spot previously selected, and almost secluded from the world, whose children will never know the full extent of the hardships they endured in their early efforts to inaugurate civilization in the wilderness, to penetrate the haunts of savage beasts, and scarcely less savage men, with the light of progress, and prepare a way for the culture and happiness that characterize the present, and reflect upon the past a light in which glitter the achievements and memories of the forefathers; a light in which they stand out from a dark background, the benefactors of a race.

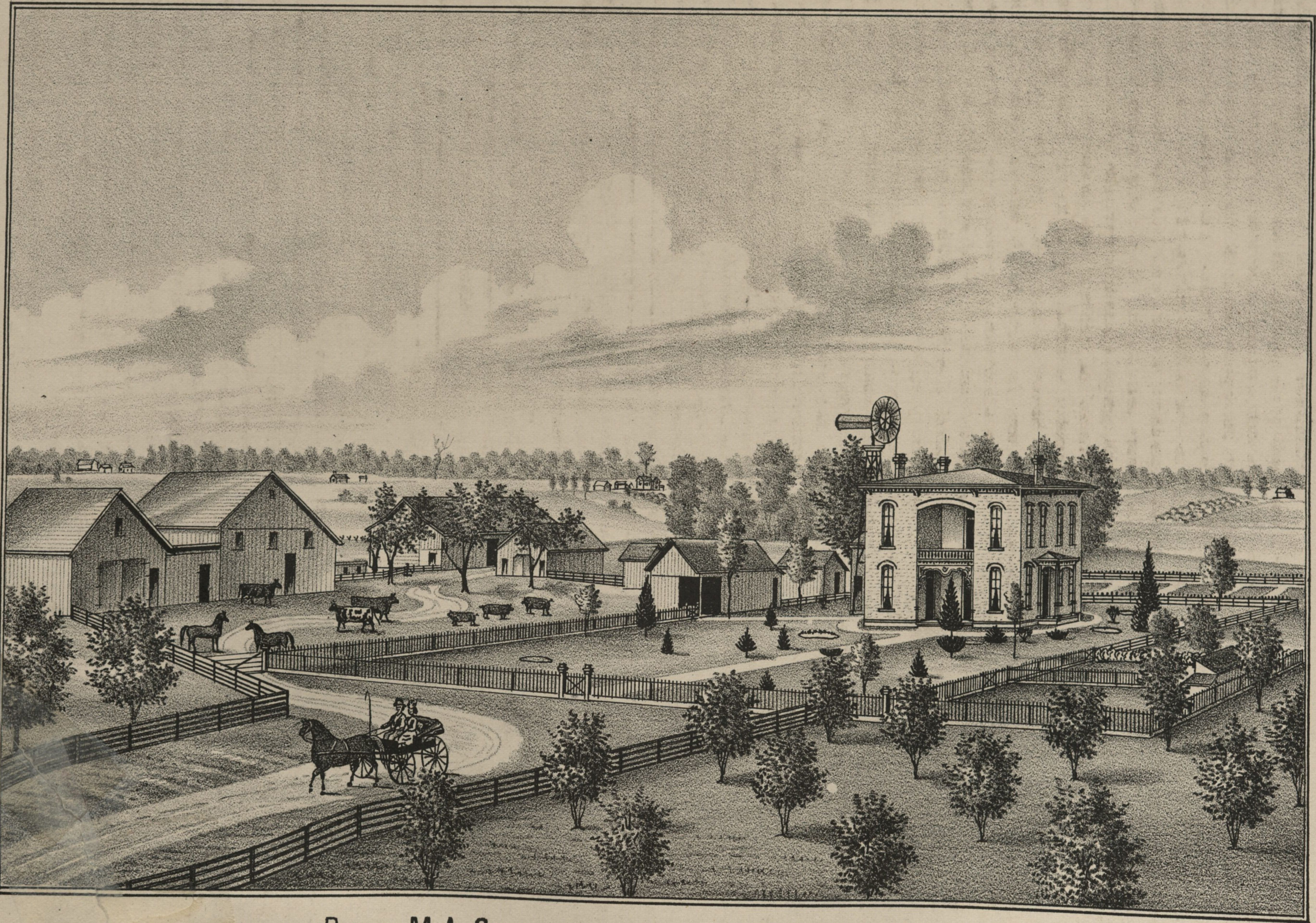
About the year 1834 or 1835, the old Richmond road was improved and widened, and, in later years, a joint-stock company conceived the project of grading and graveling that portion of it which passes through this county. It is now known as the Muncie & New Burlington Pike.

Roads were surveyed and road districts established, at various times, until the township was finally supplied with all the necessary highways for the transportation of its products to convenient markets.

The State road from Windsor to Muncie was one of the early laid-out roads, running along the north line of the township.

TAVERNS.

On the Windsor & Muncie road, near the present site of Taylor Duncan's residence, Richard Bush entertained the traveling public with the best the country then afforded. His house was an ordinary log cabin, and the *menu* not such as would be appropriate to a first-class hotel of the present day; but the robust and hearty wagoners who stopped with him devoured the repasts set before them with evident relish. His guests were principally emigrants, en route for some of the settlements farther west, and generally his house was crowded. He opened his tavern, it is thought, about the year 1833. Some years later, Mr. Stiffler kept a tavern on the farm now occupied by his son John. At New Burlington, Charles Mansfield opened a tavern about the year 1840, and continued as its proprietor for a number of years. Joseph Parsons kept a similar establishment in the eastern part of the town about the same time, or perhaps a little earlier. Teamsters hauling goods from



RES. OF M. A. CUNNINGHAM, PERRY TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

Dayton and Cincinnati made his tavern one of the regular stopping-places on their route, both going and coming.

This enterprise, so far as this township is concerned, is a thing of the past. To-day, not even the village of New Burlington boasts a boarding-house or hotel. Private houses, however, are not closed to the hungry and weary sojourner, and only a moderate fee charged him for his entertainment.

MERCHANTS.

Probably the first stock of merchandise ever exposed for sale in the township was that opened by John Newcomb about the year 1838. His store was located in the then recently laid-out village of New Burlington, and he remained in the trade for several years. He sold out to Charles Mansfield, who conducted the store in connection with his tavern. The building in which Mansfield held forth was a two-story frame, and is still to be seen, opposite Masonic Hall, in a dilapidated condition. Mansfield sold his stock and good will to John Kyger, who conducted the store successfully for a number of years.

PHYSICIANS.

It speaks well for the health of the settlement that there were no resident physicians included in its population at an early day, or that the general outlook did not justify one of that profession in locating among them and depending upon his profession for a livelihood.

In extreme cases, Dr. Dynes, of Smithfield, and Dr. Kerr, of New Castle, were called to administer to the physical needs of the residents, and their lot was by no means an enviable one. They were compelled to ride on horseback over terrible roads, and often through the wilderness, where not a sign of a road was visible. There was a marked scarcity of cash, and, in the earlier days, at least, their occupation was scarcely more profitable than pleasant.

Dr. Haines was also an early practitioner, and a physician of more than ordinary skill. He fell a victim to what was designated by the settlers "black-tongue" erysipelas, at a time when that malady was unusually prevalent. He was the first resident physician of the township. The next was Dr. Davidson, who practiced successfully for three or four years, and finally removed to another locality. His successor, Dr. S. V. Jump, is still in the midst of an extensive and successful practice, and is well and favorably known.

MILLS.

About the year 1834 or 1835, Andrew Rockenfield erected a saw-mill on the branch of Prairie Creek that has since been known by the name of "Shave-tail." Rockenfield operated the mill for several years, and finally traded it to John Polsley. From him it passed to Jacob Hackman, and finally B. G. Cunningham purchased the farm and abandoned the mill, which, by that time, had outlived its usefulness.

In 1838 or 1839, Ephraim Carey erected a grist-mill on his own farm, on Prairie Creek, and operated it perhaps as long as twelve years. The parties to whom he then sold it added a carding-mill, and, after operating it for a few years, sold it to Thomas Ice and James Carey. Jonas Harris was the next owner. It is thought the mill was still in his possession when it was finally abandoned, more than twenty years ago. The farm upon which it stood is cultivated by Ezekiel Stanley.

R. Jenkins erected a saw-mill in 1841 or 1842, and, after opreating it for a few years, sold it to William Seldenridge. John Kyger was the next owner, and made some important improvements, among which were the addition of a circular saw, and a run of buhrs for grinding wheat. Mr. Kyger continued to operate the mill until it was worn out, and he abandoned it some time subsequent to the late war. The location of this mill was on the Samuel Weidner farm, now owned by the heirs of the late B. G. Cunningham.

SCHOOLS.

It is a fact very much to the credit of the early settlers of Perry that the importance of educating their children was so early recognized, and steps taken to secure its consummation. It may be possible that classes for the instruction of children were formed at an earlier date than 1827, at Muncie, but it is a well-established fact that, in that year, was erected the first schoolhouse in Delaware County, and that it was erected in Perry Township. It was built on the land then owned by Aaron Richardson, near the present village of New Burlington, and nearly opposite the present residence of Dr. S. V. Jump. In architectural design, it was in harmony with the style then prevalent, i. e., of round logs. Its builders included nearly all the men then living in the settlement, who turned out cheerfully and contributed their labor in its construction. The seats were split puncheons, arranged along the sides of the building. At one side, a board was fastened, and inclined in such a manner as to form a writing-table. This was for the girls. On the opposite side of the room, there was a similar desk at which the boys wrote their copies. The fire-place occupied nearly the whole of one end of the building, and at one side of this sat the "master," perched at his desk, while on a high stool near by stood a bucket of water and a tin cup. In lieu of glass, greased paper admitted the light through an aperture from which a log had been removed for the purpose. The building was used as a schoolhouse for a few years, and was left standing, a solitary relic of the past, until the land was purchased by Mr. Samuel Weidner, when it was torn down to make room for his residence. In later years, it became an object of historic interest as the parent institution of its kind in the county, and, from the description of the structure, a model was made by Mr. Carpenter, a pupil of the Muncie High School, which was pronounced an exact likeness. From this an engraving was made. The latter was borrowed, and appears in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1880, as a representation of the first schoolhouse in Vanderburgh County, while in reality it is a picture of the house of which we write.

As to who was the first teacher, there is a great variance of opinion. Some of the old citizens maintain that it was William Rowe, while others are equally positive that it was Aaron Richardson, on whose land the house stood. This is substantiated by Mrs. Christopher Ribble (nee Martha Van Arsdall), who attended the school, as she thinks, in the first year of its existence, and says that Aaron Richardson was her teacher. Though very young at that time, she remembers the circumstances very distinctly, as they were impressed upon her mind by seeing the scholars carry paste and paper from their homes to make lights for the windows. William Rowe certainly was one of the very early teachers in this township, and may have been Richardson's immediate successor.

Among the surviving pupils of that school are Thomas Hackett, John, Mary, Ellen and Martha Van Arsdall (Mrs. C. Ribble), David, Bowen, Lewis and Morris Reese. Jacob Powers was also a pupil of this school, and a promising young man. He became a teacher in after years, and conducted a very fine school in the township where he had been educated. A custom was prevalent in those days (and, among some of the more conservative rural communities of Eastern States, still prevails) by which it was made obligatory upon the teacher, at the Christmas season, to give a holiday treat to his scholars. This Powers refused to conform to (whether from prejudice or pecuniary considerations will never be known), and turned to leave the larger boys of his school, who were pressing the matter. Seeing them follow him, he started to run. He was pursued and overtaken, and, when the boys had led him to the brink of Prairie Creek, they offered him one more chance to avert the "ducking" that must follow a further refusal. He would not yield, but explained to them that he had but the day before had a tooth extracted, and that the consummation of their design would jeopardize his life. His explanation availed nothing, however, and his firmness only incensed the boys, who proceeded to throw him into the water. His words seemed prophetic. The cold bath gave him lock-jaw, from which he died in a few days.

Another early schoolhouse was that erected on the Stouder farm in the year 1828 or 1829. Not so much interest clusters about it, however, as about its predecessor, for others were soon after erected in different parts of the township. Among these was one on the land of Daniel Thompson, in which Samuel Campbell taught during the winter of 1830–31. He had then recently come to the settlement from the State of Virginia, where he had enjoyed a liberal education, and consequently conducted a school superior to the average school of that period.

In 1839 or 1840, a cabin on the land of George Ribble was occupied for the same purpose, and John Dragoo conducted an excellent school during the winter of that year.

About this time, the Congressional funds of the township began to be appropriated for the maintenance of the schools, but were only sufficient to meet the expenses of a part of the term.

In 1853, the first free school was erected, in District No. 4, under the provisions of the school law of 1851 and 1852. It was a frame building, and Miss Jane Branson taught the first term.

On the 13th day of May, 1853, the Trustees met the voters of the township at an election called to decide the question of levying a tax for the purpose of building schools. Fifty-two votes were cast, of which twenty-eight were in favor of the proposition, and twenty-four against. Fortunately for the free-school system, the measure was carried by the four men whose public spirit and sense of right rose equal to the occasion. The tax levied was 50 cents on each $100 valuation of real and personal property, and 50 cents on each poll. With the funds thus derived, frame houses were erected in each of the nine school districts of the township, and the regular school fund appropriated to the salary of good teachers. In time, the frame buildings began to show signs of decay, and, in each instance where such was the case, they were succeeded by neat and substantial brick buildings. At the present time, there are nine of this class in the township—one in each district. The average cost was $1,500 each.

The condition of the schools is summarized in the following report of the Township Trustee for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Number of pupils admitted within the year, 341; average attendance, 237; length of school term in days, 90; number of white teachers employed, 9; average compensation of teachers per day, $1.91½; number of brick schoolhouses, 9; estimated value of schoolhouses, grounds, etc., $12,060; estimated value of school apparatus, $250.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$726 03
Amount received in February, 1880	742 70
Amount received in June, 1880	819 35
Miscellaneous receipts	82 80
Total	$2,370 88
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	1,551 50
Amount on hand at date of report	$819 38

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$350 67
Amount received within the year	752 96
Total	$1,103 63
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	636 92
Amount on hand at date of report	$466 71

TEACHERS, 1880–81.

H. Thornburg, District No. 1; David Yockey, District No. 2; Nancy Dragoo, District No. 3; W. E. Daugherty, District No. 4 (Burlington); J. W. Dragoo, District No. 5 (Mount Pleasant Schoolhouse); Nancy Whitehead, District No. 6; Elma Brooks, District No. 7; Robert Lindsey, District No. 8; N. B. Driscoll, District No. 9 (Center Schoolhouse).

CHURCHES.

Cornelius Van Arsdall conducted the first religious services, soon after the arrival of the little colony mentioned at the beginning of this chapter. His house was the temple in which they assembled for worship, and denominational preferences were forgotten in the interest each one felt in hearing the Gospel expounded in a region so lately the home of darkness.

Perhaps the next preacher was a half-breed, who then resided near Yorktown. Elijah Martindale, Joshua Hickman, and Mr. Boyd were also among the early preachers, and their example was always for good. At a later date, the settlement was visited occasionally by ministers from other localities, who were sent out as missionaries, or supplies. As the population increased, the several religious denominations began to have a following, and their organization was accomplished as each acquired a sufficient number to form a society. They were all weak in point of numbers, but prosperity attended their organization, and the societies formed in the wilderness are, almost without an exception, flourishing congregations to-day.

The Christian Church.—The organization of this society was effected at the house of Cornelius Van Arsdall, about the year 1830. Mr. Van Arsdall was the first minister, and it was probably he who organized the society. Samuel Poff was also one of their early leaders, and Rev. Mossburg was the first minister formally installed.

The society worshiped at private houses for several years, and then erected a log church near the site of their present edifice, on land donated by Charles Miller.

The membership continued to increase each year, and the permanence of the organization was assured. In 1876, they completed a neat brick church on the lot occupied by the log building, and in close proximity to the site of that structure. The new church was dedicated in June, 1876, by Rev. Brandon, and services are now regularly conducted by the Pastor, Rev. Newhouse.

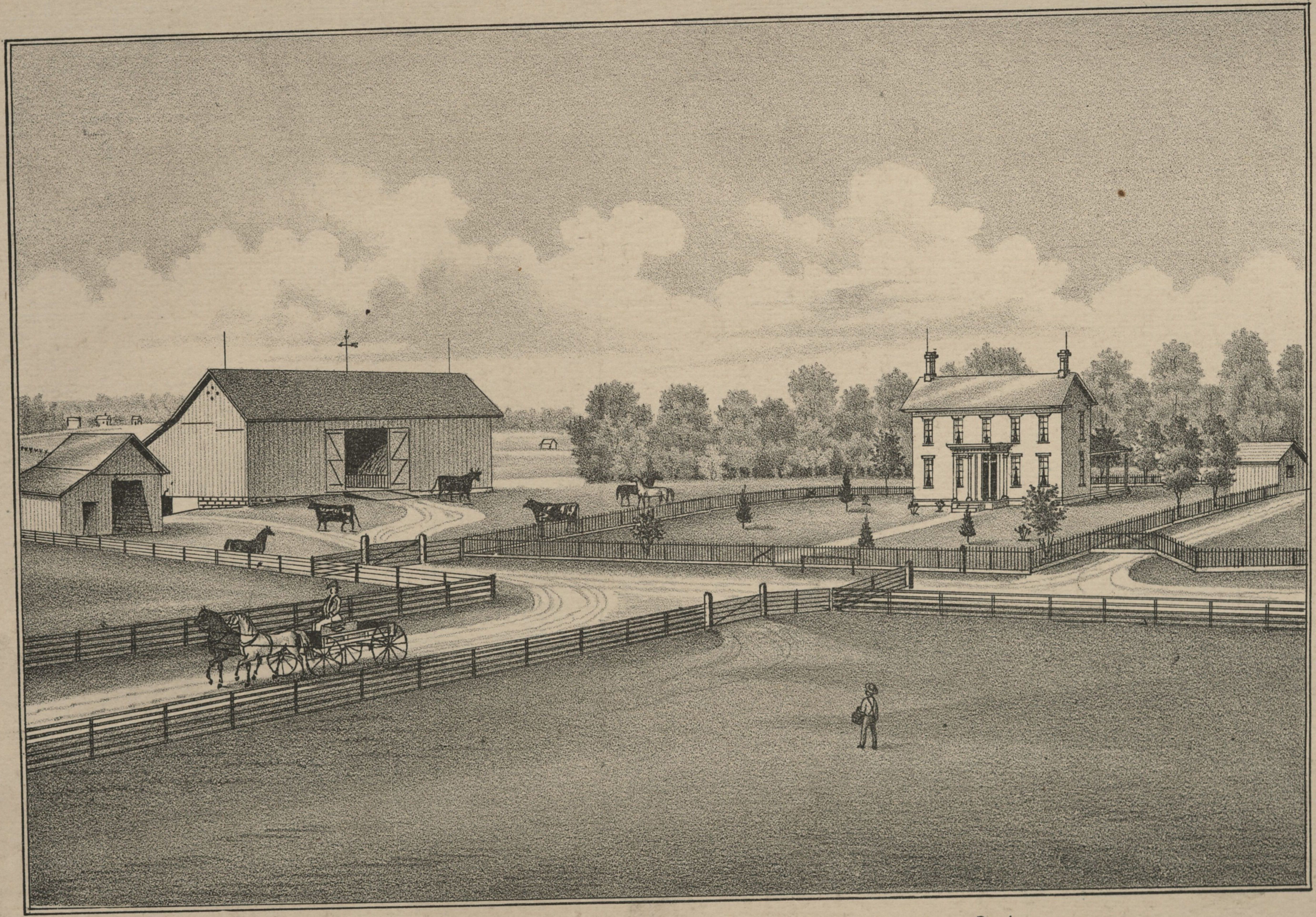
The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist was the second denomination organized in the township, but for a number of years their meetings were held at private houses. One class met at the house of Louis Smith, and another at the house of Jesse Jackson. They kept no records, or, if ever kept, they are now out of existence, and we are unable to find any documentary evidence bearing on the early history of the respective classes. The facts herein set forth have been gleaned from the statements of old members from each society, and are substantially correct. During the greater portion of the time, the services were conducted by one of their own members, and it was only occasionally that they were visited by ordained ministers of the church. Finally, these charges were attached to the Muncie Circuit, and ministers came at intervals of two or three weeks.

In the meantime, the Presbyterians had organized and erected a church at New Burlington, and, in 1856, the two Methodist classes were united through the efforts of Rev. Jacob Colclazer. It was suggested and arranged that they should make the village of New Burlington their permanent place of meeting, and the Presbyterians granted them the use of their church. Services were then held at alternate times by the respective congregations, and, in the course of a few years, the Methodists were left as the only occupants of the church, through the decline and ultimate disorganization of the Presbyterian congregation, the remaining members of which united with the Presbyterian Church in the southern part of Liberty Township.

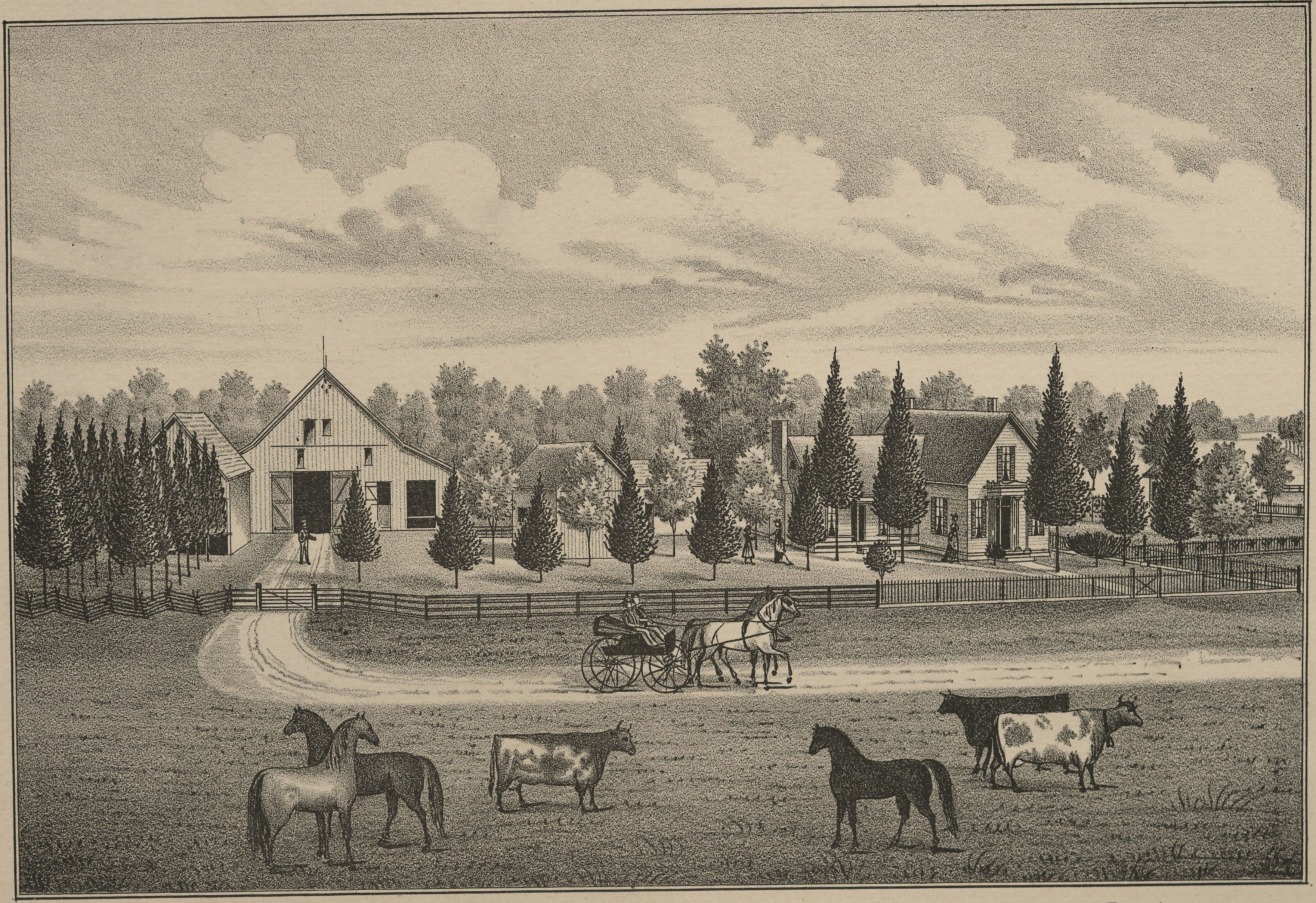
The Methodists continued to worship in this church until it became old and unsafe, and then erected a frame building, in which their services were held until 1872. That year witnessed the completion of their present neat brick church, at a cost of $2,500, and its dedication by the Presiding Elder of the district, Rev. Holstock. The church has ever been prosperous, and is still in a spiritually healthy condition. Services are regularly conducted by the Pastor, Rev. A. J. Carey.

Mount Pleasant United Brethren Church.—From 1835 to 1839, the United Brethren held informal and irregular meetings in various portions of the township—the result, perhaps, of a limited number of adherents of that denomination. In 1839, however, they met at the house of Daniel Rector and effected an organization, assisted by Rev. Lyman Chittenden. A short time subsequently, Rev. William Ogborn was installed as the regular Pastor, and services were held at Jonathan Rector's and other private houses for a period of nine or ten years.

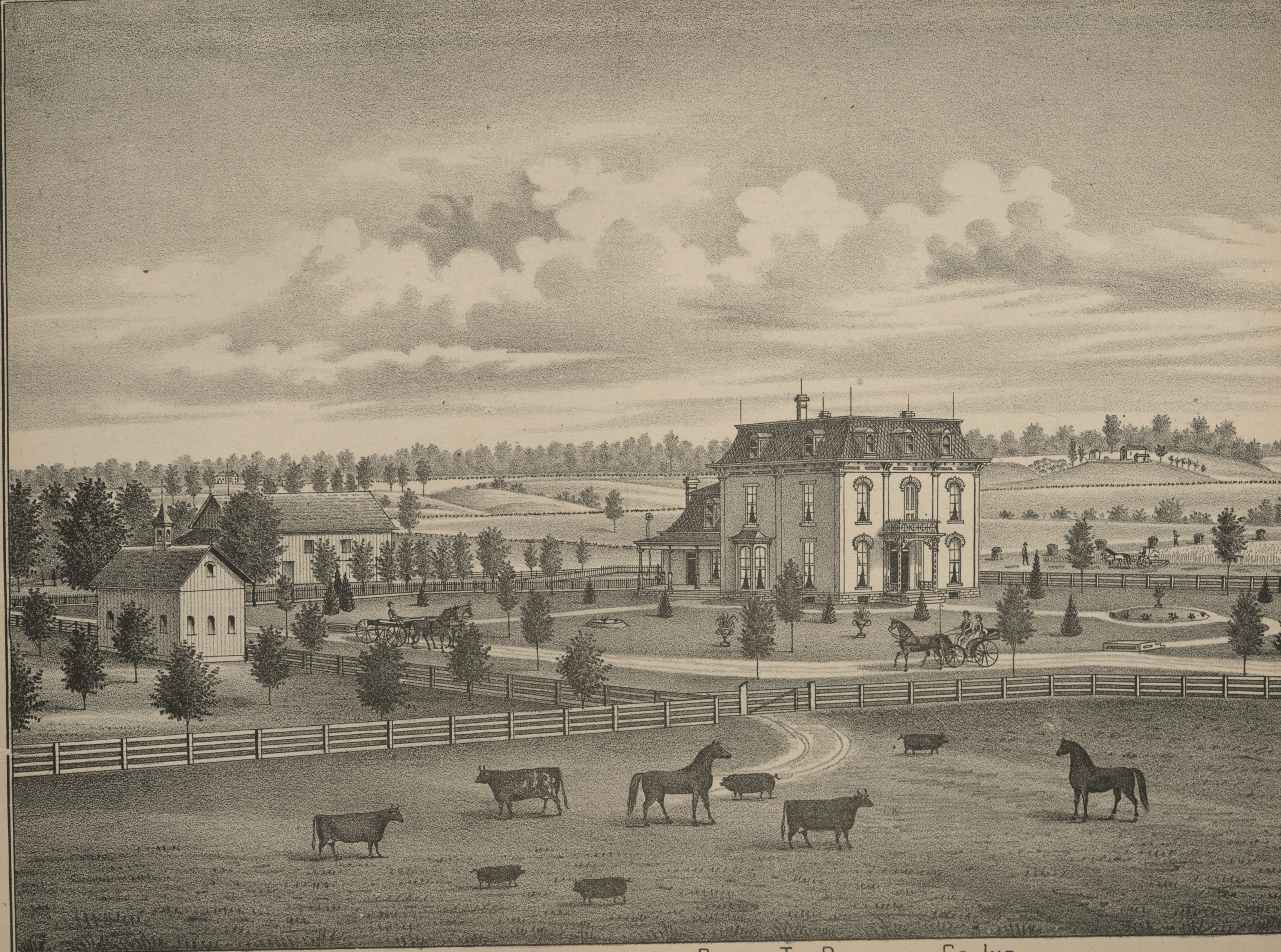
Their first church was a log building, and was located near the site of the present edifice. Its walls resounded to the voices of the Revs. John Smith, John Griffith, John T. Vardaman and John Rutledge, as well as others, whose identity with the early history of the church in this county was equally marked. Accessions to their numbers from time to time suggested the erection of a new and more commodious church. This church was completed in the year 1860, and within its walls the meetings of the society are now held. The present membership is between sixty and sixty-five souls. Rev. Cyrus Smith is the present Pastor; Philip Oxley, Hezekiah Shuttleworth and J. H. Jackson are the Trustees of the church; and A. McConnell is the Secretary.



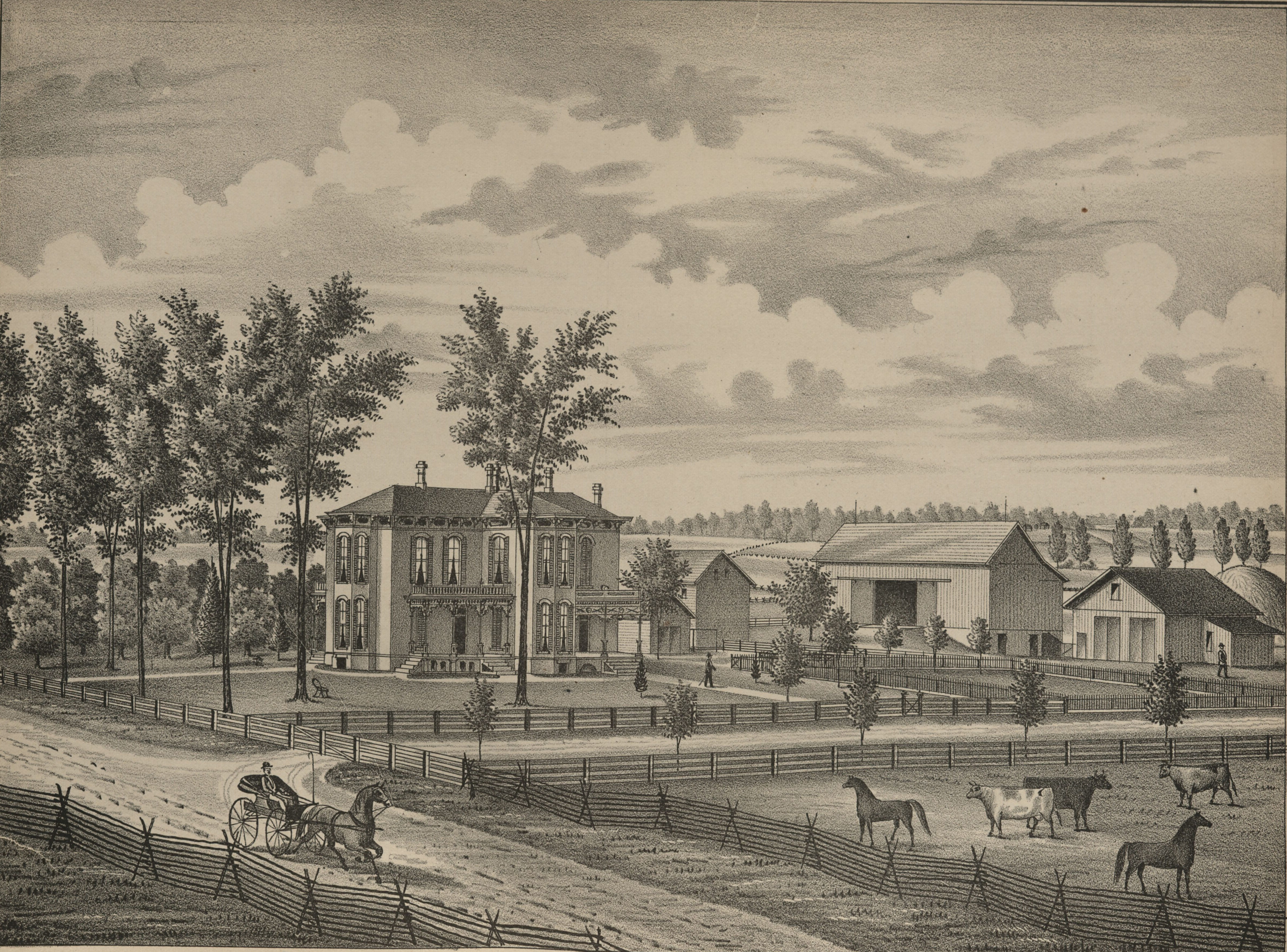
Res. of Mrs. Mary Ann Cunningham, Perry Tp. Delaware Co. Ind.



RESIDENCE OF **BOYD LINVILLE**, (SENIOR) PERRY TP, DELAWARE CO, IND.



RESIDENCE OF A. B. CUNNINGHAM, PERRY. TP, DELAWARE CO. IND.



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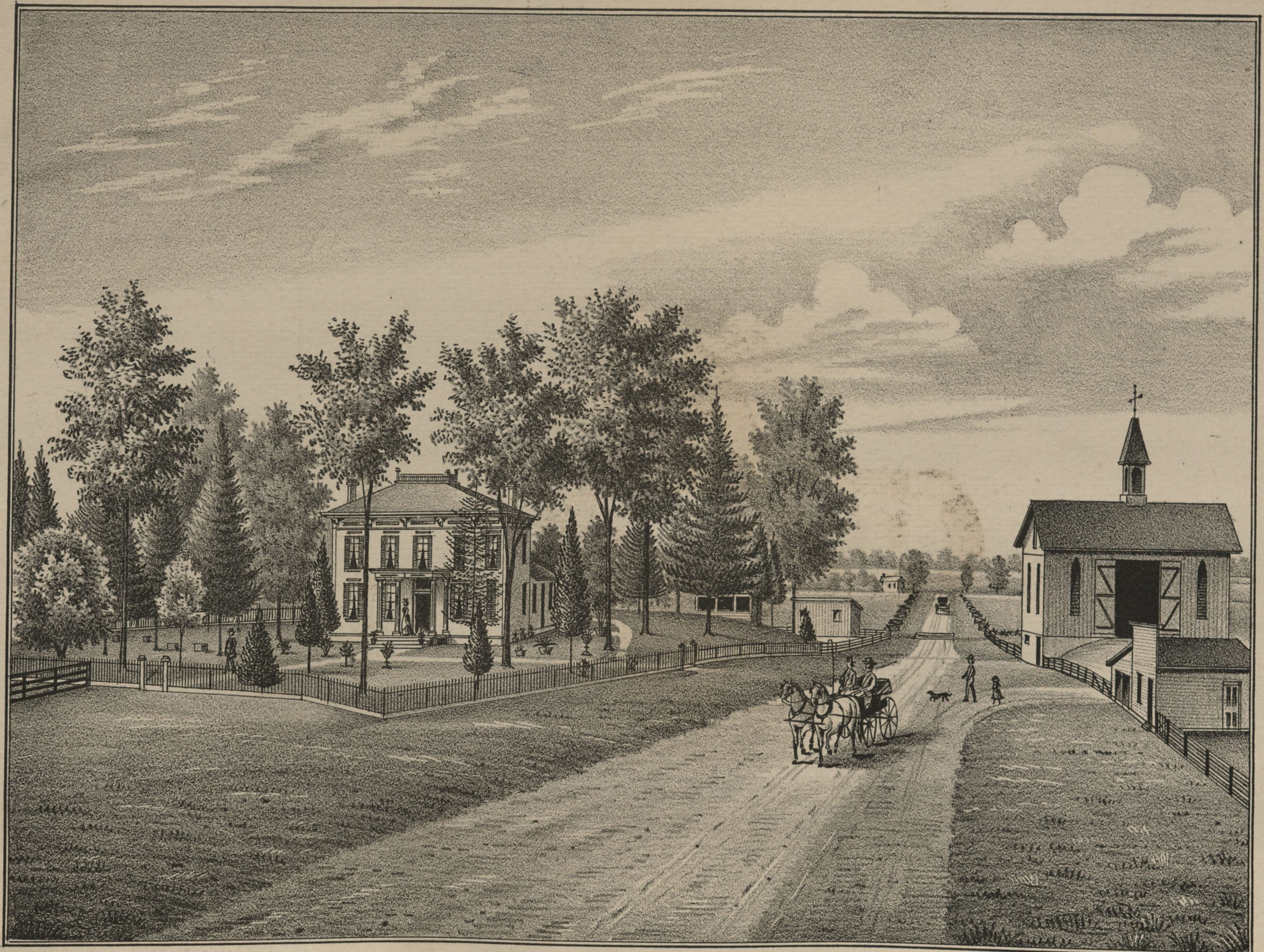
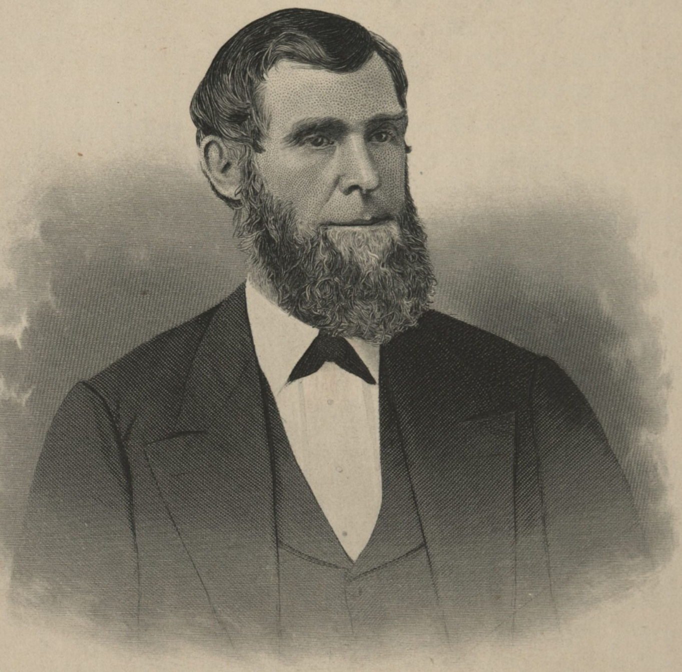


RESIDENCE OF S.V. JUMP, M.D. PERRY TP, DELAWARE CO, IND.



S. V. Jump M.D.

SOCIETIES.

Free and Accepted Masons, Whitney Lodge, No. 229.—The meeting for organization was held March 4, 1857, at the office of Dr. S. V. Jump. Of those present at this meeting, the following became charter members of the lodge: Thomas Whitney, John S. Hutchings, Abel Gibson, William Quigley, B. G. Cunningham, Samuel Weidner, and S. V. Jump, M. D., all from the lodge at Muncie, and Jonas Harris, of Hagarstown Lodge, No. 49. Thomas Whitney, John S. Hutchings and Dr. S. V. Jump were appointed a committee to procure a suitable lodge-room, and petition the Grand Lodge for a dispensation. At the second meeting, June 13, 1857, this committee reported having discharged the duties assigned them, and handed to the proper persons a dispensation given under the hand of Solomon D. Bayless, Most Worthy Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

In May, 1858, the membership was between twenty and thirty, and steps were taken to secure a more commodious hall and a permanent place of meeting. Their charter came to hand in June of that year, signed by Solomon D. Bayless, G. M.; Frank Emerson, D. G. M.; M. D. Manson, S. G. W.; and John R. Coffroth, J. G. W. The officers named in this charter were: Samuel V. Jump, W. M.; Jonas Harris, S. W.; and Thomas Whitney, J. W. The last step toward organization was now completed, and the individual interest manifested by the brethren was of itself a guaranty of the permanence of the lodge, and they felt warranted in erecting a building of their own. A lot was purchased, and upon this, in 1859, they erected the two-story frame building, in which the regular meetings are now held, on Saturday evening, on or before each full moon.

The lower story is occupied as a store, and the entire upper floor devoted to the lodge-room and its appointments.

From this lodge have gone the charter members of various Masonic Lodges in this jurisdiction, and its membership, which was at one time bordering closely upon 100, has suffered materially by their withdrawal. The lodge, however, is still in a flourishing condition, and financially prosperous. The officers for the present term are: John Linville, W. M.; Jacomiah S. Hutchings, S. W.; Marion Cunningham, J. W.; Wellington Rees, Secretary; and George Shroyer, Treasurer.

VILLAGES.

New Burlington is a pleasantly situated village in the northwestern portion of the township. It is essentially a rural village, boasting no manufacturing establishment of any kind. It contains one general merchandise store, of which George W. Shroyer is proprietor; one physician, Dr. S. V. Jump; while Phineas Tuttle is the village shoe-maker, and Joseph Thackeray is the wagon-maker.

The village is situated on the farm entered by George Ribble, who was the original proprietor, and first laid it off into town lots. The first house erected here was put up by a Mr. Goudy about 1838, and was a round-log structure of primitive style. Almon Spencer erected the first frame house, in 1839.

George Parsons was probably the first blacksmith in the village, and Frank Edwards the first carpenter. He settled here sometime between 1828 and 1830.

Here was established the first post office in the township. Benjamin Pugh, the first Postmaster, served a number of years, and at a later date Dr. S. V. Jump was appointed, serving twenty years or more. He was succeeded by George W. Shroyer, the present incumbent.

The first cemetery was established here, near the Presbyterian Church.

Mount Pleasant is a thickly settled neighborhood in the southwestern part of the township, containing three cooper-shops and a number of dwelling-houses. Its close proximity to Mount Pleasant United Brethren Church probably explains the derivation of its name.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Perry is altogether a rural township, and the cultivation of its soil is the chief occupation of its inhabitants. The peculiar fertility of the land, and its adaptability to the raising of all crops usual in this climate, have placed it among the foremost townships of the county as a productive region. Wheat is the principal crop, and the one upon which is bestowed the greatest care and attention. Good crops of corn and some varieties of fruit are also raised. The only manufacturing establishment of any kind is a tile factory in the northeast portion of the township, whose proprietors find a ready market for their products in this and adjoining counties. In the northeast part of the township, there is a steam saw-mill, owned and operated by William Bailey. It has a circular saw, and cuts an average of 2,000 feet of timber per day. About two miles south of New Burlington, there is steam saw-mill owned and operated by William Felton, containing one circular saw, and sawing an average of 2,000 feet daily.

SAMUEL V. JUMP, M. D.,

was born June 27, 1822, in Kent Connty, Delaware. His father, Isaac Jump, was a good and pious man, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1832, and, in the following year, the mother, with her daughter, Elizabeth, and her sons, Samuel V. and Reynord, removed to Indiana and purchased a farm near Richmond. The elder son, Charles, had married and settled in Wayne County, Indiana, one year previously, and a daughter, who was also married, took leave of her mother's family after accompanying them as far as Ohio, in which State she settled with her husband. The removal of the family to Indiana was probably due to the request of our subject, as he had thus early formed a favorable impression of this State, and expressed a determination to settle here, with or without his mother and brothers.

During the summer seasons, after his removal to Wayne County, he worked on the home farm, and during the winter attended the district school. At the age of sixteen years, he went to Franklin County, Indiana, and accepted employment in a stone-quarry there, saving from his earnings enough money to enable him to attend a school at Richmond, taught by James N. Poe. After attending this school for about two years, he began teaching and attending school alternately. He attended the Friends' school at Richmond, taught by Barnabas C. Hobbs, for two terms, teaching in the winter, and, after finishing the course in that school, began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Pritchett, at Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind. He pursued his studies under the guidance of this able preceptor until October, 1847, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College. In the spring of 1848, he located at the village of New Burlington, in Delaware County, where he very quickly built up a successful practice, which has increased as years have added to his experience and popularity. In the winter of 1858, he left his practice in the care of a competent physician and attended a second course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College, graduating at the end of the course. He returned to New Burlington and resumed his practice, to which he has since devoted his undivided attention.

In July, 1848, he was married to Miss Letitia K. Allen, in Wayne County, Indiana, and in 1856 his wife died. Two children blessed this union—Isabella, now deceased; and Elizabeth, wife of John Gates, of this county. He was married to his second wife, Miss Rebecca Cecil, daughter of Aaron Cecil, in December, 1857. The children of this union were Anna, Emma, Frances and Agnes, all of whom survive their mother, who died in 1870.

In 1871, the Doctor was united in marriage to his present companion, Miss Sophia Gilbert, daughter of O. J. Gilbert, of Mount Pleasant Township. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Gilbert, Julia W., Clara V. and Charles A.

Dr. Jump was one of the first resident physicians in Perry Township, and throughout a residence of nearly thirty-three years, has maintained a fine reputation as a skillful and successful practitioner. He is highly regarded throughout a wide circuit over which his practice extends, and has gained many warm personal friends by his kind and winsome disposition, and his sterling qualities.

In 1869, he was chosen to represent this district in the State Legislature, but has held no other public positions, save that of Postmaster at New Burlington. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Whitney Lodge, No. 229, F. & A. M., of New Burlington; also of Muncie Chapter, Muncie Council and Muncie Commandery.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

SALEM is the southwest corner township of the county. It is seven miles long, east and west, by five miles wide, north and south, embracing an area of about 22,400 acres.

Mount Pleasant Township bounds it on the north, Monroe on the east, a portion of Henry County on the south, and a portion of Madison County on the west.

The surface is generally of an undulating character, or what is denominated "rolling land." This feature is especially marked in the vicinity of the streams, where the land is broken into gentle hills. The only important deviation from this general rule occurs near the western part of the township, where there is a stretch of prairie, several miles in length, and only a few rods in width. This, in early days, was a source of vexation to the settlers, and it was almost constantly covered with water. In later years, however, a system of drainige was adopted, by which the land was redeemed, and large portions of it are now annually sown in wheat, and other portions used for pasture.

The soil is almost uniformly a rich, black loam, excepting in portions of the prairie, where it is a white clay, and covered with oak timber. Agricultural pursuits form the principal industry of the township, the soil being especially adapted to the successful prosecution of this calling.

White River enters the township at the northwest corner of Section 31, and flowing nearly south for a distance of one mile, changes its course, and flows southwest, leaving the township at the northwest corner of Section 12, Town 19 north, Range 8 east. Sly Fork waters the southwestern portion, flowing west through Sections 19 and 24, and leaving the township at the southwest quarter of the latter section. Bell Creek rises in the southeast corner, and flowing northwest for a distance of two miles, changes its course to the northeast, continuing in this direction throughout the entire width of the township, finally forming a confluence with Buck Creek, in the adjoining township of Mount Pleasant. Williams' Creek is a tributary of Bell Creek, and in addition to this, there are several important streams, or branches.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From information given by David Vanmeter, it appears that William Dilts was the first white settler who ever became identified with the township as a permanent resident. The date of his arrival is stated as being late in the year 1823, or early in 1824. It is probable that there were white men here at an earlier date, but they cannot be classed among the settlers of the township, as they did nothing in the way of improvement. They were hunters and trappers, and, in some cases, constructed huts in which they dwelt during the hunting season. Several of these huts were still standing when the first actual settlers came to the township, but beyond these, there were no traces of their occupants. Mr. Dilts came, originally, from Ohio, and settled at Middletown, Henry Co., Ind., where he erected a log cabin. From there he went to Chesterfield, in Madison County, and finally to this township, where he has cleared and improved a farm. He was a prominent citizen of the township for a number of years, but afterward removed to Chesterfield, where he died. His descendants now live in Madison County. In March, 1825, David Van Matre came to the township in search of a location, and, in November 26, entered the southwest quarter of Section 21. He received his patent, signed by President John Q. Adams, and, in the spring of 1827, came with his wife and ten children to live on his land.

While he was erecting his cabin, three new families joined the settlement in one day. These were the families of Thomas Windsor, John McCulloch and Lawrence Wilson, who leased some land in the school section.

Mr. Van Matre still resides on the land which he then entered, and which he has cultivated successfully during the intervening years. In the early years of his residence in the township, he was a robust, hearty man, and was always present at house-raisings and log-rollings, and rendered cheerful assistance to his neighbors in their efforts to build their homes and improve their farms.

Of the chlidren who came to the township with him, four are deceased. His wife is still living.

Thomas Windsor and Lawrence Wilson continued to cultivate their leased farms until they were able to purchase land in the township, which both subsequently did. Windsor entered land in Section 9, in May, 1830, and after clearing this farm, lived upon it for a number of years. Subsequently he removed to the State of Illinois, and at a later date came back, and settled in Henry County, Ind., where he died.

Lawrence Wilson, it appears, occupied his lease for a longer period than his neighbor, Windsor, as the record of land purchases shows that he did not enter land in his own name until the 11th day of October, 1834. If he resided upon it prior to that date, he had no other title than that of possession, otherwise denominated the "squatter's right." He did not live long enough to associate his name very prominently with the improvements of the township, but came to a sudden and violent death within a few years after he became a freeholder. On one occasion, he and a friend started on an errand to the residence of a Justice of the Peace, several miles distant. Both men were mounted on one horse, and rode through the woods at a rapid rate. Passing under a tree, Mr. Wilson was struck by an overhanging limb and knocked from his horse. The blow and fall resulted in his death, and his companion was seriously injured.

In 1825, Acquilla Davis came to the township with his family. He was reared near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and removed from there to Licking County, Ohio. He was accompanied by his wife and eight children, and two were born after his arrival here. Abraham was born in the fall of 1825, and Samuel was born four years later. Rachel, daughter of William Dilts, was the first white child born in the township, and Abraham Davis was the second. Both were born in 1825.

Mr. Davis was a man of prominence, but was too unselfish to accumulate much property. He felt an interest in the settlement of the township, amounting almost to anxiety, and made a practice of piloting new settlers to their lands, and showing choice locations to prospective settlers. He died in the year 1842, after having cleared and improved a farm. His wife survived him eight years. The land upon which he settled is now owned and occupied by Sanford Bowers. His son, Samuel Davis, was born on this farm, and grew to manhood in the township. He has held various offices of honor and trust, and is now serving as County Commissioner from the district in which he resides.

In 1826, the settlers were John Van Matre and Robert Williams. Van Matre entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 20, in November, 1826, and in January following, brought his family to the land. The tract adjoined that purchased by his cousin, David Van Matre. He cleared and improved this land, and made it his home until 1871, when he died. His sons, Joseph P. and William J., now own and occupy the homestead. Robert Williams entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 22. He was an industrious man and a good farmer, but only resided on his land for a short time. He removed to the State of Illinois, where he died.

In 1827, James Marsh came to the township with his family, and entered 160 acres in Section 20, where he cleared a small tract of land. Subsequently he sold out, and removed to Henry County, Ind., and, at a later date, removed to one of the Western States.

In the year 1829, Ralph Heath, John Tomlinson and John Lain, brothers-in-law, came to the township, and, in the month of December, Heath removed his family to a rude cabin on his land, twelve by fourteen feet. This cabin was without a floor or doors. The family lived in it, however, until the following spring, when Mr. Heath, with the assistance of nearly all the men in the township, erected a better and more commodious dwelling.

His family at that time consisted of himself, wife and five sons—Albert, John W., Jacob W., James W. and George A., all of whom grew to manhood in the township. James W. and George A. are both dead. The former was a minister of the Gospel. Albert is now a resident of the State of Missouri; John W. resides at Chesterfield, Madison County, Ind., and Jacob W. is in business at Muncie. The mother died at Muncie in 1876, aged seventy-eight years. The father died at the old homestead in May, 1861. He was a public-spirited man, and did much to promote the township. He was the first man who worked at the carpenter's trade in the northwestern part of the township, and gave up a portion of this farm for the first cemetery in that neighborhood, making the coffins for the interment of the deceased members of the community.

The orchard set out by him in 1830 was probably the first in the township.

Soon after his settlement here, he was compelled to take his team and make a trip to Wayne County, Ind., to mill. During his absence, the streams became swollen by heavy rains, and as there were no bridges, his return was necessarily postponed for several days. Meanwhile his wife was left at home with the care of a family of small boys exposed to the dangers of the forest, in a cabin which, in lieu of a door, was defended against attacks from the outside by a blanket or comfort, stretched across the opening. The wolves came at night, and she could see their wicked little eyes glaring through the darkness. They would pounce against the blanket across the door, but the fire on the hearth kept them at bay, and they did not enter the cabin. The woods were full of panthers and bears, in addition to the wolves, and the dangers in an unprotected cabin were by no means slight. The nearest neighbor at that time was William McConnell, whose cabin was three miles distant. It was necessary then to place the young pigs in a pen for safe keeping at night, as the wild-cats entertained a special fondness for young pork, and committed serious depredations upon such pig-sties as were not carefully guarded. Game was abundant, and the larders of the settlers were never wanting for meat. Jacob W. Heath relates that, one morning, his father went out to hunt his horses, and found two large bucks fighting. He killed them both and took them home, and Mr. Heath says that they were very fine, weighing fifty pounds to the quarter.

On the south end of the land entered by Ralph Heath, and near the present residence of Alfred Heath, there was a cabin which was supposed to have been the abode of an Indian. It remained there for several years after his settlement, and a tree near the cabin was hacked with a tomahawk. On the premises of John Lain, adjoining the farm of Mr. Heath, there was a pen made of poles and tied down with hickory withes. In this inclosure, it was supposed, the remains of some chieftain of the tribe had been consigned to rest; but it contained no visible traces of human remains at that time. Their knowledge of the Indian mode of sepulture was what led the settlers to this conclusion. The pen was left undisturbed for a number of years.

It is stated by Jacob W. Heath, that the south part of the tract entered by his father is rich in iron ore, and that it lies so close to the surface as to impede the progress of the plow. He says that he has known pieces as large as a half-bushel measure to be overturned by the plowshare, and that copper has been discovered on the same farm, one piece weighing seven and a half ounces, and very pure, having been unearthed in the cemetery. No steps have ever been taken to develop the mineral resources of the township, and it is not known how extensive they may be.

John Tomlinson was, perhaps, more prominent in the settlement of the township than any other member of that pioneer community. He possessed qualities that placed him at once in the position of a leader among his fellow-pioneers, and his judgment was consulted in all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and many in which only individuals were concerned. He was born in Guilford County, N. C., in 1789, where he grew to manhood and was married. On Christmas, 1828, he moved to Wayne County, Ind., and, early in the following year, came to Delaware County and settled in Salem Township. On the 18th day of June, 1829, he purchased of the Government a tract of land upon which he founded a home for his family, and cleared a farm. His family at that time consisted of himself, wife and four daughters—Nancy, Sarah, Gilla and Amanda. Judge Tomlinson was peculiarly fitted for public life. He was a finished scholar and an accomplished lawyer, but never practiced this profession. About the year 1832, he was elected to the office of Associate Judge, and was subsequently elected Probate Judge. He also represented this district in the State Legislature. He was a Whig of the most pronounced type, and was identified with that party during his life. He was known as a peacemaker, and many unpleasant difficulties between his neighbors were submitted to his arbitration, his judgment always being accepted as final. On the 16th day of April, 1853, he died full of years and honors, and deeply lamented by those who had known and loved him in life. His wife survived until 1873, when she died at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. Of the children who came with him, all grew to maturity, married, and settled in this county, and all are now deceased save Sarah, widow of the late Thomas Kirby, Esq., now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, in Muncie.

Campbell Dale was also one of the prominent early settlers of the township, and his name is perpetuated in the village of Daleville, which was founded by his heirs. On the 10th of January, 1827, he entered the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 12, and, in March of the same year, entered the southeast quarter, and part of the northeast quarter of Section 1, in Township 19 north, Range 8 east.

In November, 1827, John Suman entered a tract of land in Section 6, where he cleared and improved a farm. He reared a large family, some of whom are now prominent citizens of the township.

There were no arrivals in 1828, so far as can be ascertained. The settlers of 1829, in addition to those previously named, were Thomas Fastnacht, Isaac Carpenter, Daniel Shawhan and John Perdieu. Thomas Fastnacht settled in Section 12, and Isaac Carpenter settled on an adjoining tract in the same section. Daniel Shawhan settled in Section 15, purchasing the east half of the southwest quarter of that section, and John Perdieu purchased the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 22. They were all men of industrious habits, and cleared and improved fine farms.

After the year 1829, immigration increased rapidly, and that the settlers of the ensuing years may receive proper notice, the tract-book has been consulted for the names of those by whom each section was settled, and the result is given as follows:

TOWNSHIP 19 NORTH, RANGE 8 EAST.

Section 1 was purchased by Campbell Dale, March 20, 1827; Jason Hudson, April 7, 1831; Frederick Bronnenburg, October 12, 1835; and John Bronnenburg, November 2, 1835.

Section 12 was purchased and settled by Thomas Fastnacht, June 11, 1829, and Isaac Carpenter, May 2, 1829. There was a large portion of this section purchased by capitalists, who never became settlers.

The lands in Section 13 were purchased by Robert L. Bartlett, July 21, 1833; Joseph Dipboye, March 31, 1835; Lewis Rogers, March 26, 1836; Urbena Doubt, May 21, 1836.

Section 24 was purchased and settled by John Fleming and Peter Miller, May 5, 1831; Jonas Gallahan, February 3, 1832; Joshua Hurley, December 25, 1833; William Fleming, January 23, 1835; Abraham Dipboye, March 31, 1835; William O'Brien, September 19, 1835; and Benjamin Bartlett, October 22, 1835.

In the eastern division of the township, otherwise known as Township 19 north, Range 9 east, the various sections were purchased and settled by the following persons:

Section 1. John Lain, June 18, 1829; James McKinney, April 4, 1832; Asa Bishop, June 21, 1832; James Knott, January 12, 1835; Thomas Perdieu, May 7, 1836; William Simpson, November 25, 1836; James Jones, July 23, 1836.

Sec. 2. Robert Heath, January 1, 1830; John Adams, Jr., November 1, 1831; Adam Campbell, October 9, 1832; Samuel G. Sunderland, October 23, 1834; Francis McNairy, February 7, 1836; William McCollister, February 22, 1836.

Sec. 3 was purchased almost exclusively by speculators. Theodore R. Lewis was the only actual settler in this section, who purchased his land directly of the Government. The date of his entry was February 6, 1836.

Sec. 4 was also purchased by speculators, and by persons whose names have appeared in connection with the settlement of other sections.

Sec. 5. Haden Makepeace, October 9, 1834; John Knoop, June 30, 1835; John Stewart, September 3, 1835; William Stewart, September 24, 1835; Jacob Saunders, September 27, 1835; Tandy Reynolds, July 18, 1835; William Finwick, February 10, 1836; Jonas Shoemaker, February 12, 1836.

Sec. 6. John Suman, November 6, 1827; Ransom Makepeace, September 17, 1831; Justin Steele, September 1, 1832; Samuel Rogers, October 1, 1833.

Sec. 7. James Finwick, November 7, 1833; Michael Gwenendyke, November 19, 1834; Abraham Pugsley, June 6, 1835; Stephen Rogers, September 29, 1835; Henry Rogers, November 23, 1835.

Section 8. Morgan Vanmeter, September 22, 1832; Matthias Furrow, May 17, 1834; David Strickler, October 29, 1834; John Fessler, November 6, 1834; Henry Richman, June 26, 1835; Jesse Windsor, November 30, 1835.

Sec. 9. Thomas Windsor, May 10, 1830; Henry Miller, May 17, 1834; Lawrence Wilson, October 11, 1834; William C. Windsor, October 30, 1835; Willaim Price, November 6, 1836.

Sec. 10. Obediah Meeker, August 16, 1832; John Davis and Asa French, June 1, 1835; William Tomlinson, October 6, 1835; Samuel Dusang, June 12, 1836.

Sec. 11. Evan Pitser, September 26, 1831; William Summers, June 11, 1832; Lambert Moffett, October 15, 1833.

Sec. 12. John H. Taylor, March 11, 1830; Bailess E. Jones, November 5, 1830; Abner Perdieu, July 7, 1832; Samuel Clevenger, May 27, 1833; William Miller, January 7, 1834; Daniel Miller, September 10, 1836; Abraham Hale, September 26, 1836.

Sec. 13. Thomas Kidd, January 3, 1831; Reese Carter, June 19, 1833.

Sec. 14. John Tomlinson, June 18, 1829; John Pitser, September 26, 1831; Acquilla Davis, March 23, 1831; Alsabado Watkins, November 19, 1832.

Sec. 15. Daniel Shawhan, July 30, 1829; Christian Wall, August 27, 1832; Isaac Pitser, September 3, 1832; William Parent, October 27, 1835.

Sec. 17. John Simpson, February 25, 1833; Ephriam Cole, October 23, 1834; David Crist, October 24, 1834; Samuel Stephens, November 22, 1834; William Schofield, November 23, 1834.

Sec. 18. Francis Lonsdale, October 6, 1835; John Graham, October 20, 1835.

Sec. 19. John Grove, January 4, 1831; Zachariah Clevenger, October 17, 1832; Lemuel Fleming, May 23, 1833.

Sec. 20. John Vanmeter, November 1, 1826; James Marsh, May 19, 1827; William Summers, May 10, 1831; Joseph Chapman, July 24, 1834; John Rinkle, 1835.

Sec. 21. John Vanmeter, November 1, 1826; David Vanmeter, November 1, 1826; Samuel Johnson, June 9, 1827; Alexander McCallister, June 23, 1831; Matthias Pitser, September 26, 1831.

Sec. 22. Robert Williams, November 14, 1826; John Perdieu, August 14, 1829; Francis Colburn, November 1, 1830; Edward Sharpe, November 15, 1831; Rufus Perdieu, April 15, 1831.

Sec. 23. John Myers, May 19, 1830; William Sharpe, November 20, 1830; Abraham and Samuel Davis, November 14, 1831; Enoch Nation, December 10, 1833.

Sec. 24. Edward Davis, November 14, 1831; Timothy Ives, October 3, 1832; Enoch Wilt, August 28, 1835; Christian Sowerwine, October 13, 1835.

By the year 1836, all the Government land in the township had been entered, and this properly closes our period of early settlement, as the arrival of new families had, by that time, ceased to be an object of much interest to those already established. Then, too, many improvements had been instituted and carried out, and there was a reasonable degree of prosperity, so that the locality was no longer regarded as a backwoods settlement. During the early days, while there was still a large amount of rank vegetation, the climate was quite unhealthy, and the settlers were subjected to various malarial maladies, the most troublesome of which, probably, was the disease known as "milk sickness." One of the early victims was Asa Bishop, who settled in the township about 1835, and the death of his child, from the same cause, followed closely upon his own.

At that date there were no regularly established cemeteries, excepting, perhaps, that portion of the Ralph Heath farm, set apart for that purpose, and the deceased members of the settlement were, in many cases, buried on their own farms. The first death of a white person in the township was probably that of the child of Jeremiah Washburn, who died in 1828 or 1829.

ROADS.

After settlements were effected in the township, and sufficient land to produce the necessaries of life had been cleared, the settlers next turned their attention to the construction of public highways, and each man in the settlement contributed voluntary and cheerful assistance in their construction. Perhaps the earliest laid-out road was one which, in 1831, was begun in the east part of the township, and continued across its entire length, diverging toward Chesterfield, in Madison County. It was surveyed in 1831, and a portion of it cleared in that year; but it was not in condition for travel until 1832. In the latter year, the second road in the township was surveyed and opened at the expense of the county, running from Muncie to Middletown, and, two or three years later, the Muncie and Pendleton State road was surveyed and located. During the summer of 1832, a county road was located, beginning at the farm of Judge Tomlinson, and running east to intersect the Muncie and Middletown road. Shortly afterward, another road was opened, beginning at the same farm and running south and west, intersected the Muncie and Middletown road at the McCallister farm.

About the year 1839, a county road was surveyed from Yorktown, passing through this township, and terminating at Middletown, in Henry County. At the junction of this road with the Muncie and Middletown road, there was a store and blacksmith-shop. The former collapsed after a brief season, but there has ever since been a blacksmith-shop at this point.

At a still earlier date, perhaps as early as 1836, there was a road surveyed through the township running from Middletown to Muncie, by way of Bell Creek, and about the same time a road was laid out on the north side of the White River, running from Daleville to Killbuck Creek, in Mount Pleasant Township. About 1840, a road from Daleville to Middletown was surveyed and laid out.

The road known as the "Ridge Road" was located as early as 1835. It began at the crossing of the Muncie and Middletown roads, and running thence along the west bank of Bell Creek, terminated at Muncie. In 1839 or 1840, the Daleville and Bell Creek road was surveyed, and the residents of each Supervisor's district cut it out and improved it.

Beginning at Daleville, it runs east to Bell Creek, where it intersects with the Middletown road. In 1867 and 1868, a stock company graded and graveled this road for a distance of three miles east of Daleville, making it a toll-pike.

Numerous roads were located in later years in response to petitions, and nearly every section in the township is now bounded by public highways.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

As prosperity increased in the settlement, and money came to the settlers, they began to look upon their mud and stick chimneys with a feeling akin to disgust, and certainly amounting to dissatisfaction.

Several brick kilns were constructed and burned between the years 1836 and 1840, by private individuals, the products of which were used in the manufacture of chimneys, and, in one or two instances, in the erection of brick houses. These kilns, however, were generally destroyed as soon as their purposes were served, and the manufacture of brick never became an industry of any considerable importance in the township. The kiln burned by Ralph Heath, Harvey Heath and John Lain, in 1835, was probably the first.

The earliest saw-mill of which there is any account was erected in 1835 by Judge Tomlinson. It was operated by water-power, and sawed the lumber of the first frame houses in the township.

About the year 1845, John Thomas erected a tannery on the bank of Bell Creek, which he conducted with varied success for several years.

Grist or flouring mills were not among the early institutions of the township. At Muncie on the north, and at Middletown on the south, there were flouring-mills in operation at an early day, and the settlers from this locality went to one of these points with their grain, although often at great inconvenience to themselves.

There were several attempts at merchandising during the earlier years of the settlement, but they were not attended by any flattering degree of success. As early as 1832 or 1833, John C. Gustin opened a small stock of goods at the crossing of the Muncie and Middletown road with the Yorktown road. He remained but a short time, and finally returned to Madison County, whence he came.

The only flouring-mill in the township at the present time is situated at Daleville. It was erected about the year 1864, by James Turner, and was then situated about one mile above its present location on White River.

It was operated in connection with a saw-mill, and both derived their power from the stream on which they were situated.

From Turner the mill passed to the ownership of Peter A. Helvie, and from him through the hands of various owners.

In 1875, it again reverted to Mr. Helvie, and the machinery was removed to Daleville. It is now owned by the heirs of Mr. Helvie, and operated by J. P. Rogers.

EARLY MERCHANTS.

After the discouraging reception of Gustin's establishment, no one, it appears, cared to repeat the experiment soon. About the year 1838, however, William and Erasmus Moffett opened a stock of goods at the same corner. The "Cross Roads" had, by that time, become a locality of some note, and had been made the voting precinct of the township. The Moffett store was supplied with a much better stock, and was more extensively patronized than its predecessor. They continued the business here for several years, and finally closed out the stock.

About the year 1838, Abraham Dipboye opened the first store at Daleville. The site was a frame building at the west part of the village. Dipboye continued in business here for about two years, and, like his predecessors, finally closed out his stock. In 1858 or 1859, Newman & Underwood opened a store in the building which stood upon, or near, the ground now occupird by the water tank of Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway. Their venture was not profitable, and, in May, 1861, they made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

Shortly afterward, Ezekiel McCall opened a store in the building now occupied by J. M. Gray. In 1862, Mr. Gray became a partner, and the firm was then known as McCall & Gray. Subsequently John Shoemaker purchased McCall's interest, and took his place in the firm. In March, 1864, this relation was dissolved, and, in the winter of 1865, William Boyle took the place formerly occupied in the firm by Mr. Shoemaker. Subsequently Mr. Gray purchased the interest of Mr. Boyles, and has since conducted the business alone, or in partnership with his son.

SCHOOLS.

It is evident that the early settlers of Salem were alive to the interests of their children, and that they were determined to afford them whatever educational advantages their surroundings would permit, for, as early as the winter of 1828–29, we find a school in progress on the farm of David Vanmeter. Elza B. Watkins was the teacher. Whether he came to the settlement to bear his part, as a settler, in the transformation scene then going on in the wilderness, or whether he came with a view to the no less important mission of spreading intellectual light among the younger generation in the forest, is a question that, perhaps, will never be definitely settled. It is certain, however, that he was a man of superior culture, as compared with the pedagogues of that period, and that he conducted a fine school.

During the winter of the following year, the services of James Perdieu were secured, to continue the good work begun a year before by Mr. Watkins. The cabin in which his school was conducted was situated on the farm of John Vanmeter. This was the first house ever erected in the township especially for school purposes, and as such deserves special note. It was of the regulation pattern of backwoods architecture, constructed of round logs, with puncheon floor, stick chimney, daubed with mud, and a fire-place as wide as the building itself—in short, a faithful specimen of the cabins in which so many of the bright minds of the present century received their earliest training.

There were, as yet, but a limited number of settlers in the township, and as the existence of the school was conditional upon the amount subscribed by those whose children shared its benefits, the salary of the teacher must have been limited indeed.

It is due to the teacher to say that his school was ably conducted, and that it offered better educational advantages than were usually to be found in a pioneer school.

In 1833, James Jones donated the cabin in which his family first lived after their settlement in the township, and, during the winter of that year, a school was conducted by Rev. Abner Perdieu. Mr. Perdieu brought to bear in his work the attainments of a fine scholar, and his pupils progressed finely under his instructions. Among the surviving pupils of this school are Michael Thompson, David Campbell, Mrs. Sarah Kirby, David W. and James H. Jones, Jacob W. and John W. Heath.

During the winter of 1833–34, a cabin on the land of Henry Miller was used for a schoolhouse. The old log building stood near the site now occupied by Schoolhouse No. 7. Ever since Mr. Miller donated this lot to the township, it has been occupied by a school. The first log building was destroyed by fire, and was succeeded by another, of like construction, which was destroyed in the same manner. In 1846, several members of the community proposed to erect a brick house on this site, but the measure was opposed by others. The public funds were limited, and private donations were resorted to, to carry out the proposition. John Shoemaker, one of the leaders in the movement, donated $25, and James Stewart donated an equal amount. Minor sums were contributed by others, and these, added to the public or Congressional fund of the township, enabled them to complete the school.

After the adoption of the present free-school system, this house was the first in which school was taught under the provisions of the law of 1851–52. Afterward all the old schoolhouses in the township were converted into free schools, and new ones were erected in districts before unprovided. There are now twelve school districts in the township, each supplied with a substantial building.

The following abstract from the Township Trustee's report exhibits the status of the schools for the year ending August 31, 1880:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 463; average attendance, 325 3-10; length of term (days), $109\frac{1}{2}$; number of teachers employed, 12; average compensation of teachers per day, $\$1.91\frac{2}{3}$; number of brick schoolhouses in the township, 8; number of frame schoolhouses in the township, 3; estimated value of schoolhouses and grounds, $9,000; estimated value of school apparatus, $100.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$1,418 38
Amount received in February, 1880	1,059 90
Amount received in June, 1880	1,788 23
Miscellaneous receipts	81 00
Total	$4,347 51
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$2,481 25
Amount on hand at date of report	$1,866 26

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$ 451 69
Amount received for sale of old schoolhouse	19 00
Amount received within the year	1,092 04
Total	$1,562 73
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$ 963 31
Amount on hand at date of report	$ 599 42

The teachers in the various districts, for the term of 1880–81, are as follows:

White Oak Schoolhouse, District No. 1, A. W. Jones; Pikes' Peak Schoolhouse, District No. 2, John T. Brandon; Goodpasture's Schoolhouse, District No. 3, D. A. Lambert; Daleville (Upper) Schoolhouse, District No. 4, Joseph Painter; Daleville (Lower) Schoolhouse, District No. 5, James Moffette; Walnut Grove Schoolhouse, District No. 6, William Bowman; Center Schoolhouse, District No. 7, P. F. May; Moffett's Schoolhouse, District No. 8, Marion Stewart; Davis Schoolhouse, District No. 9, B. F. Childs; Cross Roads Schoolhouse, District No. 10, B. C. Bowman; Mount Healthy Schoolhouse, District No. 11, William H. Hickman; Warner Schoolhouse, District No. 12, William Young.

CHURCHES.

The first organization was effected about the year 1831, at the house of Judge John Tomlinson. The society was of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and the constituent members were John Tomlinson, Dolly Tomlinson, Ralph Heath, Mary Heath, John Lain, Sarah Lain and Ella Price, all of whom are now deceased.

Judge Tomlinson was the leader of this class for a period of fourteen years, during which time it received a largely increased membership. It finally developed into the Mount Zion congregation, a more extended account of which will be found in the history of Monroe Township.

The Christian Church at Daleville.—About the year 1845, the first society of this denomination was organized at the barn of Maj. John Hupp, two miles east of Daleville. Among the constituent members were John Quick and wife, John Hupp and wife, Jonas Shoemaker and wife, John Shoemaker and wife, James Stewart and wife, and Mahala Murphy.

The meetings were held at the house of Maj. Hupp, and subsequently at the brick schoolhouse already mentioned. At a later date, this organization was disbanded, and the members united with the church at Middletown.

In 1869, they began the erection of the church at Daleville, and, on the first Sunday in January, 1870, it was dedicated by Elder Geary, of New Castle, Ind. Elder Jacob H. Vincent was chosen Pastor, and held that relation for a term of two years. Since his withdrawal the church has had no regular Pastor.

Since the year 1870, the Sunday school has been regularly maintained. It has an average attendance of sixty scholars at the present time. W. A. Shoemaker is the Superintendent.

Richwood's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The society was organized in 1865, by Rev. P. G. Bell, at Schoolhouse No. 7. During the earlier years, the Lutherans residing in this neighborhood worshiped at the church in Henry County, and were identified with that church, until the present organization was formed.

Among the constituent members of this society were George Young and wife, Josiah Cromer and wife, George Bowers and wife, Samuel Sayford, wife and three daughters, John M. Shiry and wife, Joseph Shiry and wife, Adam Wiene and wife, and Jackson Bushong and wife.

In 1868, they began the erection of the present church, which was dedicated June 20, 1869, by Rev. Reinmond. It is a brick building, 36x48 feet, and cost $3,000.

Rev. Bell continued as Pastor of the church for a period of five years, and was succeeded by Rev. Ross, who remained but a few months. Rev. John Link was the next Pastor, and remained three years. Rev. J. C. Myers succeeded him, and remained two years, at the end of which time Rev. C. S. Sprecher was called to the pastoral office. One year later, Rev. P. G. Bell again became the Pastor of the church, and remained two years. Rev. A. R. Height came next, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. A. E. Wagner, the present Pastor.

Daleville United Brethren Church.—About the year 1850, the society from which grew the present church was organized at the house of John Rink, and held their meetings at his house and at the Daleville Schoolhouse, until the completion of the present church in 1861. This is a frame building, and was completed at an expense of about $1,200.

The church has continued to prosper since its organization, and has at present a large membership. Rev. McNew is the present Pastor.

As early as 1837, a class of this denomination was organized at the house of Thomas Groenendyke, by Rev. Wiley Jones. They never erected a house of worship, but maintained their organization until during the late war, when it was abandoned.

SOCIETIES.

Daleville Lodge, No 329, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 20, 1868, and instituted June 6, 1868, by D. S. Crickenberger, D. G. M. The charter members were L. D. Richman, S. H. Shoemaker, J. H. Tuttle, William H. Miller, Samuel Dusang and P. M. Rudy.

The membership being small, there was no opposition to the nominations for officers, and the following gentlemen were declared elected: P. M. Rudy, N. G.; L. D. Richman, V. G.; William H. Miller, Secretary; Samuel Dusang, Treasurer.

The lodge has now an active membership of twenty-seven; is in good working order and good financial condition. The several offices of the lodge are filled by the following gentlemen at the present time: James Thomas, N. G.; John Bender, V. G;. Dr. W. W. Cornelius, Secretary; Carey Fenwick, Treasurer.

Richwood's Lodge, No. 490, Knights of Honor, was organized February 28, 1877, with the following charter members: D. R. Armitage, Samuel Drum, W. H. Neff, C. C. Heath, T. W. Tuttle, W. F. Andes, S. C. Moffett, H. H. Reed, George W. Lykens, A. M. Heath, S. F. Heaton, William Miller, Isaac Lake, Samuel Clevenger, B. F. Childs, G. W. Bates and J. R. McLain.

The first officers were: S. Drumm, P. D.; D. R. Armitage, D.; W. H. Neff, V. D.; C. C. Heath, A. D.; T. W. Tuttle, Chaplain; A. M. Heath, Guide; S. C. Moffett, Rep.; H. H. Reed, F. Rep.; George W. Lykens, Treasurer.

The first meetings were held in an up-stairs room in the residence of J. W. McKimmey, near Tabor Post office. The present lodge-room is a well furnished second story room, 20x40 feet, with two ante-rooms. It is situated in the eastern extremity of the township, at the junction of the Range Line with the Middletown and Muncie Turnpike.

The lodge is in good working order, with an active membership of fourteen.

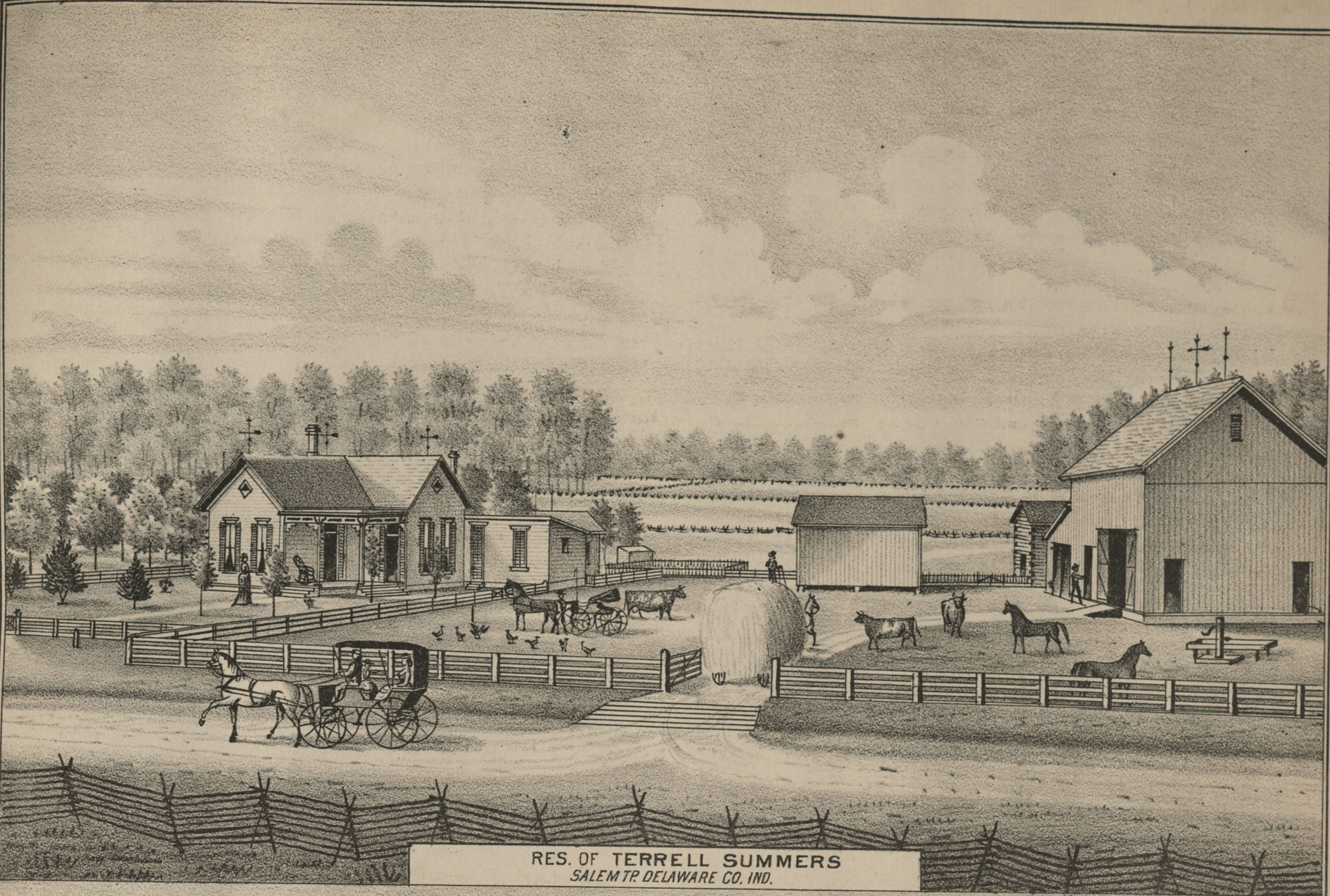
The present officers are: T. W. Tuttle, D.; D. R. Armitage, V. D.; A. M. Heath, A. D.; H. H. Reed, Rep.; C. C. Heath, F. Rep.; George W. Lykens, Treasurer; S. W. Heath, S.; D. R. Armitage, M. D., Medical Examiner.

Daleville Cornet Band.—The first band at Daleville was organized September 8, 1877, with twelve members. One by one they withdrew, until only two were left. In April, 1878, the remaining members, W. H. Campbell and Joseph C. Dale, secured the co-operation of others, and organized the present band of thirteen pieces. Recently they have secured the services of Mr. B. Castetter, of Middletown, Ind., and are making good progress.

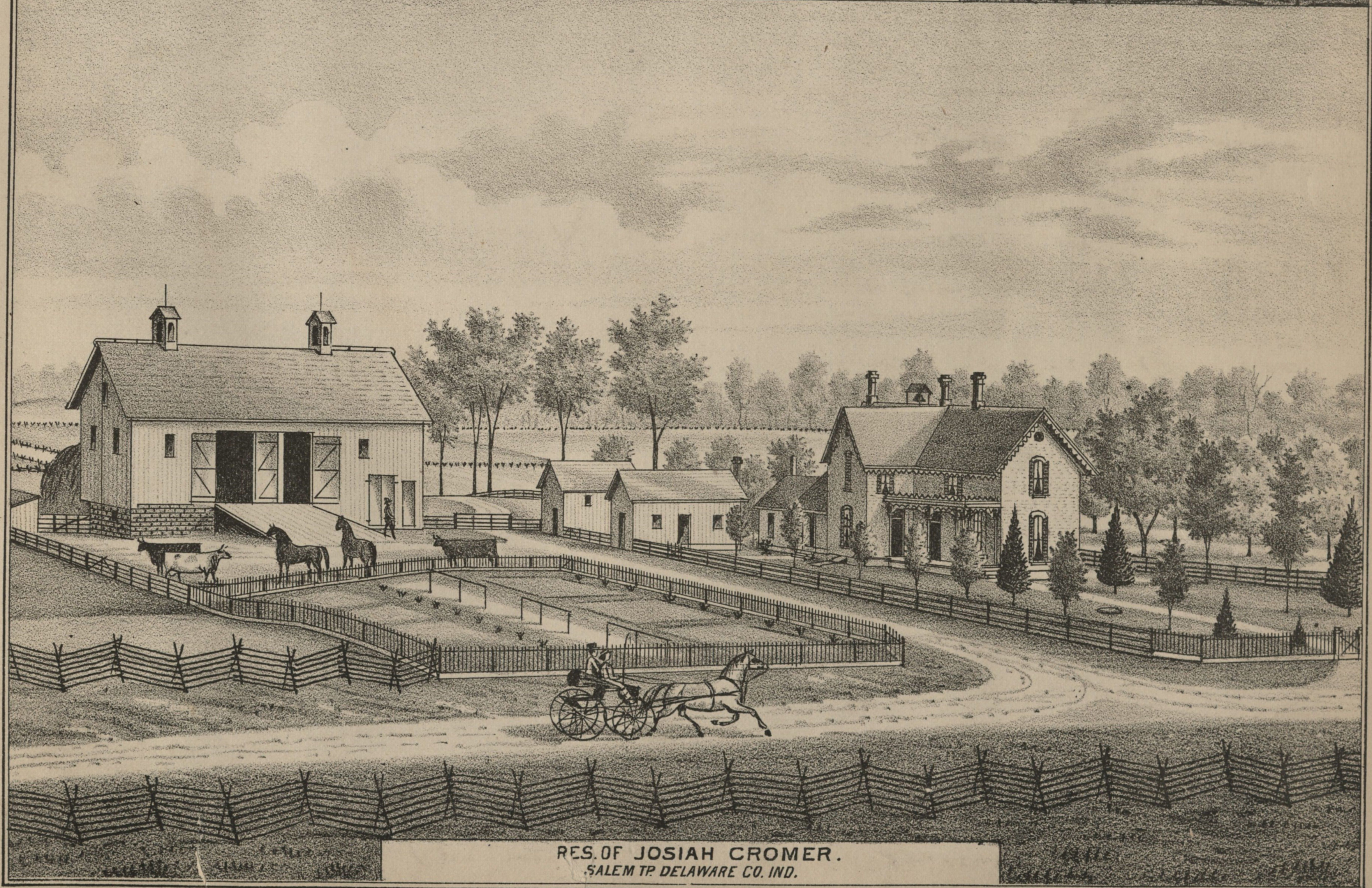
The members are: W. H. Campbell, First E flat; Jacob Campbell, Second E flat; George R. Makepeace, First B flat; George Richman, Second B flat; John Rader, First Alto; Charles E. Helvie, Second Alto; Joseph C. Dale, First Tenor; William Vanmeter, Second Tenor; L. C. Vanmeter, Baritone; Eldridge Vanmeter, First E flat Bass; Byron Gibbs, Second E flat Bass; Samuel Makepeace, Bass Drum; John Dolan, Snare Drum.

THE VILLAGE OF DALEVILLE.

Daleville was founded by the sons of Campbell Dale. The original plat was located in the southwest corner of Section 1, Township 19 north, Range 8 east. Here, in 1845 or 1846, Abraham Pugsley erected



RES. OF TERRELL SUMMERS
SALEM TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.



RES. OF JOSIAH CROMER.
SALEM TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

a two-story frame building in which he kept tavern. The old building is still standing at the crossing of the main street of the village, with the Daleville and Muncie road.

Great things were expected of Daleville, and great advantages were to accrue to it, in the earlier years of its existence, from the fact of its location upon one of the arteries of commerce—the canal. But the canal collapsed, and the town went to sleep, only to be awakened by the whistle of the engine upon the completion of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway.

An account of its earlier merchants has been given in a preceding part of this chapter: The following firms are now doing business in the village: James M. Gray & Son, and Charles E. Helvie are the respective proprietors of the dry-goods and grocery houses; S. B. Garrett and John Dusang deal in drugs and groceries; George Cock is the proprietor of the only exclusive grocery in the village; Henry Rader and James Brown are the village blacksmiths; and John Bender is the village shoemaker. John V. Stewart manufactures wagons, and deals in agricultural implements. J. M. Gray & Son, and J. P. Shoemaker are grain dealers.

TABOR POST OFFICE

is situated at the eastern extremity of the township, and is familiarly known as "Sockum." It contains one store, kept by Lory Snell, who is also the Postmaster, and one wagon and blacksmith-shop, of which John D. Modlin is the proprietor.

POPULATION.

In 1850, the population of Salem Township, according to the United States census returns, was 843. During the next ten years, there was an increase of 443, the same authority showing the population in 1860 to have been 1,286. In 1870, it was 1,413, of which number 1,370 were native Americans, and forty-three were of foreign birth.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

Wheat, 3,473 acres, 77,978 bushels; corn, 4,642 acres, 182,690 bushels; oats, 260 acres, 8,645 bushels; Irish potatoes, 61 acres, 4,913 bushels; sweet potatoes, 3 acres, 75 bushels; tobacco, 1 acre, 600 pounds; flax 823 acres, 300 tons fiber, 5,083 bushels of seed; meadow, 843 acres, 1,290 bushels of seed; clover, 177 acres, 375 bushels of seed; pasture land, 1,618 acres.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$ 247
Amount expended for road implements	45
Amount paid Supervisors	32
Amount paid for building new schoolhouses	2,200
Amount paid for repair of schoolhouses	20
Amount paid for fuel	240
Amount paid to teachers	3,110
Amount paid for transportation of paupers	5
Amount paid for sheep killed	88
Amount paid Trustees for services	208
	$6,195

JOHN SHOEMAKER

was born April 18, 1808, in Montgomery County, Penn. He was the fifth child in a family of five brothers and four sisters. His parents, John and Elizabeth Shoemaker, were also natives of Montgomery County, Penn.

☐ Mr. Shoemaker's early school advantages were scanty—limited to the meager opportunities afforded poor boys of his time. He is a man, however, of much general information and intelligence; having acquired the same by studious reading, by attentive observation, and by actual experience.

Always a farmer, he has been successful in that vocation to a goodly degree. His business qualifications, too, insure him prominence in the circle wherein he operates. Has practical, safe judgment, and is clear in his calculative faculties In the ties of matrimony, he was united November 15, 1832, with Miss Maria Myers, of Franklin County, Penn., she, too, being a native of the Keystone State. They are the parents of thirteen children—seven sons and six daughters. Eleven of them grew to manhood and womanhood, while seven still survive. Their beloved Christian mother bade adieu to the endeared family circle and all things earthly, to pass to the horizon of time, July 24, 1874. But, surely, what has been their irreparable loss has been her infinite gain. Her pure exemplary life in this world, indeed, insures a life of eternal sunshine in the realms beyond the river.

As was his sainted companion, too, Mr. Shoemaker is a member in good standing of the Christian Church. Their connection with the church dates back upward of forty years, and that entire period has been marked by unquestioned evidences of Christian fidelity and uprightness.

Upon the question of temperance, also, Mr. Shoemaker is radical in his profession and consistent in his every-day life. In politics he is an ardent Republican. Has never aspired to public favor or preferment. But rather has been prompted to abide the honest convictions of duty and right. Three of his sons—Henry, John P. and Joseph R.—joined the patriot army during the dark days of the late rebellion, in helping to maintain the honor of our flag and the perpetuity of the Union.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to Delaware County in the fall of 1836, settling in Salem Township, where he has since lived. He is indeed one of the venerable citizens and pioneers of Delaware County. Is a man of independent means, and has obtained it honestly and honorably. In fact the name of Shoemaker in Salem Township, is a synonym of honor and universal esteem.

REV. JAMES W. HEATH

was born in Guilford County, N. C., in the year 1821, and came to Delaware County, Ind., in 1828, with the family of his father, Ralph Heath, locating in Salem Township. He received a liberal education at Cambridge, under the instructions of Professors Hushour and Estabrook, eminent educators of their day. After completing his studies, he taught school at a salary of $15 per month, boarding from house to house among the patrons of his school. In 1847, he married Lydia Painter, and moved to the home farm to take care of his parents in their declining years. He took an active part in educational and religious interests, and was the stanch friend of public improvements, contributing liberally to the support and furtherance of public enterprises. Although too modest for a politician, he was elected to the office of Trustee of his township, and re-elected for several consecutive terms. He was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a zealous worker in the cause of the Master. By an upright, honorable and consistent life, he endeared himself to all who knew him, and was known as a worthy citizen. He died at his home in the city of Muncie, May 10, 1875.

He reared a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom grew to honorable and useful maturity. Charles and Alfred are highly respected farmers in this county, and Sylvester W. is Principal of the public schools at the village of Cowan. He was formerly Principal of one of the schools at Muncie.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NATURAL FEATURES.

UNION is situated at the northern extremity of the county, between Niles and Washington, which bound it on the east and west, respectively.

Its northern boundary is formed by a portion of Blackford County, while Hamilton Township bounds it on the south. It is designated as Township 22 north, of Range 10 east. It is six miles long east and west, and five miles wide north and south, containing, in the aggregate, about 19,200 acres.

The Mississinewa River enters the township at the southeast corner of Section 25, and, flowing west and northwest, divides it nearly in the center. Lick Creek waters the southern and southwestern portions, flowing north and joining the Mississinewa between Wheeling and Elizabethtown, in Washington. There are several minor streams, which have no importance except as channels for draining the adjacent lands.

On both sides of the river the land is undulating, and in some places is characterized by gentle hills, which add a pleasing effect to the beauty of the surrounding landscape. Along the margin of the river, there are numerous bluff banks, quite steep, although of no great altitude. The undulating land is also a feature of that portion of the township in the vicinity of Lick Creek, though in a less marked degree than in those portions near the Mississnewa, the declivity of the surface here being more gradual, and only sufficient to afford good natural drainage.

There are large tracts of level, low-lying land, which were formerly ugly marshes, but which, by the enterprise and industry of the citizens, have been converted into fine farming lands, by an extensive system of artificial drainage, and are not surpassed, perhaps, by any lands in the township in the amount or quality of their products. The soil does not differ materially from that of the adjoining township of Washington. Black loam, with a substratum of clay, and clay intermixed with sand, are the prevailing features of the soil.

Black, white, red and burr oak, black and white walnut, poplar, elm, beach, sugar maple, etc., were the prevailing varieties of timber standing in their primeval glory the monarchs of the forest when the first pioneer took up an abode in their midst and began the warfare which was to culminate in their downfall. In less than half a century, the inroads made upon the forests by our advancing civilization has resulted disastrously to the timber, and very little now remains. There is a good demand for oak, and the felling of trees and splitting of "bolts" for heading timber has become an industry of considerable proportions in the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of this township began in the year 1828, when Tristam Starbuck came from Wayne County, Indiana, and erected a cabin on a tract of land which he subsequently entered, in Section 22. He made extensive improvements on this land, and, until the year 1836, had no other title than the right of possession. In the meantime, other settlers arrived, and, fearing the possibility of being dispossessed, he entered the tract at the land office in 1836.

He continued to reside in the township for a number of years, during which time he was prominently identified with its growth and improvement.

In January, 1830, John Ginn came to the township with his family and settled on a tract of land entered by him in 1829, at which time he resided in Delaware Township. He was a native of Ireland, and, after his arrival in the United States, lived in Washington County, Pennsylvania, for a number of years. From there he removed to Morgan County, Ohio, and finally came to Delaware County, Indiana, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was an enterprising man and a good farmer, and possessed a spirit that soon placed him in the position of a leader in the settlement. His was the first orchard in the township. He purchased the trees at a nursery in Wayne County, Indiana, and set them out in the spring of 1831. He led in many other improvements, and lived to see the good results that followed the advent of the pioneer community. He reared a large family, the survivors being now among the best citizens of the county.

William Essley came in the spring of 1830, and settled at the mouth of a small creek, which still bears his name. He also reared a large family, who were for many years prominent and highly respected citizens of the county, and have since been identified with the State of Iowa.

In March, 1831, Francis Harris came with his family, and erected a cabin on the land which he afterward entered. Shortly after his arrival, he began the erection of a mill on the Mississinewa, above the present site of the Carter mill. The buhrs were made of granite bowlders, or "nigger-heads," found in the river. The building was a round-log structure set on four posts, and a hollow sycamore log was made to do duty as a bolting-chest.

Mr. Harris was identified for many years with the interests of the township, and was recognized as a good citizen.

During the years intervening between 1831 and 1836, there were a great many accessions to the settlement, and, by the close of that period, the arrival of new settlers had ceased to be regarded with the same interest that characterized that event at an earlier day. The record of land-purchases furnished the best and most impartial account of the settlement during that period, and the names and location of settlers can be determined with exactness from that source. Following is a list of the names of purchasers:

Section 7 was purchased by John Ginn, in May, 1830; Josiah McVicker, 1833; John Hamilton, in February, 1834; Isaac Swisher, in October of the same year; and John Reasoner, Sr., and John Reasoner, Jr., in October, 1835.

In Section 8, the various fractional divisions of land were purchased by John Secrist, in October, 1833; Leonard Cline, in December, 1834; and James Chenowith, in December, 1836.

The purchasers of the lands in Section 9 were Letteuce Shideler, in May, 1836; Ashford Roberts, July, 1836; John W. Pyke and Isaac Miller, October, 1836; and William Adsit, in November of the same year.

Section 10 was settled in 1836 by John Lambert, Jacob Shideler and Jacob Gayman.

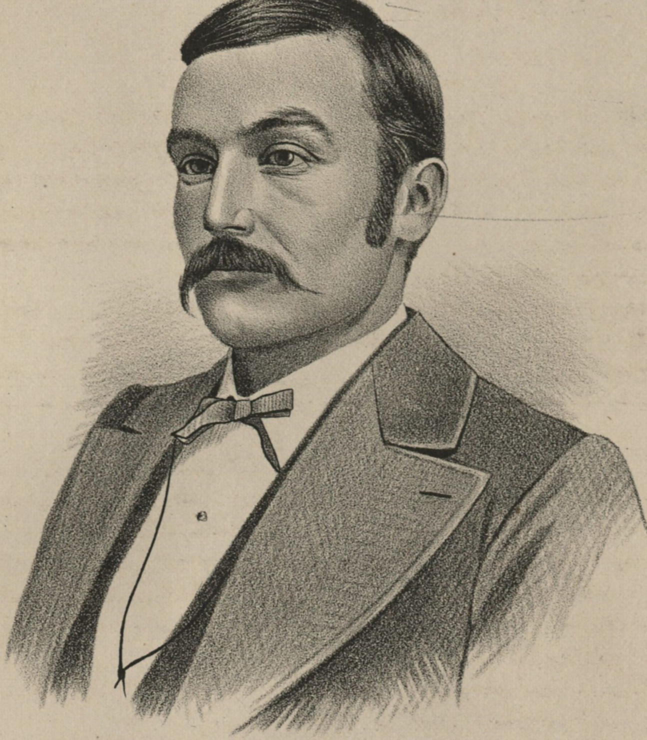
The purchasers of the lands in Section 11 were Abraham Shideler, Abraham Gray and Archibald Ray, who purchased and settled in 1836.

In Section 12, Patrick Carmichael and Aaron Mote purchased land and settled upon it in 1836, and William Shearon purchased and settled in the same section in 1837; William Ray, John McClain and Archibald McClain purchased land and settled in Section 13 in 1835, and Samuel S. Mote settled on the same section in 1836.

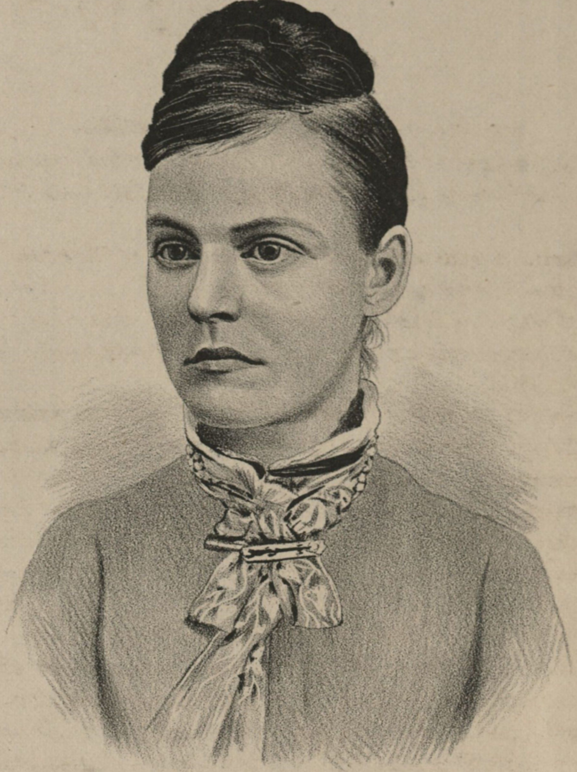
In 1835, Hiram Cochran, Peter Shideler and Joshua Shideler entered land in Section 14, upon which they settled, and John Van Buskirk and David Shideler purchased and settled in the same section in 1836.

Benjamin Harris purchased a tract of land in Section 15, in 1834, and located upon it in the same year. The remaining parcels of land in this section were purchased by persons whose names have been previously mentioned and by capitalists, who were not residents in the settlement.

Elijah Collins, Samuel L. Black and Richard Craw settled in Section 17 in 1833, and William Craw settled in the same section in 1834. Havilla Green entered the first tract of land in Section 18 in 1832, and the remainder of that section was purchased by John W. Harter and



Eli Foorman



Flora A Foorman

ELI FOORMAN

The ancestors of this gentleman were of German descent, and residents of York County, Penn. His father, Frederick, the son of Michael Foorman, or Michael Fuhrman (as the name was formerly spelled), married Sarah, daughter of John Newcomer, and, with a view to improving his fortunes, started out to follow the "Star of Empire" in its westward course. He settled in Clark County, Ohio, in 1834, and, in 1846, removed thence to Delaware County, Ind., settling in Niles Township, near the line dividing this township from Union. His family consisted of eight sons and two daughters, viz., Noah, Caroline, Adam, David N., William, John, Amos N., Henry, Eli and Mary A., of whom all are now living, save Caroline, David N. and Mary A. Frederick Fuhrman died March, 1863.

Eli, the eighth son and subject of this sketch, was born March 13, 1854, at the family homestead in Niles Township, Delaware County, Ind. His life, until he reached the age of twenty-one years, was passed in the performance of the usual routine duties of farm life. He had formed the plan of devoting his time to school-teaching, and, with characteristic diligence and energy, prepared himself for this vocation by a thorough course of study in the public school. In the winter of 1875–76, he accepted his first position as a teacher, but, before the close of the term, purchased a half-interest with John Eshenfelder, and embarked in the drug trade at Eaton, in this county, in December, 1875. On the 23d of March, following, Mr. Eshenfelder withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Foorman has since conducted the business alone. Although a young man, he has already developed business talents quite commendable. The adoption of, and adherence to, two maxims, have played no inconsiderable part in his success. These are "Business before pleasure," and "If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted."

His choice of a companion was the crowning event of his life. He was united in marriage, on the 10th day of April, 1880, to Miss Flora A., daughter of John A. Younce, and grand-daughter of George Younce. Like her husband, she is a native of Delaware County. She was born June 4, 1862, in Union Township. Her mother was the daughter of Basil Clements. Of an amiable disposition and refined nature, she is eminently fitted to make a man's life happy.

Mr. Foorman is an energetic, wide-awake business man, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative trade. By his sterling character, he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has had dealings, and is a well-known advocate of a high moral standard in society. In contributing to the advancement of public enterprises for the good of the community, he has always borne his full share. He has gained many warm personal friends, among whom he is highly esteemed.

David Ashley in 1833, and Liberty Ginn and Joseph Ginn in 1836. Geo. Carter, Thos. Carter and Reason Tippe entered land in Section 19 in 1835, and Moses Hinton entered a tract in the same section in 1837.

In 1832, William Flummer entered and settled upon a tract of land in Section 20, and was joined by David Cochran in 1835, and George Comstock in 1836.

Samuel Wilson, the first settler in Section 21, entered his land in 1832, and Isaac Cox entered a tract adjacent in 1833. Peter Grimes settled in the same section in 1834; Jesse Linscome in 1835.

The first tract of land in Section 22 was entered by Nimrod Jester in 1829, but it was not occupied by him until several years later. James Galbraith entered and occupied a tract of land in the same section in 1831; James Harter, in 1833; Washington Holdam, in 1834; and Samuel Elliott, in the same year.

In 1832, Samuel Kite entered the first tract of land in Section 23. His neighbors were Reuben Hampton, who came in 1833, John Irwin, in 1834, and Isaac Edwards, in 1835.

The lands in Section 24 were purchased by George Sharon in 1834, and Junius McMillen in 1835. Mr. McMillen purchased a farm at the eastern extremity of this section, and extending into the adjoining township of Niles, his house being situated in the latter township.

William Essley purchased the first tract of land in Section 25 in 1830, and the second tract in this section was purchased by Francis Harris in 1831. Roland Hughes purchased and settled in this section in 1833.

Section 26 was purchased by Joseph Battreall in 1833, Jacob Gump and Joseph Snyder, in 1835, and William Mendenhall and Jesse Meek, in 1836. Section 27 was settled by David Studebaker, in 1835, and James Frazer, William Lewis and Philip Hedricks, in 1836.

James Frazee settled in Section 28 in 1836. Matthew Smith settled in Section 29 in 1834, and James Love and Jonathan Jones settled in the same section in 1836.

Section 30 was settled by William Daily and Stephen Dunlap in 1835, and John J. Adsit and William Martin in 1835.

John W. Stafford and Thomas Williams settled in Section 31 in 1836 and 1837, respectively, and Section 32 was purchased by persons who have been previously mentioned.

Nicholas Sherry, Abraham Culbertson, Vincent Martin and Samuel Martin, all purchased land in Section 33 in 1836. John Huston and Simon Maxon also purchased large tracts of land in this section in 1835, but were not settlers. Their object was speculation, and they sold out their lands in parcels to later settlers.

In Section 34, David Sherry, Eli H. Ross, Daniel Sherry, Thomas Ewell, Isaac Martin and James Gnew, entered land and began to improve it in 1836. Martin remained here but a short time, and was more intimately identified with the settlement of Niles.

In 1836, George Pyke, William Sleeth and Thomas McCormick entered the land upon which they settled in Section 34, and Noah Simonton entered a tract of land in the same section in 1837. Large tracts were entered in this section as elsewhere in the township by persons who never came to reside upon them, but held them for speculative purposes.

Ephraim Leard entered land in Section 36 in 1834, and Peter R. Bradshaw entered an adjacent tract in 1835. Samuel Payton and George Leard entered and settled upon land in the same section in 1836.

By this time all the Government land had been taken up, and it would be difficult to continue the chronicle of arrivals subsequent to that date, in the absence of records. The tract entered by John Irwin was sold by him to his son Simon, and, in 1837, was transferred by the latter to Wilson Martin, in exchange for forty acres in Blackford County, Ind. Mr. Martin came to his new purchase in the same year, and began the improvement of his land, which he continued year by year until it became a fine farm. He has sold nearly all of this farm, and now lives a retired life at Eaton.

John W. Studebaker also settled in the township in 1837. He came with his wife and one child from Miami County, Ohio, and purchased a portion of the land entered by Jacob Gump, where he resided for a period of fifteen years, removing, at the end of that time, to his present location, about two miles west of Eaton.

There are but few now remaining who were heads of families at the beginning of the settlement of this township, and participated in the scenes of those days. Some who were young then, are now silvery haired, and it is chiefly from their testimony that this chapter is compiled. There is not an early record of events now extant in the township—a loss deplored and very keenly felt by the historian. The early official business of the township was either transacted verbally, or, if recorded, the records have been carelessly mislaid; and a careful search has failed to reveal their whereabouts. No better basis for a history of this township can be found, and if a few inaccuracies occur in a chapter based upon verbal information, they deserve charitable treatment, where no documentary evidences exist to establish dates and facts.

NAVIGATION ON THE MISSISSINEWA.

For small craft the Mississinewa has always been navigable, and in early days this fact was used to advantage by the settlers, who, with flat-boats and pirogues, often floated down the river with cargoes for market. It is stated that in 1838, Jacob Gump and Joseph Snyder constructed a boat fifty or sixty feet long, four feet wide, and three feet deep, which they freighted with one hundred barrels of flour, two barrels of lard, three barrels of linseed oil and a quantity of bacon, destined for Peru, Ind., a distance of sixty miles or more. The pilot was Abraham Gray, and the crew consisted of four men, each of whom pulled an oar.

Traveling by day and tying up to trees at night, they reached their destination at the end of two days. Upon their arrival they sold the oil at $1 per gallon, and after disposing of their boat for $20, stored the flour for future sale, and returned home on foot.

This was probably the first trip made after the settlement of the township began, and in course of time it became an industry of some magnitude. Regularly every spring for a number of years after the first trip, eight or ten flat-boats left the settlement, similarly laden, destined for Peru and other points on the river, and these voyages rarely failed to produce the anticipated profit. There was a good market at fair prices for the products of the settlement, and cash began to take the place of hides and furs as a circulating medium.

ROADS.

By reference to the histories of Niles and Washington, mention of the Greenville and Marion State road will be found.

From evidence given in this connection, it would seem that this route was originally traveled by the Indians from Vincennes, Ind., to Greenville, Ohio, and that it was a "trace" of some consequence, would seem to be established by its beaten condition, showing the marks of extensive travel. That this "trace" lost its identity in a State road is also a fact, but authorities differ as to the date at which this road was surveyed, and in the absence of records bearing upon the subject, it cannot be established. It passes through the three northern townships of the county, and one authority tells us that it was laid out as early as 1829, while another states that, at a much later date, its route was still untraveled and untraceable in the wilderness through which it passed.

The object of such a road would certainly have been to the interest and for the convenience of emigration to the West, and as this tide set in at an early day, we are inclined to believe the theory of its early location. David Heal says that in Washington Township, this road was surveyed and located prior to the early settlement. In this event it must have been located in the townships of Niles and Union at as early a date; but Liberty Ginn says that if such was the case, there were evidently two surveys of the same road, as he has a distinct recollection of its survey as late as the year 1839. It is not improbable that the road was surveyed at the date first named, and that in the unsettled condition of the country, its route became obscured by the undergrowth which grew unmolested, rendering a second survey necessary. Of that part of the road which is located in Washington, however, there never was but one survey, and the oldest citizens of that township are unanimous in their declarations that it was a distinctly marked road when they first came.

Although nominally its termini were Greenville, Ohio, and Marion, Ind., it embraced a much larger territory, connnecting at Greenville with a road leading to Columbus and other Ohio cities, and at Marion with a road to Logansport and the prairies beyond. Along the line of this road the miles were numbered on the trees, and the forty-mile tree stood about two hundred yards west of Eaton.

Perhaps as early as 1836, the county road from Muncie to Granville was surveyed and opened, as Wilson Martin states that it was a well-defined road when he came to the township in 1837. It was not surveyed with a very strict regard to accuracy, and as later years disclosed the fact that its lines trespassed upon private property, its course was re-surveyed, and, in some localities, material alterations were made.

In 1838, a county road was surveyed from Muncie to Hartford City, in Blackford County, traversing the township in a north-and-south direction, and was opened for travel in the same year.

In 1839, the Fort Wayne and Muncie road was surveyed and laid out. It was surveyed by the State, and was always known as the Fort Wayne and Muncie State road. West of this, about 1853, another road from Hartford City was laid out and opened for travel.

During the succeeding years, there were numerous roads located in different parts of the township, for local convenience, in response to the petitions presented to the Board of Trustees, and nearly every section of land is now bounded by public highways.

SCHOOLS.

At just what time in the history of the township the desire for public education began to be put into practice is not known. As early as 1836, a cabin on the farm of Junius McMillen, in the east part of the township, was occupied for school purposes, and the services of Miss Susan Hanley were secured as teacher for that term, which comprised the winter months of that year. Her salary was contributed by Wilson Martin, Junius McMillen, William Essley, Philip Stoner, Aaron Mote and Francis Harris, whose children attended the school, and paid $1.50 for each scholar.

In 1837, a log building was erected on the farm of Aaron Mote, especially for a schoolhouse, and was probably the first one erected for that purpose in the township. During the winter of that year, William Campbell was the teacher, and conducted a very good school. In the same winter a school was conducted in a cabin on the farm of Havilla Green, which received the name of the "Green Schoolhouse." The first term in the house was taught by Robert Wharton. By this time the township had been divided into school districts, but the funds for the maintenance of the school were still contributed by those whose children attended them. About the year 1840, the money derived from the sale of lands in the school section created a public fund, and while it was sufficient to meet the current expenses, public education was as free as under the present system; but this fund was limited, and nearly every year became exhausted before the close of the term, in which event it was usual for the patrons of the school to contribute a sufficient amount from their own funds to meet the expenses for the remainder of the term. For a number of years, all the schoolhouses were log buildings, and, as late as 1852, some of these were still standing, and were converted into free schools, under the provisions of the public school law, which came into action in 1852. The old districts remained as at first established, and new ones were located. The new system marked an important epoch in the history of public education in the township, and instead of the meager advantages that characterized the schools prior to that date, a course of study was adopted that was calculated to prepare the student for action in any ordinary business of life. A standard of qualification was established, and teachers were selected after a rigid examination.

The public school system of the township is ably managed, and the schools are conveniently located.

The teachers of the various schools in the township are as follows: C. W. Smith, Eaton; Francis Wagner, Poor Schoolhouse, District No. 2; J. R. Lambert, Walter's Schoolhouse, District No. 3; John R. Mansfield, Center Schoolhouse, District No. 4; Alma Isgrig, Craw Schoolhouse, District No. 5; Hannah Karn, Johnson Schoolhouse, District No. 6; Salina Anderson, Love Schoolhouse, District No. 7; J. W. McVicker, Keplinger Schoolhouse, District No. 8; Josie Wood, Yount's Schoolhouse, District No. 9; Lydia Davis, Rocky Branch Schoolhouse, District No. 10; Mollie White, Babb Schoolhouse, District No. 11; W. H. Younts, Maple Grove Schoolhouse, District No. 12.

The Trustee's report for the year ending August 31, 1880, contains the following information regarding the schools of the township:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 378; average attendance, 227; length of school term, 104 days; number of white teachers employed—male, 6; female, 5; average compensation per day—male, $1.83; female, $1.56; number of brick schoolhouses in township, 3; number of frame schoolhouses in township, 8; estimated value of schoolhouses, grounds, etc., $3,000; estimated value of school apparatus, $200.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$1,110	16
Amount received in February, 1880	860	73
Amount received in June, 1880	1,160	95
Total	$3,131	84
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	1,949	70
Amount on hand at date of report	$1,182	14

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$636	13
Amount received within the year	902	53
Total	$1,538	66
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	780	12
Amount on hand at date of report	$758	54

MILLS.

As will be seen by reference to the events of the early settlement, the mill erected by Francis Harris, in 1831, was the first. This mill was of the rudest style of architecture, and a harmonious rudeness characterized all of its appointments. For the first few years after its erection, but little wheat was brought to it—corn being the principal product of the times. In time, however, there came a demand for flour, and a second set of bowlders was taken from the river and dressed into the semblance of buhrs.

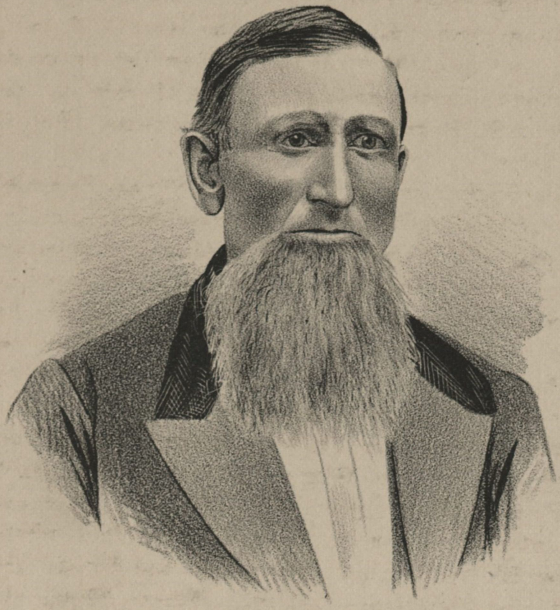
Harris continued as proprietor of the mill for a period of eight years or more, at the end of which time he sold it to Frederick Carter, Caleb Carter and Thomas Johnson. In 1847, the firm of Carter & Johnson erected a flouring and saw mill on the same site. It was a frame building, and had two runs of buhrs. Within three years after its erection, the mill was sold to Charles and George Carter, and a short time subsequent to this sale, it was destroyed by fire.

The Carter Brothers erected another mill on the same site immediately, and operated it successfully for a number of years. George Carter died in the meantime, and his brother Charles purchased his interest in the establishment, conducting the business alone. In 1860, he dug the race that conducts the water to the present mill, about a quarter of a mile west of the former building, and upon this site erected a saw-mill.

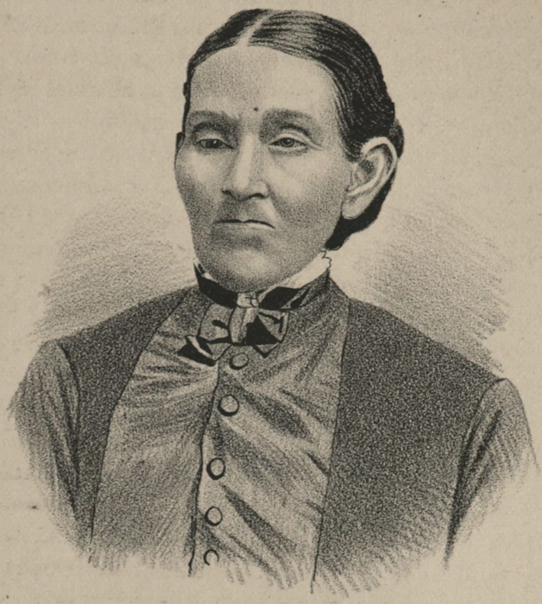
Shortly after the close of the late war, he erected the present mill, which is situated immediately south of Eaton. This is a frame building, 45x50 feet, four stories high. The race has a fall of ten feet, operating two turbine wheels. It has two runs of buhrs, with a capacity of about ten bushels per hour. It is operated by the firm of C. Carter & Sons.

The Studebaker Mill was erected about the year 1845, by David Studebaker. It is situated on the Mississinewa, west of Eaton, and this stream was the sole dependence of the original mill for propelling power. The present mill, however, is supplied with steam power, which is employed in case of a failure of the water supply.

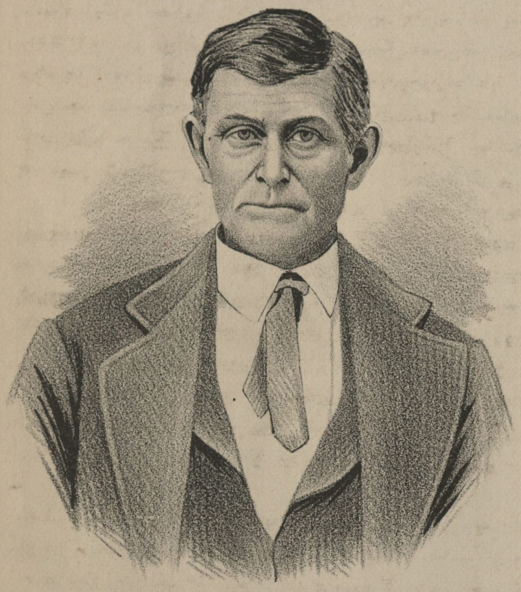
The first mill erected on this site was a saw and oil mill. Large quantities of linseed oil were here manufactured by the proprietor, Mr. Studebaker, and formed a large part of the cargoes which every spring went down the river to Peru.



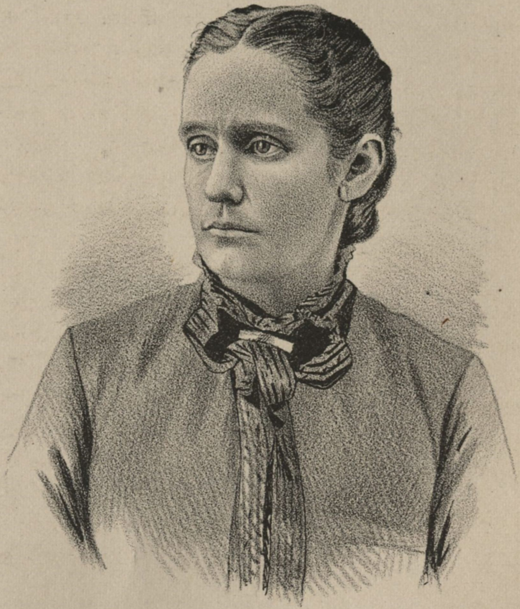
WM. A. LONG
UNION TP.



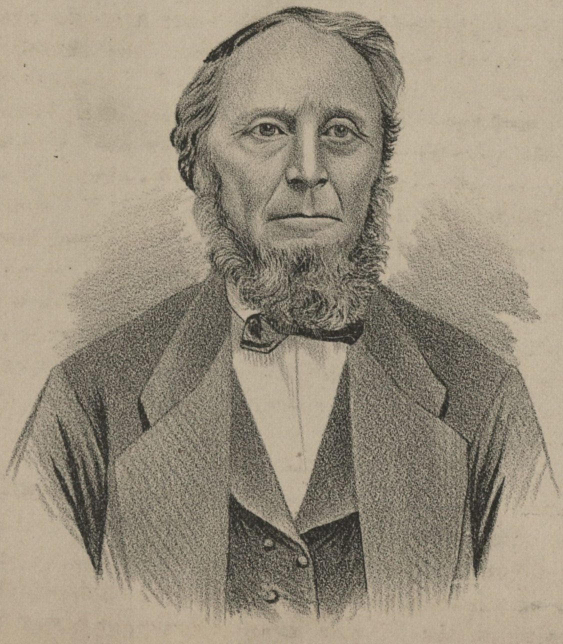
MRS. SARAH LONG
UNION TP.



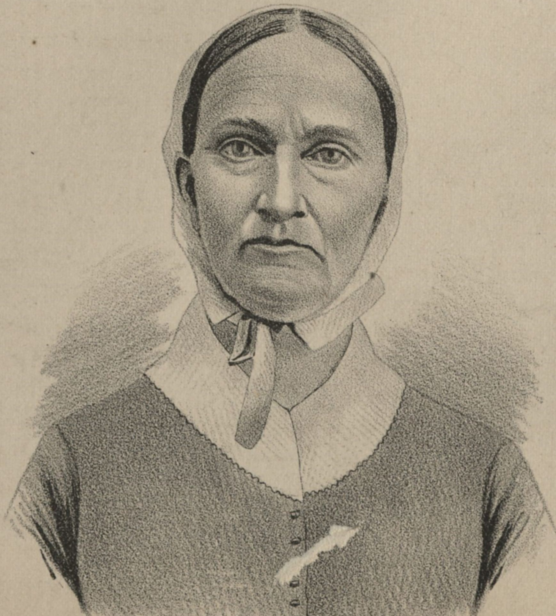
THOMAS JOHNSON
UNION TP.



MRS. SUSAN JOHNSON
UNION TP.



JOHN ROYER
HAMILTON TP.



MRS. JOHN ROYER
HAMILTON TP.

David Studebaker sold the mill to William Mitchell, about the year 1852. Mr. Mitchell added a carding-machine, and carded rolls in connection with the manufacture of oil, continuing the business for several years, and finally selling the establishment to George Younce. In 1863, it was sold by Mr. Younce to the present proprietor, Michael Hyland, who made extensive improvements, increasing the usefulness of the mill. Among other things, he erected another building and added two sets of machinery for the manufacture of blankets, yarns, cassimeres, jeans and other woolen goods, for which he has always found a good demand in the home market. Both buildings are frame. The flouring-mill is 45x27 feet, two stories high, and the building in which the woolen mill is operated is 80x26 feet, containing five first-class looms. Mr. Hyland associated his son with him as partner, and the mill is now conducted under the firm name of Hyland & Son.

CEMETERIES.

Here, as in other pioneer settlements, some years elapsed before there was any place especially set apart for the interment of the deceased members of the community. Those who died were buried upon their own farms, and, in many instances, their friends and relatives who died subsequently, were laid to rest beside them. Thus, there came to be a number of private burial places in the township within a few years after its settlement, which, however, were never cemeteries in the full sense of the word.

About the year 1860 or 1861, Mrs. Mary Constable died, and her son-in-law, Wilson Martin, obtained permission of Charles Carter to inter the remains in a portion of his land, south of Eaton, with the privilege of founding at that place a public cemetery. Subsequently, negotiations were concluded with James Long for a tract adjoining, and, at a later date, two acres more were added. A substantial fence was constructed around the grounds, a large part of the work being performed by Mr. Martin, and the County Surveyor was employed to lay off a number of lots, from the sale of which the money was derived to pay for the grounds.

Among the occupants of this hallowed precinct are many whose hands early helped to shape the destinies of the township, and whose names are inseparably interwoven with its history.

About half a mile west of the German Baptist Church, a cemetery was established about the year 1845, the ground for this purpose having been purchased of David and George Studebaker and others. In 1865, an adjacent tract was purchased and the cemetery enlarged.

Although the property of the church, it is still a public burial ground, and, like the cemetery at Eaton, contains the remains of many of the pioneers and once leading citizens of the township.

CHURCHES.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the year 1833, seven or eight adherents to the tenets of this denomination met at the house of John Ginn, and under the pastorial labors of Rev. Robert Burns were united as a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Nearly at the same time, another class of the same denomination was organized at the house of Tristam Starbuck, and the two classes met regularly at their respective places for several years. Finally they united, and Richard Craw, one of the members, donated them a lot from his farm, upon which they erected a log church, giving it the name of Mount Zion.

Among the early and prominent members of this church were Martin Brandt and wife, James Rutherford and wife, John Gothrup and wife, Leonard Cline and wife, Philip Keller and wife, Richard Craw and wife, William Craw and wife, John Craw and wife, Tristam Starbuck and wife, and Mrs. Isaac Cox.

They continued to use the log church until 1867, in which year they erected their present brick house of worship, at a cost of about $2,000. The church was then under the pastoral care of Rev. John F. Pierce, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. George Bowers, who had administered to the class, years before, in the capacity of an itinerant or missionary. He was assisted by the Revs. Bradshaw, Hull and John L. Smith.

Mr. Pierce continued as Pastor for a term of four years, and was succeeded at the close of that period by Rev. George W. Bowers, who remained one year. His successor was Rev. D. F. Stright, who also remained one year. Rev. John W. Lewellen succeeded him, and remained for an equal period, at the close of which he was followed by Rev. William H. Pierce, who remained two years. Rev. Ramsey is the present Pastor.

The Christian Church of Eaton.—In 1839 or 1840, fifteen or twenty members of this denomination formed an organization at the house of Robert Long, east of Eaton, and from this organization grew the Eaton Christian Church. The meetings were held first at private houses, and afterward at a schoolhouse near the residence of John Babb. During the warm summer months, the meetings were held in the groves, and during the protracted meetings, when the attendance was usually too large to be accommodated in the cabins, they went to Granville.

Among the early ministers were Elder Ebenezer Thompson, Elder Montfort and Elder Amos Wilson. Elder George H. Babb was the first regular Pastor. He was installed shortly after the organization of the society, and continued until about the year 1855, when he was succeeded by Elders Benjamin Martindale and Samuel Hendricks, who preached alternately once a month. Elders Elijah Martindale and Thomas Wiley were also identified with the society in a pastoral relation during this period. In the year 1856, Elder Trowbridge was installed as Pastor, and remained only about six months, during which time he and Elder Benjamin Martindale preached alternately. In 1858, Charles Carter donated to the society a lot, upon which, in the same year, they completed their present neat frame church, at a cost of about $1,000. At the time of its erection the society was without a Pastor, but at the dedicatory services there were a number of ministers present, prominent among whom were Elders Richardson, Lot Green, E. B. Thompson, Benjamin Martindale and Aaron Adams, all of whom took part in the ceremonies and delivered addresses pertinent to the occasion.

Elder Barney O. Polly was the first Pastor chosen after the completion of the church, and remained about a year. We are unable to give the succession of Pastors from the close of his ministry. The church has prospered since its earliest inception, and is now in a spiritually healthy condition. It has a membership of about seventy-five souls, and is now under the pastoral care of Rev. Andrew Younce. A union Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church, and has an attendance of about fifty scholars. William H. Younce is the Superintendent.

The German Baptist Church.—The society was organized in 1840, at the house of Jacob Gump, where the meetings were held for a number of years following. Elder John Younce, the first Pastor of the society, preached to them at irregular intervals.

Fifteen years after organization, they purchased a lot of James Long, upon which, in the same year (1855), they completed their present house of worship, a frame edifice, at an expense of $1,200. The church is situated half a mile west of Eaton, on the river road.

For several years after organization, the church had no regular Pastor, and services were not conducted at regular periods. Elder George Studebaker was probably the first regularly installed Pastor, and during the years intervening since the close of his ministry, that relation has been occupied by the following-named Elders: Benjamin Bowman, David Studebaker, John S. Studebaker, John U. Studebaker, Christian Davis, Isaiah Howard, William Deeter and Samuel Younce.

The church has prospered steadily since its organization, and now has a membership of more than three hundred souls. Elders George Studebaker, John U. Studebaker and William Deeter are the officiating Pastors at this time. The Sunday school has an average attendance of fifty scholars. William Deeter and J. B. Rarick are the Superintendents.

THE INCORPORATED TOWN OF EATON.

Eaton is situated on the right bank of the Mississinewa River, twelve miles north of Muncie, in one of the most fertile regions of Delaware County. The limestone quarries at this point are regarded as being among the finest in the State—the stone which here crops out belonging to the Niagara group. Eation is a very young town. In

1870, when the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad was completed, it contained but four or five families, of which there are now but a few representatives left, William H. Younts, Dr. B. F. Youngs and Serena E. Carmichael, being the principal ones.

It has made rapid progress, however, and now ranks as the second town in Delaware County, as regards both population and business. It contains two large flouring-mills within its corporate limits, of which more extended notices will be found elsewere in this chapter—one a water-mill, the other so arranged as to be operated by water or steam. Charles Carter & Sons are the proprieters of the former, and M. Hyland & Sons of the latter. There are two hotels, of which George W. Thompson and Mrs. Keller are the respective proprietors; E. Carmichael, John Dragoo and R. Brandt, Carter & Co., are the dealers in dry goods and groceries; A. N. Foorman is proprietor of the meat-market, and a dealer in general merchandise; Eli Foorman is proprietor of the drug store; S. W. Thomas, deals in hardware and stoves; Edward Shideler, proprietor of a boot and shoe store; W. A. Blair is the furniture dealer and undertaker; John D. Shaffer and John Sherry, shoemakers; C. O. Gunkle, wagon-maker and blacksmith; S. W. Black, wagon-maker; R. M. Morris, blacksmith, and John D. Huffman, harness-maker, are the representative mechanics of the place. William H. Younts is the Town Attorney, while Drs. J. W. Sage, B. F. Youngs, J. C. Ginn and A. Stradlie, are the practicing physicians.

There are two churches and one schoolhouse in the town. The Methodist Episcopal Church is at present under the pastoral care of Rev. J. L. Ramsey who has been its Pastor for two years. The Christian Church has no regular Pastor at present, but is supplied by ministers from abroad. Both churches have flourishing Sunday schools working in connection with them. W. A. Blair is Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, and R. M. Carter, of the Christian.

The first census of the town was taken May 6, 1873, and proved the population to be but 158 souls, while, by the census of 1880, it is 327, an increase of 169.

W. A. Blair is Postmaster, and C. W. Smith, is the school-teacher for the present term.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Immediately after taking the census in 1873, a petition was framed and presented to the Board of County Commissioners at their meeting in June of that year, praying for the incorporation of the town, agreeably to the laws of the State. The Commissioners ordered an election to be held in the town, to take the sense of its citizens upon the question. An election was held accordingly July 5, 1873, and twenty-eight ballots cast, every one of which was in favor of incorporation, and not an opposing vote was cast. Subsequent action by the Commissioners, at their session in September, 1873, carried out the will of the citizens, thus unanimously expressed, and, on the 10th day of September, 1873, Eaton was declared duly incorporated. The first election for town officers was held September 20, 1873. The result of the first and subsequent elections is shown by the following list of officers, compiled by W. H. Younts:

TRUSTEES.

1873—Adam Foorman, Wilson Martin and Nathan Baisinger.
1874—Robert Brandt, Adam Foorman and G. A. Raynolds.
1875—Robert Brandt, William A. Blair and William S. Long.
1876—N. N. Spence, John A. Younce and William S. Long.
1877—Cyrus Bergdoll, William Freeman and Robert M. Morris.
1878–79—Robert Brandt, William Freeman and John W. Sage.
1880—Robert Brandt, W. Martin and S. Younts.

CLERK.

1873–74—John Foorman*; 1875, John A. Younce; 1876, John M. Long; 1877, Samuel Younce; 1878, 1879, William S. Long; 1880, W. H. Younts.

TREASURERS.

1873–75, John Foorman; 1876, Eli Foorman; 1877, John Dragoo; 1878–80, Eli Foorman.

ASSESSORS.

1873, John Foorman; 1874, B. F. Edgington; 1875, John A. Younce; 1876–78, Wilson Martin.

MARSHALS.

1879, William A. Long; 1880, John Hufferd.

TOWN ATTORNEY.

1879–80, William H. Younts.

POPULATION.

The increase of immigration during the years intervening between the close of our period of early settlement and the year 1850, must have been considerable; for, at the date last named, the census returns show the population to have been 1,012—all white people, and during the next decade there was an increase of only fifty-two, as the census returns for the year 1860 showed a population of 1,064. In 1870, the population was 1,244, an increase of 180. Of this number, 1,243 were white, and one colored; 1,217 were natives, and twenty-seven of foreign birth. The increase during the past decade is 134, the census returns for 1880 showing a total population of 1,408.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—1879.

Wheat, 2,970 acres, 55,340 bushels; corn, 3,870 acres, 116,100 bushels; oats, 540 acres, 19,900 bushels; Irish potatoes, 60 acres, 1,500 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5 acres, 100 bushels; flax, 600 acres, 400 tons fiber, 3,600 bushels; meadow, 1,020 acres, 1,530 tons hay; clover, 40 acres, 100 bushels seed; pasture land, 2,216 acres.

TOWNSHIP EXPENDITURES—1879.

Amount expended on roads	$125
Amount paid Supervisors	47
Amount paid for building new schoolhouses	561
Amount paid for repair of schoolhouses	36
Amount paid for fuel	106
Amount paid to teachers	2,045
Amount paid for sheep killed	120
Amount paid Trustees for services	127
Amount paid for all other expenses	368
Total	$3,535

CHARLES CARTER.

George Carter, the paternal grandfather of this gentleman, was a native of England, but came to America prior to the Revolution. He was a forgeman by trade, and a man of remarkable physical strength. His wife, to whom he was married in England, bore him one son, George, who was the father of Charles. They settled in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where both died. George Carter, Jr., followed the trade pursued by his father, and, in 1819, moved to Ohio, where he was chiefly engaged in farming. In Pennsylvania, he married Miss Johnson, a lady of Dutch and Irish antecedents. Her father was of the same antecedents, and her mother, whose maiden name was Montgomery, was the daughter of a very wealthy Irish family. Miss Johnson's grandmother Montgomery was lost in the ocean during her voyage to America, and her husband subsequently married a young wife. Unpleasantness between the step-mother and the daughter drove the latter from home; and, at Bowling Green, Penn., she married Mr. Johnson, a good, though impecunious young man. The children of this union were two daughters, Fanny and Nancy, and seven sons, John, Thomas, George, Charles, Frederick, James and Caleb.

The father died in Athens County, Ohio, in 1845.

Charles, the fourth son, was born in February, 1810, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and moved to Athens County, Ohio, with his parents, in 1819, where he received a common-school education. He assisted his father in the labors incident to farm life until 1832, and, in August of that year, was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of James and Mary Wylie, of Franklin County, Ohio.

Miss Wylie's ancestry was of Welsh and Irish extraction. Her mother, Mary Jenkins, was of Welsh descent, and married James Wylie,

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*At the first election, John Foorman was chosen to fill the offices of Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor.

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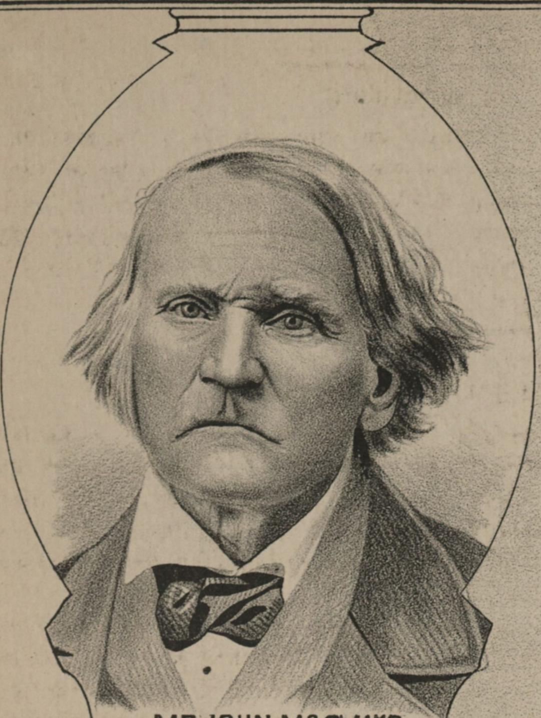
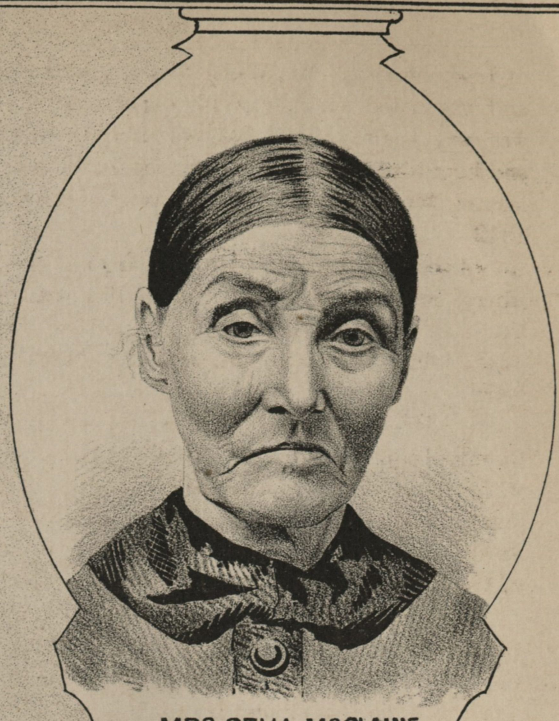
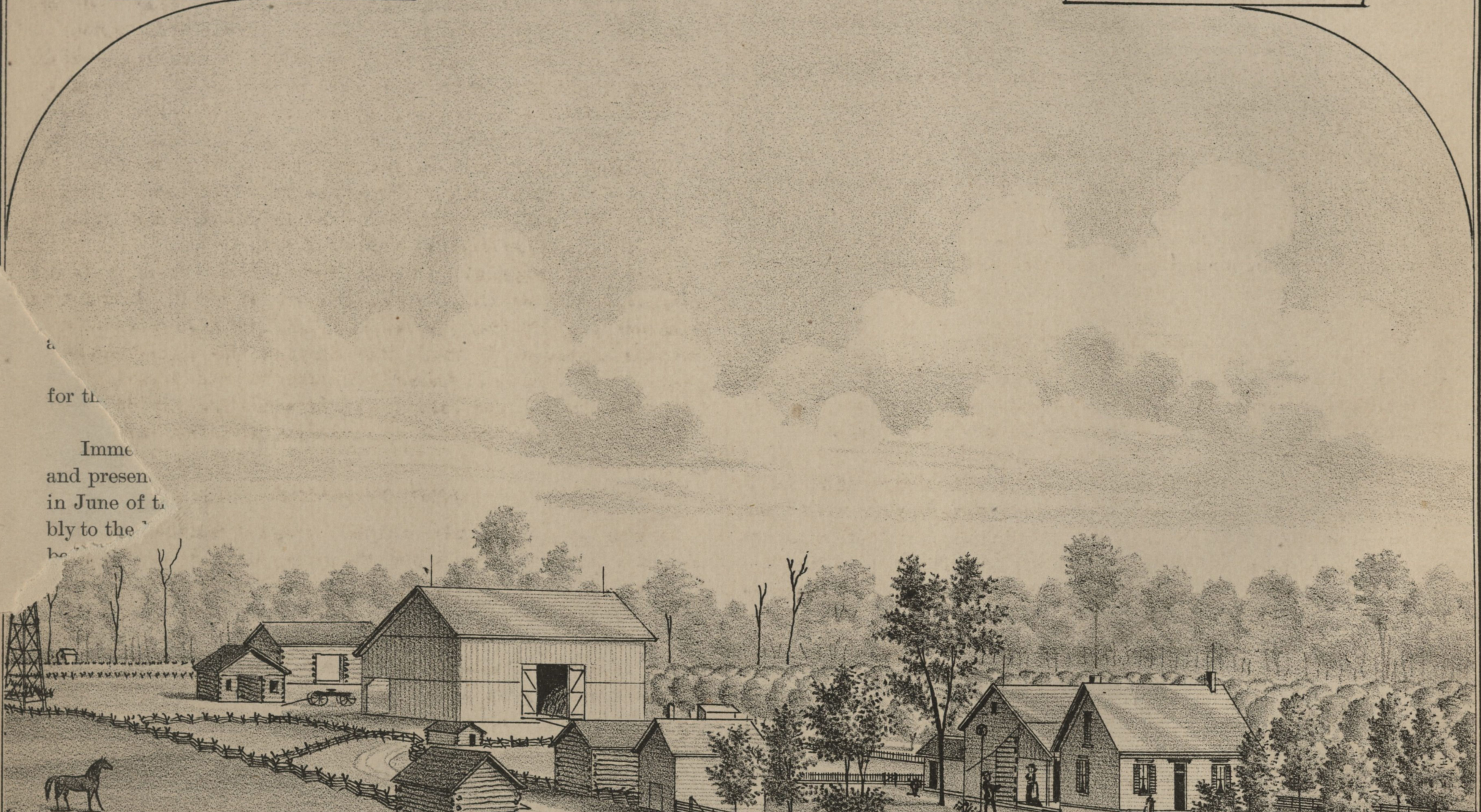


MR. JOHN McCLAINE



MRS. CELIA McCLAINE



RES. OF JOHN McCLAINE

UNION TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

of Irish descent. Mr. Wylie was a practicing physician in Virginia, and was noted for his lavish expenditure of money. His father, who was very wealthy, lived between Fredericksburg and Georgetown, Va., and kept a tavern, at which President Madison stopped overnight, after leaving Washington before its occupation by the British, in the war of 1812.

James Wylie moved from Virginia to Franklin County, Ohio, where he died and was buried. His wife died at Eaton, Delaware Co., Ind. His brother, who remained in Virginia, inherited the home estate, which was unclaimed after his death, as it is believed he left no heirs.

In 1848, Mr. Carter, with his wife and family, came to Delaware County, Indiana, and settled at the village of Eaton, in Union Township, where he erected a flouring and saw mill on the banks of the Mississinewa River, and conducted this business in connection with farming. Subsequently he became identified with the early mercantile interests of Eaton, and, in all his pursuits in life, he has been successful.

During the earlier years of his life, he made repeated trips to New Orleans by flat-boat, trading along the coast. Subsequently, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, visiting California, Oregon, and other points on the Pacific Slope; and, in the prosecution of live-stock operations, he has frequently driven cattle across the mountains. Thus, by experience and travel, he has gained a good practical education, and, in all his transactions, he has never permitted himself to be victimized, nor has he ever been guilty of low cunning or sharp practice in his dealings with others. His native nobility of character has won him many friends, and he is honored by all who know him.

He lived happily with his wife until 1869, when she died. In 1870, he was united in marriage with his present companion, Miss Elizabeth Cass. His family consisted of seven children, viz.: Margaret, James, Charles, George, Elizabeth, Thomas Jefferson and Monroe, of which number Margaret, James and Elizabeth are deceased.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1814, and, at about the age of three years, removed with his parents, Caleb and Rosanna (Tropp) Johnson, to Athens County, Ohio. His mother lived to be almost one hundred years old.

About the year 1838, he came to Delaware County, Indiana, and, in the winter of that year, formed a partnership with Frederick and Caleb Carter, and constructed a flat-boat. Loading this with pork and flour, they floated down the Mississnewa to the Wabash, thence to the Ohio, and finally to the Mississippi, disposing of their cargo at Memphis, Tenn., at a fair profit, and returning home on foot. This was a method with which Mr. Johnson was quite familiar, having made several similar trips while a resident of Athens County, Ohio.

In August, 1842, he married Miss Ruth Agnew, with whom he lived happily until her death. The children by this marriage were John and Andrew (twins), Caleb, Maria J. and Minerva. March 1, 1877, he was married to his second wife, Miss Susan Miller. They are the parents of one son—Charles.

During a period of about forty-two years, Mr. Johnson has been a resident of Delaware County, and has kept his place in the foremost ranks in the march of improvement, ever ready to contribute time and money to enterprises designed to promote the public good of the county. By an energetic and industrious life, he has accumulated a competence in worldly goods.

While he is not identified with any religious denomination, he is generous with his contributions to the support of all, and attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Upon the political issues of the times, he was long identified with the Republicans, but recently cast his lot with the National, or Greenback, party. At one time he was the independent candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and was only defeated by twenty-eight votes.

He is hearty and vigorous, bidding fair to see yet many years in which to enjoy the rewards of a toilsome, well-spent life.

OBITUARY.

Since the above was prepared, and sadly adverse to the hope expressed in its closing sentence, the pioneer, whose career forms the subject of this sketch, has been suddenly called from the shores of time, from the embrace of his loved ones, to the untried realities of eternity. The thread of life was severed on the 14th day of October, 1880, and a large circle of friends and relatives are left to mourn his loss.

WILLIAM AUSTIN LONG

was born November 16, 1815, in Clinton County, Ohio, where he passed the days of his boyhood and youth. In the twenty-second year of his age, April, 1837, he left home to seek his fortune in Indiana. He came at once to Delaware County, and was one of the early settlers of Union Township, with whose interests and improvements he has ever since been identified.

His early life was passed upon the home farm, and, being familiar with the details of farming, he chose that pursuit as his occupation in life, and prosecuted it successfully. He became identified with the mercantile interests of the town of Eaton, by forming a partnership with his nephew, Lemon Long, in the hardware and grocery trade, but closed out the business in June, 1880, after the death of his partner.

He has long been recognized as one of the leading citizens of the township in which he resides, and has ever stood ready, with time and means, to assist and encourage enterprises designed to advance the best interests of the community. For forty years, he has been a member of the Christian Church, and has led an exemplary life. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840. He united, however, with the Republican party upon its organization, and has since been identified with it.

He is highly regarded by all who know him as a man of sterling integrity, a good neighbor, and a social, genial friend. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna McLaughlin, to whom he was married October 28, 1841. The fruits of this union were seven children, viz.: Lucetta, America D., John W. and Martha (twins), Volney W., Mary L. and Julia A.—all of whom are now living save Volney W. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Sarah Hinton, April 26, 1865.

JOHN McCLAINE.

Among the pioneers who had the courage to cast their fortunes in the heart of the wilderness, and the energy to wage deadly warfare with its giant trees, standing in formidable and defiant array, was the subject of this sketch. He was born September 28, 1808, in Mason County, West Virginia, and, while yet an infant, removed with his father, Archibald McClaine, to Greenup County, Kentucky, settling near Greenupsburg, the county seat. About ten years later, the family removed to Athens County, Ohio, where John grew to manhood, working, in the meantime on his father's farm, until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He married Miss Celia Weatherbee, and he and his bride decided to move farther west, where lands were cheaper than in Ohio, and accordingly they settled in Wayne County, Indiana, near Richmond. Learning of the good quality and low price of lands in Delaware County, Mr. McClaine decided to remove hither and purchase a tract of land direct from the Government. So, in 1835, he purchased a tract in Section 13, Union Township, to which he removed in 1836. Here he spent the best days of his early manhood, in the labor of clearing and improving his farm, and here he has prosecuted the vocation of farming for nearly forty-five years, enjoying, in the "sear and yellow leaf" of his life, a competence well earned by years of toil.

He has been a prominent and highly respected citizen of his township from the first; and, although not identified with any religious denomination, his life is full of the true spirit of Christianity which has so characterized his dealings with the world, that all unite in pronouncing him one of "God's noblest works"—an honest man.

If the identity of the pioneer men of a county with its growth and improvement is inseparable from its history, the same is true, in quite as marked a degree, of its pioneer women. Their earnest, willing assistance, their fortitude, and their words of encouragement in the struggle with the wilderness, and the hardships of life in its midst, had much to do with cheering the hearts of their sturdy husbands. They had their own burdens to bear, and at the same time shared those of the companions with whom they had linked their destinies by the ties of matrimony; and, if their influence upon the development of the country was quiet, it was none the less potent, and quite as commendable as the trying physical labor of their husbands, by whose hands the forests were cleared away and the wilderness transformed into fertile fields.

One of this class was Celia, the wife of John McClaine. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Weatherbee, and was born September 11, 1813, in Athens County, Ohio. At the age of sixteen years, in 1829, she gave her heart in marriage to the companion whose life, by a kind Providence, she is still spared to bless. She has ever been a true helpmeet to him, and, by her economy and careful management, has contributed greatly to his worldly prosperity. She is a devoted wife and mother, a kindly, helpful neighbor, and has endeared herself to the hearts of all who know her.

This worthy couple were the parents of twelve children, named, respectively, James, Rhoda, Elizabeth A., Archibald, John, Charles, William H., George W., Joseph, Lydia J., Sarah A. and Samantha. Lydia is the wife of W. H. Younts, attorney, at Eaton, Ind.; Rhoda was killed, in 1849, by a limb that fell from a tree in the woods, near the present site of the father's residence; James, Elizabeth A., Joseph and Sarah A. are also deceased.

DR. JOHN E. VAN BUSKIRK.

William Van Buskirk, the father of our subject, was born March 5, 1803, in Hampshire County, Virginia. He was married, January 2, 1834, to Miss Mary Lovett, a native of Alleghany County, Maryland, a lady who was highly esteemed by all who knew her for her Chrstian graces. She was naturally talented, and possessed a fine command of language. She wielded a great influence in social and religious circles, and ministers often spoke of her as the itinerant's friend. Both herself and husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, that their children might be reared under the proper influences, they never omitted family worship in the household. The mother died November 3, 1873, and the father, December 18, 1877.

They had four children, as follows: Ann Eveline, born October 7, 1834, in Hampshire County, Virginia, was married to Jonathan Lewis January 10, 1856, and died April 10, 1873; William H. was born July 18, 1836, in Hampshire County, Virginia, and died April 10, 1864; John E., the subject of this memoir, was born March 29, 1840, in Wayne County, Indiana. The "stormy month" marked the three great periods of his life; for, on the 14th day of March, 1865, he was married to Miss Emma, daughter of Kaiser and Esther McNeer, and on the 25th day of March, 1873, he died. Zachariah T., the youngest son, was born September 16, 1849, in Henry County, Indiana, and died in January, 1874.

The parents moved to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1838, and settled on the Cadiz Turnpike. They were highly esteemed by all who knew them.

In early life, the Doctor formed the purpose of studying the science of medicine, but his advantages were limited, and he was obliged to depend largely upon study in his hours of leisure from farm work. By this means, and an occasional course in select or high schools, he prepared himself for the vocation of school-teaching, and thus procured the means with which to pursue his medical studies. He was a very successful and competent teacher. The last school he taught was at Huntsville, Madison Co., Ind., in the winter of 1863–64, where he formed the acquaintance of his wife.

In March, 1864, he began his medical studies in the office of Dr. W. P. Brickley, at Huntsville, Ind. (now a practicing physician in the city of Anderson), but had been reading medical text-books, at leisure, for two or three years prior to entering regularly upon his studies. He attended lectures at the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati during the winter of 1864–65. He had almost finished the course, and in two weeks longer would have graduated; but, on account of impaired health, he was compelled to return home without graduating. He declined to accept a proffered diploma from the Faculty of the college, expecting to return within a year or two and attend another winter course. The consummation of this design, however, was prevented by his large practice, which he never found time to leave.

Among his papers is the following receipt, from the Dean of the college at Cincinnati:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, October 23, 1868.—Received the sum of one hundred dollars in full, for lectures and graduation in Physicians' Medical Institute, session of 1865–66. William H. Cook, Dean."

In the spring of 1865, he purchased the stock of drugs of his preceptor, and formed a partnership with Dr. G. N. Davidson, and practiced at Huntsville until November of the same year, when he went to attend another course of lectures. Upon his return, he accepted an offer to sell out, and was solicited by friends to settle at Eaton, in Delaware County, where there was a good prospect for a physician of that school. After some consideration, he decided to do so, and located at that point in 1867, remaining there until his decease. His practice increased until it became too great for his physical strength, and he died in the prime of manhood and at the zenith of a prosperous professional life.

He was a man of fine talent, and, to his own mind, his education was never completed. He was continually receiving lessons from his surroundings, and endeavoring to utilize passing events to the advantage of himself and others. He was conscientious to the extreme, and exemplified his religion in his daily life. He was strict in his habits, and never used any intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or any vulgar or profane language. He was an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with that denomination when fourteen years of age.

In social life, he was courted and appreciated. Affable and sympathetic, of fine address and courteous manners, his presence and influence added a charm to social assemblages, and his untimely death caused a void, and cast a pall over the hearts of a large circle of friends.

In his own household, not even the healing influences of time avail to assuage the pain of separation in the heart of the devoted wife and loving children, of whom there are two—Corwello K. and Hettie May. His wife is a noble woman, and a fit companion for a good man. We append a short sketch of her life: She was born September 13, 1842, and, at an early age, was deprived by death of a mother's care and guidance, but was reared by aunts, under the influence and precepts of the Society of Friends. Her father, Kaiser McNeer, was a highly respected citizen of Madison County, Indiana, and her mother, Esther McNeer (nee Williams), was the daughter of William Williams, one of the earliest settlers of that county, and the first who ever engaged in the nursery enterprise there. The mother died May 24, 1847, and the father September 25, 1875.

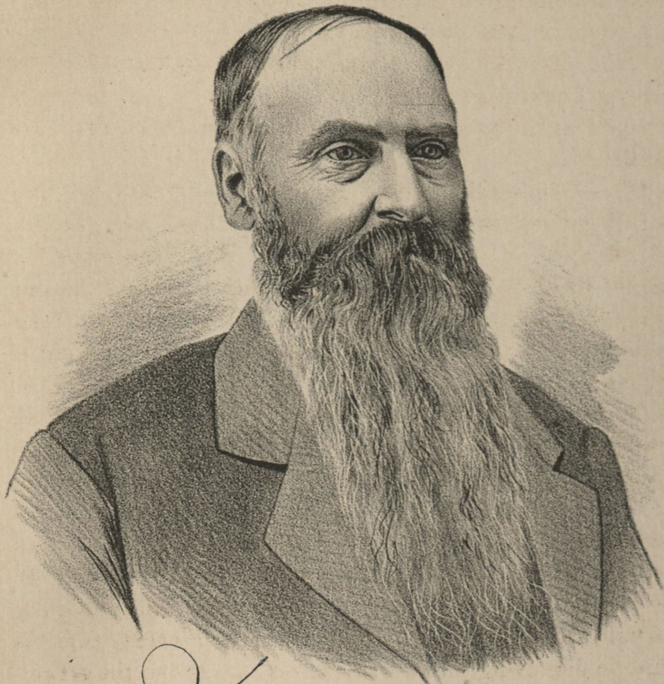
The daughter was united in marriage to Dr. Van Buskirk March 14, 1865, by Rev. W. P. Armstrong. She is deeply beloved among a large circle of friends, and her influence is always for good.

WILLIAM HENRY YOUNTS.

The ancestors of this gentleman were of German descent, and spelled their name Younce. It has been Anglicized, however, by various members of the family, to its present form. His grandfather, Philip Younce, was a native of Ashe County, North Carolina, where he married Margaret Byrkett, and subsequently removed to Miami County, Ohio. He was among the earliest white residents of that county, and served as a soldier in Wayne's expedition against the Indians of the Northwest, which terminated with the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795. He died in Miami County in 1864, having served for fifty-two years as an Elder in the German Baptist Church. His wife died in 1862.

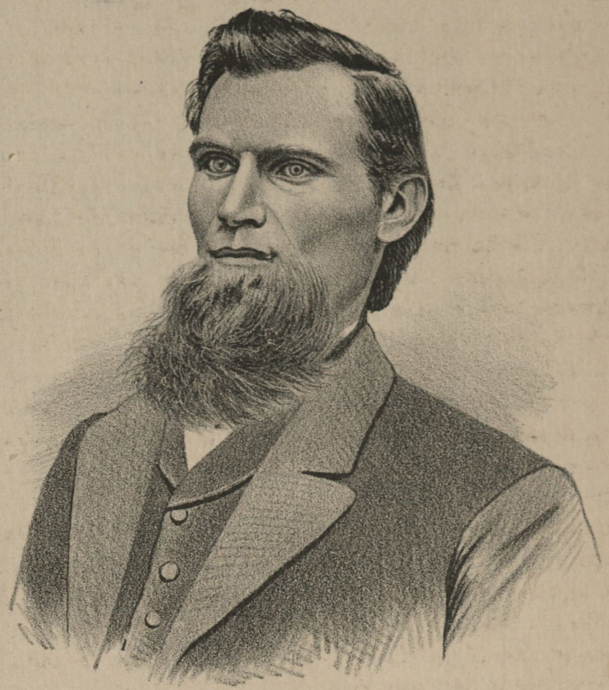
They had eight sons and two daughters. All lived to maturity and married, and the daughters and two of the sons still survive.

George, the fourth son, was the father of our subject. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, where he married Mahala Michael, by whom he



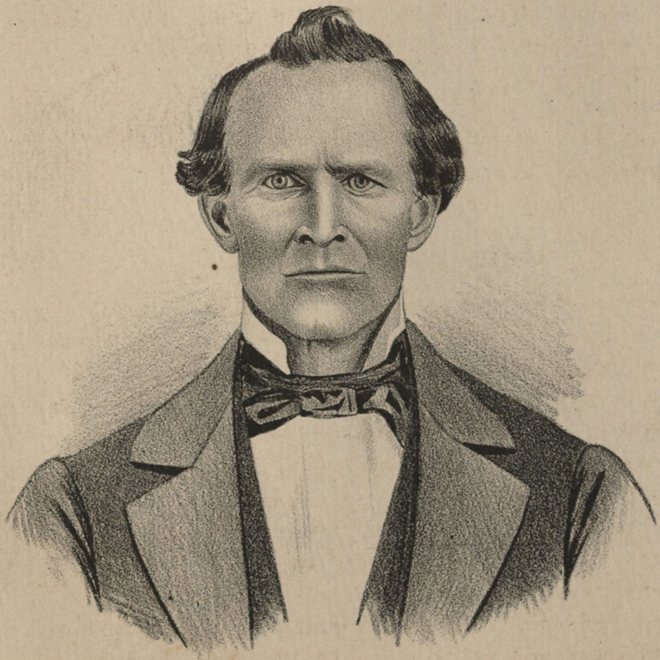
Wm. A. Younts

ATTY. AT LAW, EATON



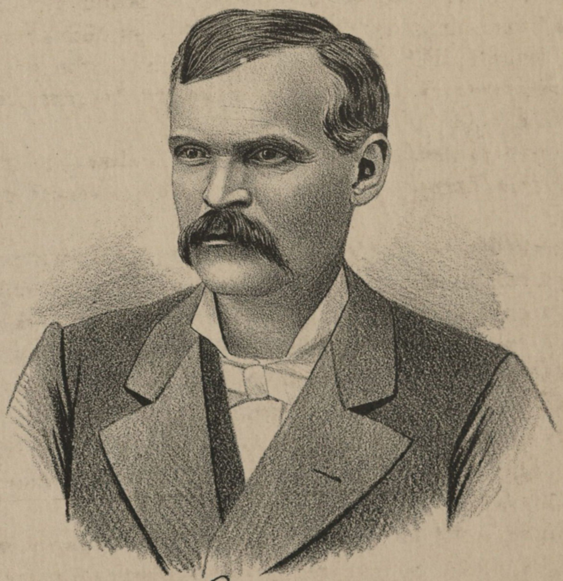
JOHN E. VAN BUSKIRK M.D.

(DECEASED)



CHAS. CARTER

UNION TP.



A. P. Murray M.D.

ALBANY

had twelve children, viz.: William H., John A., Samuel, Elizabeth, Abram W., Mary C., Margaret E., Joseph W., Daniel H. and Alice—all of whom now survive. One son, Philip, died in the service of the Union, at Matagorda, Texas, November 24, 1865, and Charles A. was killed at Okolona, Miss., February 22, 1865, in the service of the same cause. The daughters, with one exception, are married—Elizabeth, to George W. Smith; Mary C., to John Miller; and Alice, to Albert Mills.

The father devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, remaining in his native county until 1856. In that year he came to Delaware County and purchased a farm in Union Township where he died February 9, 1878. He was a member of the German Baptist Church, and an honest and highly respected citizen. His wife survives him.

William H., the eldest son, was born March 21, 1835, in Miami County, Ohio. His youthful days were passed in the performance of farm labor at home, and he never enjoyed the privilege of attending school, with the exception of about three months; yet he prepared himself for the vocation of school-teaching by a system of diligent study at home, and, when he came to Indiana in 1856, he entered at once upon that line of work in Delaware County, and has been thus engaged, with a few intermissions, every winter since that date.

In the twentieth year of his age—September 21, 1854—he married Miss Ann M. Lowery, niece of the late Judge Lowery, of the Supreme Bench of Ohio. On the 15th day of February, 1864, his wife died, leaving one son, George W., who still survives.

In October, 1864, Mr. Younts went to Greenville, Ohio, and enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army. The company in which he was enrolled was assigned to the One Hundred and Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in March following, and the regiment placed on duty in Virginia.

From the ranks Mr. Younts was successively promoted, for meritorious services, to the office of Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of the Shenandoah, with the rank of First Lieutenant. He was mustered out of the service with his regiment, at Columbus, Ohio, September 13, 1865, and returned to his home in this county. On the 22d of May, 1866, he was wedded to his present companion, Lydia J., daughter of John and Celia McClaine, whose biographies appear elsewhere in this volume.

He resumed the occupation of school-teaching, and, in 1868, began the study of law. In 1869, he was admitted to the bar of Delaware County, and began the practice of his profession at the town of Eaton. The position he occupies as an attorney has been gained by unremitting effort on his part, and his limited educational advantages entitle him to the more credit, and mark him as one of the self-made men of the county.

In his social relations, he is esteemed as much for the frank, honest goodness of his nature as he is amongst the teaching fraternity for his ability; and in this sphere the honors are shared by his wife, who is a lady of an amiable, kindly disposition. Although not a member of any church, Mr. Younts adheres to the tenets of the Christian religion, and contributes cheerfully to the support of the church and the spread of the Gospel.

He is a member of Delaware Lodge, No. 46, A., F. & A. M., and has served as Junior and Senior Warden and Senior Deacon in that lodge.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON is the northwest corner township of Delaware County. A portion of Grant County bounds it on the north, Union Township on the east, Harrison Township on the south, and a portion of Madison County on the west.

SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.

The general nature of the surface is flat, except in the vicinity of the principal streams, where it is broken by picturesque hillocks, sloping gently upward from the level lands surrounding, and in some instances terminating in bluff banks, forming a natural defense against the overflow of the river and its tributaries.

There is a marked diversity of soil—black loam, underlaid with clay, and clay with a substratum of sand being sometimes found on the same farm. As we approach the vicinity of the streams—especially the Mississinewa River—this admixture of sand becomes a more prominent feature. Throughout the township the soil is uniformly fertile, but a great amount of underdraining has been rendered necessary by the extreme flatness of the country, and notwithstanding the extent of this improvement, there are still some lands whose usefulness is materially impaired during wet seasons by the absence of tile. A thorough system of ditches, while they have been of great benefit, have yet proved inadequate in very wet seasons.

The pioneers who formed a colony along the river in the early days, were confronted by forests in which black and white walnut, red elm, gray, blue, and black ash, maple, beech, red, black, white and burr oak, poplar, cottonwood and sycamore were the prevailing varieties. In the process of clearing lands for cultivation a large amount of valuable timber was treated as useless material, and met an inglorious fate in the log-heap. Fine walnut timber was used for fence-rails, and other materials now equally valuable, was quite as little esteemed; and many years elapsed before a timber-market was opened by the introduction of the saw-mill enterprise.

The principal streams of the township are the Mississinewa River, which flows through the northeastern portion; Lick Creek, which joins the Mississinewa above Elizabethtown; Pike Creek, which flows in a northwesterly direction, forming a confluence with the Mississinewa near the town of Wheeling. Besides these there are several minor streams or branches of little consequence.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In 1823, David Connor entered a tract of land in Section 15, and, in the same year, a man by the name of Broderick came and settled on the land. He was not a pioneer in the true sense of the word, although he was probably the first white man who located permanently within the limits of this township. The extent of his pioneer labors was the clearing of a small space near his cabin, upon which he set out an orchard. His occupation was that of a trader, and with a few articles of merchandise, some notions, and a stock of ammunition and whisky, he carried on a successful traffic with the Miamis, Delawares and Pottawatomies, who inhabited this neighborhood at that time.

For a period of three years, he was the only white resident in the township. Then, the term for which he had engaged the land having expired, he was followed by Robert Sanders, who came from Connersville, Ind., and engaged in the same business, on the same tract of land, after which Mr. Broderick removed to another locality.

At a later date, Mr. Sanders became a tiller of the soil, and cleared and improved a farm; but at first his time was devoted chiefly to his traffic with the Indians. He kept the first tavern in the township, on the Government road, and derived a considerable revenue from this source. He adopted the vocation of farming, and was an industrious member of the community for many years.

After the decease of his wife, he went to reside with his children, and died in Grant County about the year 1861.

About the year 1829, William McCormick purchased the land upon which Mr. Sanders had formerly carried on his trade with the Indians, and it was after this event that the latter entered land in Section 14, where he developed a farm.

Mr. McCormick came to occupy his land in 1830 or 1831.

In the early part of the year 1829, William Heal started on foot from his home in Muskingum County, Ohio, to select and enter a farm in Indiana, and finally decided upon the tract in Section 15, which he entered at the Fort Wayne Land Office on the 12th day of September of the same year. He returned to Ohio for his family, and, with three two-horse wagons, they set out on their journey.

At Columbus, Ohio, they formed the acquaintance of Thomas Littler, who, with his family, was en route from Virginia to the prairies of Illinois. The two families became companions on the journey, and as Mr. Heal was the first to reach his destination, reluctant farewells were about to be exchanged, when Mr. Heal suggested to his friend that this would be quite as good a location as the point upon which he had decided. Pleased with the location, and unwilling to sever a friendship so firm as that which had been formed between the two families, Mr. Littler went to Fort Wayne and entered land adjoining Mr. Heal.

These two were the first real pioneers of the township. Their entire attention was occupied in the development and improvement of their respective farms, and their labors were bestowed upon this object with an energy that brought about rich results. Both improved large farms: Mr. Heal occupied his during the remainder of his life; Mr. Littler sold out in 1865, and removed to the State of Iowa, where he still resides.

In the spring of 1830, John Graham came to the township and leased a small tract of land of William Heal. He was a millwright of fine attainments, and formerly resided in Guernsey County, Ohio. Some place near Winchester, Ind., he procured a pirogue, or "dug-out," and floated down the Mississinewa with his family and the articles of furniture he possessed. It is by no means discreditable to him to say that he was very poor when he came to the settlement, but he came with the determination to better his fortunes, and he succeeded in the effort. During the three years that he lived on the land of Mr. Heal, he saved his money, and finally entered a tract of land in Grant County. After he became a freeholder his fortune began to improve, and before he left the scene of his struggles with poverty, he was a man of wealth. At a later date he sold his property, and removed to Wisconsin, where he erected a mill. He died while visiting some of his former neighbors in Grant County, about the year 1861. He was buried in Olive Branch Cemetery. John Dille and his sons, Cephas and Silas, came with their families in the summer of 1830, and settled upon a tract of land in Section 12, entered by the father in 1829. They cleared and improved farms upon which they resided until death.

In the fall of 1830, Joseph Wilson, from Guernsey County, Ohio, entered the north half of Section 12, where he developed a fine farm, making it his home until death.

In the same year (1830), Eli Lansing settled on a tract of land in Section 11, and Thomas Wharton, John Ginn and James Watson settled in Section 12. Thomas Reynolds entered land in Section 13, and settled upon it in the same year.

Up to this time the settlements had nearly all been made along the bank of the Mississinewa—induced by the inviting appearance and the well-known fertility of the bottom-lands—and the work of improvement in the interior of the township was inaugurated about the year 1832. Some time during that year, Thomas Beouy and John Dunn entered land and settled near the center of the township, and cleared large farms, which they cultivated until death.

John K. and Thomas Wharton came about the same time, and settled upon land in Section 14, from which they developed fine farms. David Buoy entered land in Section 15, in 1832.

Samuel Carmen settled on a tract of land in Section 22, in the year 1833, and Samuel Moore, John Dunn and James Ashcroft settled at various points in the township in the same year.

In 1834, the settlers were William Wharton, William Richardson and John Kain. There were others whose experiences would perhaps add interest to the details of the settlement, but their names are not now at hand.

EARLY ROADS.

Before any settlements were made in this neighborhood, there was a Government road that had been cut out from Columbus, Ohio, to the prairies of the West. It passed through a portion of this township, through the towns of Marion and Logansport, and thence west. It was scarcely more than an opening in the woods, and had but little appearance of a national highway, although it was extensively traveled by emigrant trains. During wet seasons, it was used more as a guide to the proper course than as a road. Teams were driven through the woods on either side, in search of solid ground. The extensive travel over the road only served to cut the ruts deeper every day, and there was no civil government at that time—at least in this locality—to keep it in repair. A tavern on the route was the first attempt made to ameliorate the condition of the emigrants. From Columbus west there were a number of such institutions, and, about the year 1826 or 1827, Robert Sanders embarked in the same enterprise. His house was a double log cabin, and was never devoid of guests. Often his patrons were so numerous, that they were compelled to sleep on the floor, rolled in blankets. The property upon which the tavern was situated, was purchased by William McCormick, who came and took possession in 1831, superseding Sanders as proprietor of the tavern. Sanders immediately entered eighty acres adjoining McCormick on the east, and cut a by-road at his own expense, in such a manner as to shorten the distance about a mile, thereby diverting custom from McCormick's tavern to his own. Both gentlemen were long identified with the tavern keepers of this road, and are remembered by many of the early settlers of our Western States.

Mowry H. Thompson also kept tavern on this road, about a mile south of McCormick. All received their proportion of patronage, and only abandoned the enterprise after it ceased to be profitable. The course of the old road is almost unknown to-day, except where the Surveyor's lines proved it to be right. This is the case in this township, where it varies but little from the old route.

The second road was surveyed about the year 1830, from Muncie to the old Government road, intersecting the latter at a point near the farm of Robert Sanders. It was eighty feet wide, and was surveyed and cleared at the expense of the State.

About the year 1833 or 1834, a road was laid out from the junction at Sanders' farm, running east through the present site of Eaton and Albany, and terminating in Randolph County, Ind.

The road from Muncie to Wheeling was the first post-route in the township. William McCormick was the first Postmaster, and kept the office at his house. It was known as the Cranberry Post Office, and retained that name until it was removed to Wheeling, at a later date. At first the mail was carried on horseback from Muncie to Logansport, and afterward by a mail-hack or stage. The latter is still the method of conveyance employed between Muncie and the towns to the north.

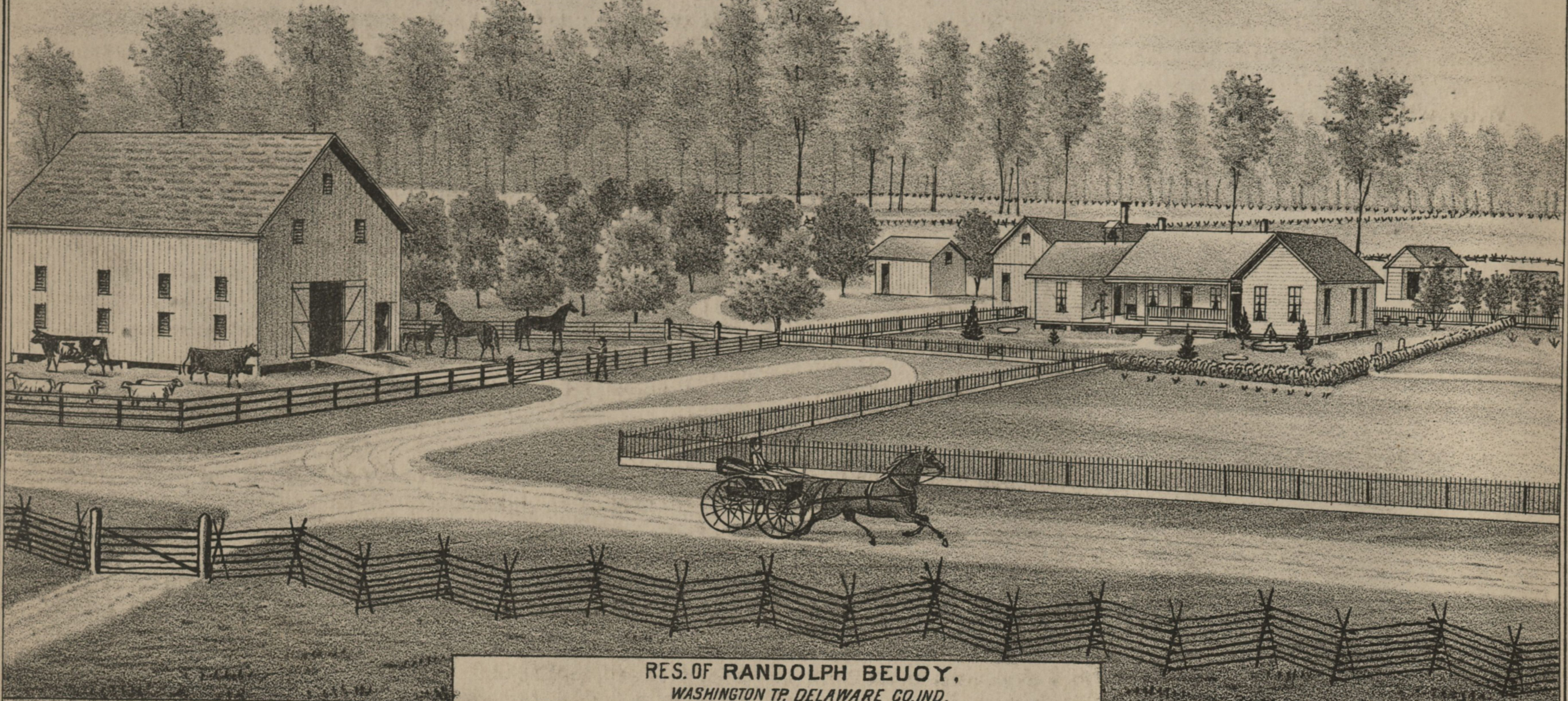
As the township became more generally populated, county roads were laid out one by one, to facilitate the transportation of farm goods to market, and there is now a road on every section.

EARLY BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

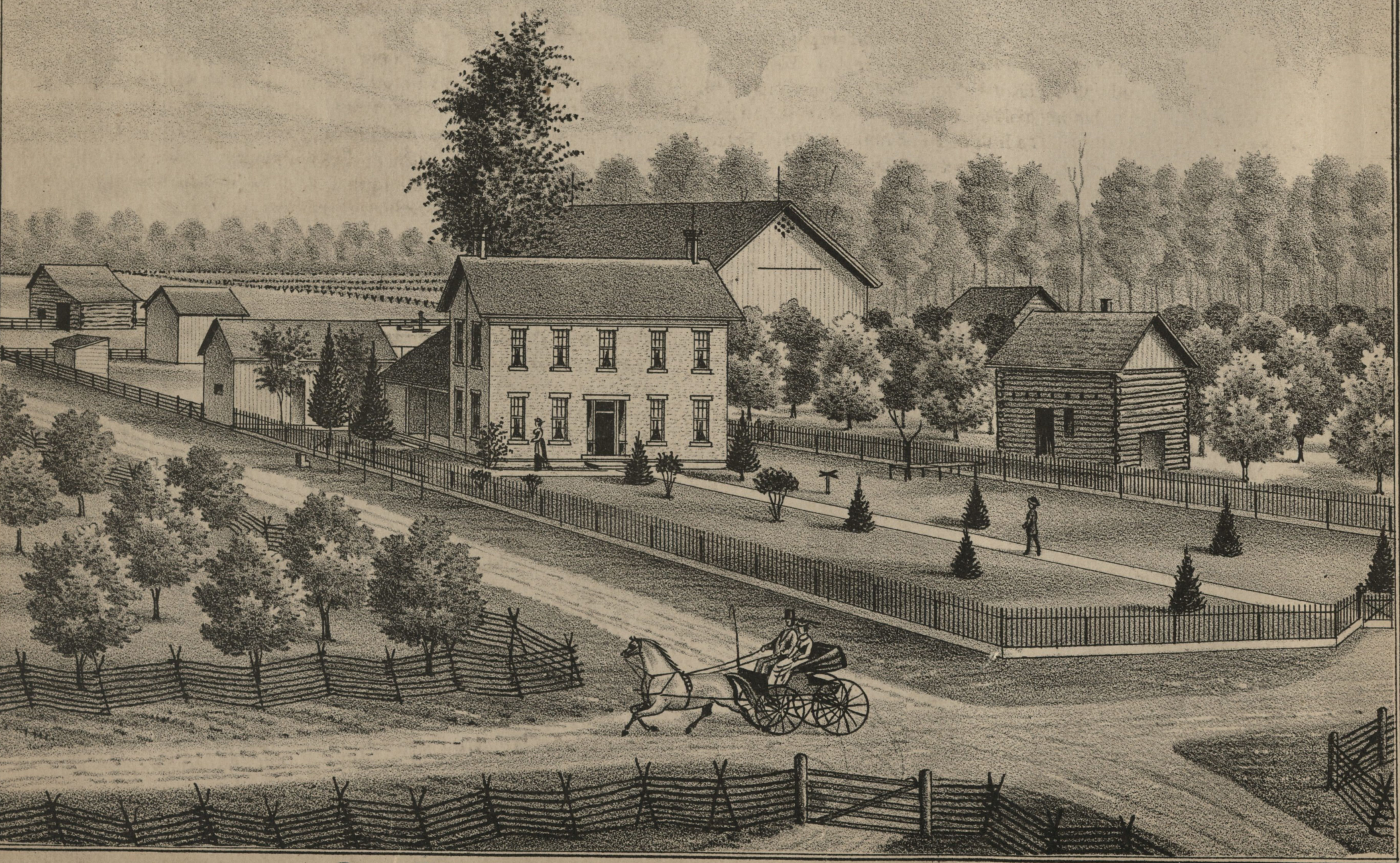
In a new settlement these events possess a peculiar interest, and confer a degree of notoriety. Death's first victim becomes a martyr, and the first native white child a hero "to the manor born;" and their names are justly commemorated by their fellow-citizens, and find a place in the history of the locality in which they lived.

John W., son of William and Oliver Heal, was the first white male child born in the township. The date of his birth was February 12, 1831. About the same time, Mary Graham, the first female white child, and daughter of John Graham, was born at the home of her parents, on William Heal's farm. John W. Heal grew to manhood in this township, and is now one of its respected citizens. His farm lies adjoining that of his brother David. Mary Graham removed with her parents to Grant County, Ind., and afterward to the West.

In January, 1831, the first marriage ceremony was performed at the house of Robert Sanders. His daughter, Nancy, and Nathaniel McGuire, were the contracting parties, and the matrimonial knot was



RES. OF RANDOLPH BEUOY,
WASHINGTON TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.



RES. OF THOMPSON SHARP WASHINGTON TP. DELAWARE CO. IND.

tied by a Justice of the Peace from Muncie. In 1834, his house was a second time arranged for the celebration of a nuptial ceremony. On this occasion his daughter Amelia bestowed her heart and hand upon Josiah McVicker. The first death was that of Robert Wharton. He came to the township in 1830, and had only succeeded in getting the improvement of his farm fairly under way, when he was called from earth in 1831. There were at that time no cemeteries in the township, and his remains were consigned to rest in a corner of his own farm, which was still further consecrated by the burial of his son, and James Watson, within a few weeks after his own demise.

The first cemetery was donated to the township in the year 1836, by William Heal. It contains one acre, and is located north of the site of his residence, and was called the Olive Branch Cemetery. The first corpse buried here was that of John Watson, who died in 1837. The remains of the donor and his wife, Olive, are also among the occupants of this silent city.

J. Wilson set apart one acre from his farm near Elizabethtown, and, in 1836 or 1837, donated it to the township for a cemetery. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1838, and was the first occupant of the inclosure thus consecrated.

EARLY MECHANICS—THE FIRST WORK, ETC.

Mrs. Olive Heal and Mrs. Martha Jobes were the first weavers in the settlement, and perhaps the only persons who made the products of their looms a pecuniary enterprise. The neighbors brought their wool to the ladies, who manufactured it into "homespun" jeans, charging a certain amount per yard for their work. This article became quite a useful commodity in the settlement, and to some extent a medium of trade. It was taken by the local agents in exchange for merchandise, and found its way to the Cincinnati market, where it was sold for cash, or exchanged for more goods.

Thomas Dunn, who came to the township in 1832, was the first carpenter. His first work was the erection of a frame barn on the farm of Benjamin Reasoner, in Blackford County, Ind., and soon after that date he erected a similar building for Thomas Wharton, in this township. He was a skilled workman, and his services were in great demand.

About the year 1835, Peter Culp settled in the township, and erected a blacksmith's forge in the southeast corner of Section 12. He had formerly worked at the trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was unusually proficient. He proved a valuable acquisition to the settlement, and derived a fair revenue from his labor. The hinges for the door of Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal Church were manufactured by him, as were many of the agricultural implements which may now be found in the stock of any hardware dealer, but for which, in those days, the farmer depended upon the skill of a neighboring mechanic. He subsequently removed his shop to Grant County, where he continued his trade until death.

PIONEER STORES.

The first stock of merchandise was opened and exposed for sale in 1834 or 1835, on the farm of Joseph Wilson. Uriah Powers was the first merchant, and his establishment was located in a hewed-log house erected for the purpose. About the same time a similar establishment was kept by Jacob Powers, on his own farm, and another by Jacob Newberger, on the farm of Robert Sanders. Mr. Newberger kept his stock in a portion of Mr. Sander's dwelling.

There was but little money in the settlement, and, really, little need of it. Furs and hides, butter and eggs, and other farm produce were the medium of trade, and the substitutes for currency. In exchange for these the farmer received such articles of merchandise as he desired, and the merchant hauled them to Cincinnati, there converting them into cash or more goods.

About 1840, the canal was completed to La Gro, Ind., and the farmers began hauling their grain to that market, receiving cash payment for it. About this time, too, Fort Wayne became a great hog market, and a large amount of money was derived by the farmers of the township from the sale of their hogs. Money began to circulate and to be exchanged for merchandise, and the homespun and farm produce became possessed of a cash value, and no longer stood in lieu of currency. One of these pioneer stores still survives, and is conducted by the original proprietor, Jacob Newberger, in Grant County, Ind.

OTHER EARLY ENTERPRISES.

About the year 1832, William Heal constructed a brick kiln on his farm—the first of its kind in the township. He did not, however, make this a speculative enterprise. His object was to manufacture only a sufficient number of brick for his own use. The kiln contained 7,000 brick, about four thousand of which were used by him in constructing chimneys for a two-story house which he erected about that time. He sold the remainder to Thomas Littler for a similar purpose, and then destroyed the kiln. He was a practical brick and stone mason, and often superintended the construction and burning of other kilns in the township.

About the year 1835, Uriah Powers erected the first distillery in the township. It was situated near the flouring-mill in which he was then interested, and was operated by hand-power. Its capacity was limited, as was also the sale for the article manufactured. He afterward abandoned the enterprise, and converted the distillery into a dwelling.

About the same time, James Hamilton started a small distillery within a mile of the Powers' still. This passed through the hands of various owners, and proving scarcely self-sustaining, was abandoned.

One hot day in August, about ten years ago, it took fire and burned. This was supposed to be the deed of an incendiary, but the person arrested was promptly acquitted. Owing to the close proximity of mills in Grant County, the early settlers suffered but little inconvenience for want of the facilities for reducing their wheat to flour. The first home mill was erected by Jacob Powers in 1835 or 1836. It was erected on the bank of Pike Creek, in the northeastern part of the township, and received its motive power from the stream on which it was situated. A saw was attached to its machinery, and it was considered a first-class mill. Mr. Powers sold the mill to John Henley, who added a tan-yard and carding-mill. After his decease the property passed to his heirs, by whom the business was continued for a number of years, and finally abandoned.

In 1835 or 1836, a flouring and saw mill was built near Elizabethtown by Uriah Powers and Joseph Wilson, Jr. It was a substantial frame building, and was situated on the bank of the Mississinewa, from which stream it received its power. The first run of stones were native "nigger-heads," or bowlders, taken from the river and dressed down. It is said that they made good flour.

Subsequently the firm changed to Powers, Polsley & Rockenfield, and improvements were made in the machinery. Two runs of buhrs for wheat and one for corn were put in to replace the old dressed bowlders and increase the utility of the mill.

Mr. Rockenfield subsequently sold his interest to Mr. Powers, by whom the mill was operated until his decease, shortly after which it was sold to the present owners, Dunn & Son. It is a first-class custom mill.

Eli Lansing erected a flouring-mill on Pike Creek, about the year 1836. It had one run of buhrs, made of "nigger-heads," and ground flour, corn and buckwheat, all on the same stones.

It was operated by a wheel designed and patented by the proprietor, but which was so much like the Parker wheel, that Parker afterward collected a royalty from all the mills using the Lansing patent. Lansing operated this mill until it outlived its usefulness, after which he abandoned it.

SCHOOLS.

The first steps toward the education of the children of the township were taken about the year 1833. Mrs. Olive Heal converted a room of her home into a schoolroom, and for the sum of $1.25 per scholar, undertook the instruction of her neighbors' children. She was thus employed during two winters, and after she retired from this occupation the township was without a school until the year 1838. In that year William Wharton was employed as a teacher, and had his school in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1839, the first schoolhouse was erected, and Ezra Maynard engaged as teacher. The second schoolhouse was erected at Wheeling in 1840, and, during the next three or four years, similar buildings were erected at various points in the township. As was usual at that time, all the schools were maintained by subscription, assisted by an appropriation from the public funds of the township. This appropriation, however, was only sufficient to maintain the school for about thirty days, or one third of the term; but while the funds lasted, tuition was free, and the money for the balance of the term was made up by private subscription. About the year 1853, the provisions of the act 1851–52, relative to the establishment of free schools, were adopted. The old buildings were used for a number of years, and afterward replaced, one by one, by better houses. The district schools of to-day are well-managed institutions, and are presided over by teachers of acknowledged ability. The total number in the township is twelve—three of which are substantial brick buildings, the balance frame.

The following named persons are the teachers of the several schools in the township:

J. W. Butcher, Heal Schoolhouse, District No. 1; W. W. Polan, Wheeling Schoolhouse, District No. 2; Jennie Jones, Beuoy Schoolhouse, District No. 3; J. L. Hoover, Washington Schoolhouse, District No. 4; C. O. Swingley, Zion Schoolhouse, District No. 5; Isaac Gray, Prairie Schoolhouse, District No. 6; J. W. Hannon, Carman Schoolhouse, District No. 7; Kate Stradling, Thompson Schoolhouse, District No. 8; Ira Crampton, Hard-Scrabble Schoolhouse, District No. 9; O. H. Sharp, Eva Hessler, New Corner Schoolhouse, District No. 10; L. E. Shirey, Maynard Schoolhouse, District No. 11; John Z. Barrette, Baltimore Schoolhouse, District No. 12.

The Township Trustee's report for the year ending August 31, 1881, shows the following condition of the schools:

Number of white pupils admitted within the year, 530; average attendance, 267½; length of school term, 140 days; number of brick schoolhouses in township, 3; number of frame schoolhouses in township, 9; estimated value of schoolhouses and grounds, $5,700; estimated value of school apparatus, $240.

ACCOUNT OF REVENUE FOR TUITION.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$2,125 48
Amount received in February, 1880	1,282 40
Amount received in June, 1880	1,596 03
Miscellaneous receipts	39 36
Total	$5,043 27
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$2,824 25
Amount on hand at date of report	$2,219 02

ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

Amount on hand September 1, 1879	$ 745 49
Amount received within the year	752 71
Miscellaneous	5 26
Total	$1,503 46
Amount expended since September 1, 1879	$1,007 14
Amount on hand at date of report	$496 32

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal.—In the year 1830, the first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of William Heal. The services were conducted by Rev. Robert Burns, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On this occasion a class was organized, consisting of William Heal and wife, Thomas and Susannah Littler, and Mrs. Martha Jobes. Regular meetings were afterward held at the house of Mr. Heal, and the class received some additions to its numbers. In 1837, Thomas Littler donated an acre of ground from his farm, upon which the society erected a hewed-log house of worship, twenty-four feet square, and called it Olive Branch Church, in honor of Mrs. Olive Heal, one of its most active and earnest members. The log building served the purpose for which it was erected, until 1863. By that time the congregation had so increased that the little church was too small for its accommodation, and the present house of worship was erected. The latter is situated in the southern extremity of Grant County, and just across the line dividing that county from this. The church has been prosperous ever since its organization, and is now in a flourishing condition. Rev. J. L. Ramsey is the present Pastor.

Wheeling Church.—The Methodists organized a class in Wheeling i 1839 or 1840, and held meetings in the schoolhouse at that town unt 1871. In that year they erected a brick church in the east part of t town, at a cost of $1,800. The present membership is about fift Rev. J. L. Ramsey is the present Pastor.

Presbyterian.—In 1833, Rev. Robert Irwin conducted services at th house of Joseph Wilson, and on the same day the first Presbyteria organization in the township was formed. Among the first member were Joseph Wilson and wife, Joseph Reasoner and wife, Jacob Reasoner and wife, Robert Wilson and wife, and Peter Reasoner and wife Regular meetings were kept up at private houses for several years, whe the society erected a frame house of worship at Elizabethtown. Their membership extended over a large territory, and the site selected for the church was not central. Some of the members found it very inconvenient, at times, to attend the services, and it was decided to remove the church to a more convenient location. New Cumberland, in the adjoining county of Grant, was the site chosen for the church, and thither they removed, after selling the house at Elizabethtown. They still have a prosperous church at this point.

Harmony Baptist Church was organized in June, 1834, at the house of William McCormick. The meeting for business was held June 21, 1834, and the title Regular Predestinarian-Baptist Church adopted.

William McCormick and wife, Thomas Buoy and wife, John Richards and wife, William Hollis and wife, and Mrs. David Buoy were among the first members, and Rev. Abraham Buckles and Elder Willis Hance were the first ministers. For several years the society worshiped at the house of Mr. William McCormick, and subsequently erected a house of worship in the southern part of Grant County, where they still have a prosperous church.

Mississinewa Valley Church was organized December 22, 1861, with seven members, viz., Alfred Campbell and wife, J. W. Hannon and wife, M. H. Thompson and wife, and Harriet Rigdon. The council consisted of delegates from Muncie, Granville and Pisgah Churches, and the ministers were Revs. Abel Johnson, Jas. E. Ellison and John Forest.

Rev. James E. Ellison was chosen Pastor, Alfred Campbell, Deacon, and J. W. Hannan Clerk and Treasurer.

July 12, 1862, the church applied for membership in the Judson Association, and was received at their next meeting. Rev. Ellison served as Pastor of the church for three years, and was succeeded by Rev. McKee, of Muncie, who served only three months. Rev. Howell, of Granville, was then called to fill the place. Alfred Campbell was licensed to preach, on March 9, 1867, and was called as a supply to the church. In November of the same year, the church called for his ordination, which took place in February, 1868. Shortly after his ordination, he was called to the pastorate of the church, and has served in a pastoral relation, with brief intermissions, ever since. In April, 1868, Rev. Joseph Nicholson was invited to preach for the church one-fourth of the time, and acted in this relation for little less than a year.

In February, 1869, Rev. Bennett, of Muncie, assisted Mr. Campbell in conducting a protracted meeting, during which there were fourteen accessions to the church.

In 1876, Rev. Langdon became Pastor of the church, and, in 1877, Rev. Alfred Campbell was again called to the charge.

In 1878, they erected their present house of worship, on land donate by Samuel Knight. The building is frame, 24x36 feet, and cost $400. It was dedicated October 13, 1878, by Rev. Storm, who remained three weeks with the congregation.

In 1879, Mr. Campbell was again chosen Pastor, and still stands in that relation to the church. In 1873, a Sunday school was organized in connection with the church, and J. W. Hannan was the first Superintendent. The school is discontinued during the winter, but re-organized every spring. It has now an attendance of forty scholars. B. H. McKinley is the present Superintendent.

New Corner Methodist Protestant Church—The class was organized in the year 1854 or 1855, at the house of James Burgess, by Rev. Joseph Boxley. For several years after the organization the regular meetings were held at the house of Mr. Burgess. In the meantime new members were added to the class, and the place for holding meetings was changed to the schoolhouse, where they worshiped until 1870. Rev. James Harrison was the Pastor at that time, and took an active part in securing a permanent house of worship for the congregation. A lot was purchased in the town of New Corner, upon which the present church was erected in the same year, at a cost of about $900.

Regular services have been conducted ever since, by the Pastors of the church. Rev. Jones is the present Pastor.

New Corner United Brethren Church.—In the year 1874, twelve members of this denomination met at the shop of Frederick Huber, in the town of New Corner, and organized a class under the ministrations of Rev. Arthur Rector. Two years later they purchased a lot of Frederick Huber, upon which they erected their present house of worship—completing it before the close of the year 1876. It is a frame building, and was completed at a cost of $600.

Mr. Rector remained three years, and was succeeded by Rev. William Mosier. Mr. Mosier continued as Pastor of the church for one year, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hall, who also remained one year. His successor was the present Pastor, Rev. T. J. Halstead. The church now has a membership of twenty-three. The church officers are: F. Huber, Jackson Brock and Jackson Losh, Trustees; Charles Rector, Class-leader, and F. Huber, Steward.

SOCIETIES.

Wheeling Lodge, No. 325, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 26, 1869, under charter. There were seven charter members, viz., R. W. Rigdon, David W. Reynolds, J. P. Williams, J. C. Ginn, William Lewis and Liberty Hamilton. The first officers were: J. C. Ginn, N. G.; R. W. Rigdon, V. G.; William Lewis, Secretary; J. P. Williams, Treasurer.

In 1871, the lodge added a story to the schoolhouse, which they fitted up for a lodge-room, and in which the regular meetings are now held every Saturday evening.

The present membership of the lodge is thirty-nine. The present officers are: Joseph Clark, N. G.; Henry L. Watson, V. G.; John Clark, R. S.; R. H. Trout, P. S.; Eli Hamilton, Treasurer.

New Corner Lodge, No. 425, I. O. O. F., was organized August 20, 1873, under a dispensation granted by the Most Worthy Grand Master of the State of Indiana. The original members were: J. W. Hannan, W. F. Null, Jesse Meyers, Adam Moody, B. F. Beouy, J. T. Broyles, M. V. Rhodes, Joseph Burgess, B. H. McKinley, Benjamin Bartlett, Samuel Gruver, John McKinley, David Vannata, Thomas Stubbs, Ezra Woodring Madison Bryar and J. H. Boyle. The first officers of the lodge were: J. W. Hannan, N. G.; B. F. Beouy, V. G.; Adam Moody, R. S.; W. F. Null, P. S.; Jesse Meyers, Treasurer. The lodge continued to work under dispensation until November 20, 1873, when it received a charter from the Grand Lodge of the State. During the year 1875, the order erected the neat brick building in which the lodge meetings are held on Saturday evening of each week.

The officers for the present term are: James Hendricks, N. G.; William Winton, V. G.; J. W. Hannan, Secretary; August Ebenstein, Treasurer. The lodge is in good working order, and has an active membership of thirty-five.

New Corner Lodge, No. 134, Daughters of Rebecca, was organized in 1873, in the room occupied by New Corner Lodge, No. 425. The first officers were: J. W. Hannan, N. G.; Mrs. R. A. Hannan, V. G.; Mrs. F. S. Clemens, Secretary.

The lodge is now in good working order, and has an active membership of twenty. The present officers are: Mrs. F. S. Clemens, N. G.; Mrs. Maggie Anderson, V. G.; J. W. Hannan, R. S.; Mrs. S. J. Needham, P. S.; Mrs. R. A. Hannan, Treasurer.

Wheeling Lodge, A., F. & A. M., was organized at the village of Wheeling, with the following charter members: Jacob C. Polsley, Liberty Ginn, John H. Rutter, John W. Pugh, James Lyon, William Adsit, Lorenzo Watson, Jesse Nixon, John W. Frey, and John T. Gothup. This meeting was held November 10, 1859, and the first stated meeting of the lodge was held on the 12th day of December following. The first officers were: J. C. Polsley, W. M.; John W. Pugh, S. W.; Liberty Ginn, J. W. At the session of the Grand Lodge in May, 1860, a charter was granted to this lodge, which until that time had worked under dispensation. They worked harmoniously until 1865, when disaffections arose among the members, culminating in the surrender of the charter on the 3d day of March, 1866.

In October, 1865, a meeting of Masons was called at the house of John C. Polsley, in Elizabethtown, for the purpose of organizing a new lodge.

The petitioners for the second dispensation were twenty-four in number, viz., H. D. Reasoner, Otho Hardy, James Lyon, John T. Gothup, J. W. Pugh, George W. Stephenson, J. S. Kirkwood, William Cox, G. W. Thomas, William Adsit, John Frey, Obediah Fiinn, Joseph Hinton, James C. Stephenson, W. F. Reasoner, J. E. Deviney, William T. Wright, Benjamin Nixon, Amos W. Kirkwood, J. C. Polsley, Lewis Bernard, C. A. Harper, Mahlon Pugh and David M. Kirkwood; and the officers of this lodge were: J. C. Polsley, W. M.; G. W. Thomas, S. W.; and Lewis Bernard, J. W.

On January 27, 1866, the lodge met in the former hall of Wheeling Lodge, No. 265, and, from that time until June 15, 1866, worked under dispensation. At the date last named they received the charter, by virtue of which the lodge is still working.

The membership at one time was fifty-six, but in consequence of some of its members having been demitted, it is now reduced to twenty-one. The officers for the present term (1880) are: J. S. Kirkwood, W. M.; J. F. Wright, S. W.; Henry Hazelbaker, J. W.; Joseph Hinton, Treasurer; W. F. Reasoner, Secretary; Henry Hire, S. D.; Benjamin Nixon, J. D.; E. H. Spencer, Tiler; Mark Powers and William Cox, Stewards.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

The remains of this town on the Mississinewa indicate the site of a place that once aspired to the honor of being a county seat. It was rumored that a new county was to be formed from portions of Grant, Delaware and Jay Counties, which would make the site of Elizabethtown nearly central, and therefore the most eligible. A public square was laid out by Joseph Wilson, the original proprietor of the town, and the lots sold readily at fancy prices. Uriah Powers removed his store from the Wilson farm to this point; a grocery was established a short time subsequently, and blacksmiths, carpenters and cabinet-makers added the impetus of their industry to the growing prospects of the town.

The new county (Blackford), was duly formed in 1839; but alas! for the hopes of Elizabethtown; the line stopped within half a mile of the proposed county seat, and four townships of Jay constituted the county, the prospect of which had caused such a flutter. An immediate decline was the consequence. Merchants removed to more favorable localities, mechanics followed the example, and almost like magic, Elizabethtown became a thing of the past. To-day the plowshare turns the sod of the public square, and farms are cultivated where once the lines of a busy metropolis were to be. Two or three houses are all that is left to indicate the site of the embryo city, and the stranger, unfamiliar with the details, would pass the spot without a suspicion that he was within the corporate limits of the town.

Wheeling was laid out by William McCormick, on a portion of his farm. The business of the town is transacted by the following firms: Ephraim Smith, general merchandise; Dr. J. E. Hoover, and Dr. Anderson physicians; John Mattox, blacksmith; Henry Sutton, carpenter; R. H. Trout, proprietor flax-mill; Henry Johnson, proprietor of the hotel.

New Corner was laid out by David L. Jones in February, 1855, on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33. The following is the business directory of the town: Reasoner & Knight, dry goods and groceries; Vinton Nickey, drugs; Dr. W. D. Clemens and Dr. D. O. Munsey, physicians; George Brady and S. J. Fradley, blacksmiths; D. M. Rowlet, shoemaker; Frederick Huber, proprietor of saw-mill; E. H. Case & Co., proprietors tile-factory.

Culbertson's Corner, in the southwest part of the township, and Cologne Post Office, in the northwest, are small post office villages.

POPULATION.

In 1850, the population of Washington was 757. Ten years later it had grown to 1,076, and, in 1870, it is stated at 1,190. Of this number 1,176 were native Americans, and 14 were of foreign nationality.

BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF

CITIES, VILLAGES & TOWNSHIPS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, IND.

GIVING NAMES, LOCATION AND EXPLICIT DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS OF OUR PATRONS.

CITY OF MUNCIE.

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION. (Street.)	Date of Settlem't	Nativity
Anthony, E. V	Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Manufacturer of the Legal Tender Plow, and Blacksmith	South Walnut	1855	Ind.
Abbott, W		Cor. Washington & Mulberry	1846	Ohio.
Adamson, B. R., Adamson & Goddard	Muncie T Store, Wholesale Grocers	E. side Pub. Square Odd Fellows' Blk.	1865	Ind.
Buckles, J. S	Attorney at Law		1833	Ohio.
Brady, J	Trustee Center Township	38 E. Washington	1836	Ohio.
Brady, E. W	Editor and Proprietor of the Muncie "Times"	Office *Times* Building	1846	Ind.
Brady, S. F	Mail Agent	170 E. Washington	1836	Ind.
Brotherton, W	Attorney at Law	Cor. Adams & Monroe	1851	Va.
Boyce, James	Manufacturer	E. Main	1870	Ireland.
Bandey, P. H. D	Contractor, Builder and Architect. Proprietor Planing-mill	S. Walnut	1860	Eng.
Barnes, J. M	Photographer. Copying and Enlarging a Specialty	E. side Court House Square	1854	Ind.
Blease, T. H	Manufacturer Boots and Shoes. Fine Goods a Specialty	Cor. Washington and Walnut	1875	Eng.
Brady, S. Q	Ex-Chief Engineer Fire Department		1870	Ohio.
Burson, J. E	Assistant Cashier Muncie National Bank	Muncie National Bank Blk.	1856	Ohio.
Clancy, A. W	County School Superintendent	S. Walnut	1866	Ohio.
Claypool. A. J	Banker	Cor. Adams and Madison	1871	Ind.
Case, D. H	Contractor and Builder	156 W. Washington	1860	Ind.
Cook, W	Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries	E. Square	1871	Ohio.
Cook & Dwyer	Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries. Cash paid for Country Produce	72 N. Walnut	1879	
Cray, J. H	Machinist	E. Main	1862	Ohio.
Cooper, W. H. M	Attorney at Law	East of Pub. Square	1859	Ind.
Dungan, J. W	Sheriff of Delaware County	Center Township	1834	Ind.
Davis, J. M	Retired Farmer	E. Jackson	1835	Penn.
Dwyer, J. A	Grocer	N. Elm	1855	Ind.
Davis & Williams	Editors and Proprietors Muncie "Democrat"	Office Walnut St	......	
Ethell, N. F	Editor and Proprietor Muncie *Daily and Weekly News*	Office Patterson Blk.	1839	Ohio.
Everett, W. L	Manufacturer Boots & Shoes. Repairing neatly done	W. Washington	1847	Ohio.
Ellis, F	Superintendent Pork Packing Establishment. Ex-County Treasurer	Corner Charles and Franklin	1842	Ind.
Edmonds, Mrs. Mary J	First white child born in Muncie	Cor. Gilbert and Jefferson	1826	
Franklin, P. W	Miller	Cor. 2d and Mulberry	1848	Ind.
Fay, G. W	Grain-Dealer and Farmer	Center Township	1858	N. Y.
Gregory, R. S	Attorney at Law	Masonic Building	1846	Ind.
Gibson, Samuel	Treasurer Delaware County	E. Washington	1842	Ind.
Green, C. H	Dealer in Stoves and House-furnishing Goods	E. Main	1834	Ind.
Gayman, Sam	Ex-County Recorder	213 W. Adams	1849	Ohio.
Greene, G. W	Ex-County Clerk		1832	N. Y.
Griesheimer, J. C.	Proprietor Kirby House Saloon	Kirby House	1854	Ind.
Gamble, Geo. R	Photographer	(Gallery) E. Main	1875	Ohio.
Gilbert, E. W	Proprietor Walnut Street Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Walnut and Mulberry	1860	N. Y.
Haines, D. T	Manufacturer	Cor. Howard and Mulberry	1848	Ohio.
Heinsohn, J. A	Proprietor Kirby House	Cor. Main and Jefferson	1859	Germ'y.
Heath, J. W	Life Insurance and Real Estate	E. Adams	1829	Ind.
Huffer, S. U	Dealer in Stoves and Dishes, Glassware, Cutlery, Spoons and House-furnishing Goods	36 N. Walnut	1851	Ohio.
Haines, S. T	Dealer in Dry Goods and Notions	51 W. Main	1848	Ohio.
Howell, J. R	Dealer in Feed and Produce	S. Walnut	1845	Ohio.
Husted, J. A	Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles and Harness	Cor. Mulberry and Charles	1861	Ind.
Helm, M. D	Foreman National Republican Office	Washington, D. C	......	
Heath, Thomas	Dealer in Groceries and Provisions	S. Monroe	1833	N.C.
Hickman, A. F		59 S. Walnut	1873	Ind.
Heath, P. S	City Editor of the *Times*	*Times* Building	1857	Ind.
Hummel, Joseph	Baker and Confectionery	147 E. Main	1861	Germ'y
Heirich, J. S	Merchant Tailor, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps	Senate Block	1876	Ohio.
Horner, F. M	Baggage Master C., C., C. & I. and Ft. W. & M. R. R.'s	S. Anthonytown	1850	Ind.
Hoyt, W. A	Deputy Treasurer Delaware County	Cor. Elm and Gilbert	1870	Ohio.
Hodge, H. C. & L. L	Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps and Groceries	12 N. Walnut	1845	Ind.
Jones, W. F	Ex-Mayor City	E. Main	1852	N. Y.
Johnson, W. H	Carpenter and Builder	Cor. Jackson and Madison	1856	W. Va
Kerwood, A. L	Clerk County Court Delaware County	Cor. Jackson and Franklin	1859	Ohio.
Keener, J. A	Attorney at Law	W. Main	1863	Ohio.

CITY OF MUNCIE—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION. (Street.)	Date of Settlem't	Nativity
Kirby, J. M	Dealer in Hardware and Lumber	S. Walnut	1839	Ind.
Kemper, G. W. H.	Physician and Surgeon	Cor. High & Adams	1865	Ind.
Kilgore, C. W	Attorney at Law and Mayor of Muncie	389 W. Main	1855	Ind.
Kennedy, E. C	Physician and Surgeon	Cor. Franklin and Jackson	1842	Ind.
Keys, E. L	Patentee and Manufacturer of the Muncie Washer	E. Adams	1872	Va.
Kirk, Will	Dealer in Fruits and Confectionery	N. Walnut	1850	Eng.
Kuerchman, M	Music Dealer	E. Main	1863	Germ'y.
Kirkwood, L. A	Editor of the Muncie *Observer*	Neely's Block	1874	Ind.
Lockhart, H. J	Farmer and Insurance	Cor. Jackson & Plum	1858	Ohio.
Lemmon, A. E	Dealer in all kinds Fruit, Berries, Vegetables, Fish, Poultry and Oysters in season		1870	Ind.
Leon, Frank	Leon & Metzger, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Clothing, Wholesale House 50 Pearl St., Cincinnati	Opera House Block	1852	France.
Long, N. H	Dealer in Stoves and Tinware		1856	Ohio.
Lotz, O. J	Attorney at Law	W. Charles	1875	Ind.
Lockwood Bros	Proprietors Lunch and Bakery	S. Walnut	1848	Ind.
Leech, G. D	Physician and Surgeon	S. Walnut	1875	Ind
Murray, W. H	Auditor Delaware County	E. Adams	1864	Ind.
Marsh, J	Cashier Citizens' National Bank	192 E. Adams	1856	Ohio.
Mason, J. R	Dealer in Stock and Grain	S. Mulberry	1855	Ohio.
Martin, Samuel	Manufacturer Pumps, Wholesale and Retail	Cor. Jackson and Liberty	1834	Ohio.
Maddy Bros	Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Canned Goods, Etc.	114 Senate Block	1854	Ind.
McRae, H. S	Superintendent City Schools	E. Adams	1867	Ind.
Maitlen, C. H	Proprietor Shady Side Hotel	Cor. Walnut & Adams	1836	Ohio.
Morehouse, H	Miller	Cor. Madison and Howard	1861	N. Y.
Miller, J. H	Dealer in Fresh and Salt Meats, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Etc.	E. Main	1855	Penn.
Maddy, J. A	Provisions and Feed Store	E. Main	1834	Va.
McKimmey, J. R	Sheriff-elect Delaware Co	E. Charles	1834	Ind.
March, Walter	Attorney at Law	Liberty	1841	Mass.
McMahan, J.R., McCulloch, Geo. F., McMahan & McCulloch	Attorneys at Law	Boyce Block	1880 1856	Ind. Ohio.
Nickey, J. F	Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Books and Wall Paper, Glass and Paint	97 E. Main	1859	Penn.
Nottingham, J. H.	Deputy City Marshal	W. Main	1842	Ind.
Nottingham, John	Retired Farmer	Liberty, bet. Jackson & Adams	1830	Va.
Neely, T. S	Retired	E. Adams	1839	Penn.
Pershing, D. R	General Grocer	S. side Pub. Square	......	
Puckett, Smell & Martin	Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pumps	Cor Washington and High	1877	
Putnam, F. E	Hardware	Cor. Mulberry and Jackson.	1838	N. H.
Puckett, C. G	Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pumps		1876	Ind.
Patterson, R. I	Postal Clerk C., C., C. & I. R. R.	1087 E. Adams	1842	Ind.
Perkins, J. W	Job Printing	Boyce Block	1846	Ind.
Ross, J. C	Physician and Surgeon	S. Walnut	1869	Ind.
Riley, A. J	Dentist	W. Jackson	1832	Ohio.
Robinson, G. W	City Marshal	City Building	1852	Penn.
Rich, Levi	House Painting, Graining and Paper Hanging	N. Monroe	1859	Penn.
Rothschild, A	Leading Clothier — All his own manufacture	Cor. Walnut & Main	1865	Germ'y.
Streeter, J. L	Recorder Delaware County	W. Washington	1841	Ind.
Spilker, G. W	President Citizens' National Bank	Cor. Jefferson and Adams	......	
Shipley, C. E	Attorney at Law	Cor. Walnut and Jackson	1843	Penn.
Shick, L	Dealer in Stoves, Tinware and Hardware	37 Main	1848	Ohio.
Seitz, G. W	Farmer	Cor. Walnut and Charles	......	Penn.
Stewart, W	Retired Farmer	714 E. Jackson	1832	Ohio.
Smith, M. C	State Senator; Grain-Dealer	Cor. Mulberry and Jackson	1847	Ind.
Smell, Eph	Manufacturer and Dealer in Pumps, Wholesale and Retail	W. Jackson	1855	W. Va
Smell, M. C	Manufacturer Wagons. Repairing a Specialty	Cor. Gilbert and High	1855	W. Va
Smith, W. R. & Son	Manufacturers and Dealers in Marble and Granite Monuments	277 E. Main	1869	
Schmidt, W G	Pastor St. Lawrence Catholic Church	Cor. Charles and Hackley	1875	Germ'y.
Smith, B	Dealer in General Dry Goods, Carpets, Etc.	Senate Block, Walnut St	1851	Ohio.
Swain, O. H	Ex-Sheriff County	296 W. Washington	1835	Ind.
Stephenson, G. W.	Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Etc.	I. O. O. F. Block	1861	W. Va
Shield, J. J	Blacksmith. Horse-shoeing a Specialty	N. High	1859	Ohio.
Snyder, J. M	Stave and Heading Factory and Cooperage	N. High	1852	Ohio.
Streeter, S. B	Grain and Produce Dealer. Egg Packing Establishment	86 W. Washington	1843	Ind.
Shafer, M	Contractor and Builder	E. Kirby Ave	1837	Penn.

CITY OF MUNCIE—*Continued.*

NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.	LOCATION. (Street.)	Date of Settlem't	Nativity
Silverburg, H.	Merchant Tailor	E. Main	1874	Prussia
Spence, N. N.	Dealer in Wooden Pumps and Contractor and Builder		1838	Dela.
Shewmaker, D. H. H.	Principal of Jefferson School	W. Jackson	1874	Ind.
Stouder, A. C.	Proprietor of *Weekly Advertiser*	Boyce Block	1850	Ind.
Templer, C. B.	Attorney at Law		1872	Ind.
Templer, Jas. M.	Attorney at Law	501 W. Jackson	1871	Ohio.
Tomlinson, J. A.	Grocer and Farmer	Sec. 31, Monroe Tp.	1832	N. C.
Thompson, David	Retired Farmer	Cor. Adams and Council	1837	Ohio.
Tyler, O. M.	Justice of the Peace	Cor. High	1875	N. Y.
Truitt, J.	Saw-Milling	E. Jackson	1830	Ohio.
Tyner, Cyrus	Dealer in and Manufacturer of Harness	W. Main	1873	Ind.
Thompson, R.	Dealer in Agricultural Implements	S. Walnut	1845	Ind.
Vogt, Jacob	Merchant Tailor	148 E. Main	1877	Germ'y
Wysor, J. H.	Miller and Farmer	N. Walnut	1835	Va.
Willson, V.	Farmer and Miscellaneous Dealer	Cor. Washington & Jefferson	1837	N. Y.
Wachtell, C. S.	Manufacturer and Dealer in Harness, and City Clerk	W. Washington	1837	Ind.
Wilson, S. A.	Banker	Cor. Washington & Jefferson	1856	Ohio.
Winton, Robert	Physician and Surgeon	S. Liberty	1839	Ohio.
Wilcoxon, L.	Grain Dealer and Merchant Miller	Cor. Hugh & Dumont	1832	Ohio.
Wachtell, J. A.	Dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.	W. Adams	1839	Md.
Winans, H. C.	Physician and Surgeon	72 E. Adams	1862	Ohio.
Wilson, A. J.	Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Manufacturer the Legal Tender Plow, and Blacksmith	S. Walnut	1864	Penn.
Wolfe, Adams	Banker	Cor. Charles and Monroe	1855	Penn.
Witt, Enoch	Farmer	Sec. 21, Center Tp.	1850	Ind.
Weller, L. L.	Manufacturer Organs and Dealer in Hardwood Lumber	E. Main	1868	N. J.
Wilson, A. L.	County Treasurer-Elect	E. Adams	1842	Ind.
Wachtell & Tyner	Manufacturers and Dealers in Harness and Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Etc. Repairing neatly done	W. side Pub. Square	1879	
Wysor, Kline & Hibbits	Merchant and Custom Milling	N. Walnut	......	
Walterhouse, T. S.	Attorney at Law and Claim Agent	Sec. 17	1859	N. Y.
Young, M.	Contractor and Builder	Cor. Gilbert and Monroe	1851	Penn.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Black, N. E.	...	1848	Indiana	Selma	Manfr. of Harness, Buggies, etc.
Bush, Samuel	23	1827	Kentucky	Selma	Farmer.
Bush, William	23	1837	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Boltin, P.	30	1831	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Boltin, H.	30	1824	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Cecil, A. J.	23	1831	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Cecil, Elisha	23	1831	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Cline, J., Sr.	26	1826	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Cline, Henry	26	1826	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Cecil, J. S.	21	1831	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Cannady, G. H.	22	1856	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Clark, Saphronia	32	1858	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Clark, J. W.	32	1870	Maryland	Selma	Farmer.
Campbell, S. G.	16	1831	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Campbell, W. H.	16	1838	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Dunkle, S. S.	...	1867	Ohio	Selma	Farmer and Brickmaker.
Dynes, Caroline	22	1834	Indiana	Selma	
Dunkin, F.	27	1857	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Duncan, Wm., Sr.	22	1829	Penn.	Selma	Farmer.
Duncan, Wm., Jr.	22	1832	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
East, A. R.	16	1833	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
East, M. C.	16	1848	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
East, W. A.	16	1840	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Ford, George W.	3	1853	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Guthrie, J. H.	29	1848	Indiana	Selma	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Guthrie, Rush	19	1836	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Hutchins, S.	22	1831	Maryland	Selma	Farmer.
Hutchins, J. L.	22	1843	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Hoover, J.	20	1846	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Huston, G. W.	31	1848	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Hitchcock, J.	3	1864	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Hitchcock, L. S.	3	1845	Mass.	Selma	Farmer.
Knight, J. B.	2	1855	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Moore, J. L.	...	1841	Indiana	Selma	Dealer in General Merchandise.
Moore, C. W.	...	1852	Indiana	Selma	Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps.
Moore, W. J.	...	1830	Ohio	Selma	Retired Farmer.
Miller, J. H.	32	1856	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Miller, L.	5	185	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Miller, B.	5	1858	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Miller, L.	5	1858	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Ribble, D. M.	...	1853	Indiana	Selma	Dealer in Gen'l Hardware, and Justice Peace.
Ribble, William	28	1830	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Ribble, G. A.	28	1855	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Saffer, Levi G.	...	1874	Indiana	Selma	Principal of Selma Graded Schools.
Simmons, J. L.	...	1850	Indiana	Selma	Postmaster and Railroad Agent.
Stiers, E. R.	...	1879	Ohio	Selma	Physician and Surgeon.
Shroyer, S. J.	35	1837	Indiana	Selma	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Sweny, D. C.	15	1854	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Spangler, Henry	23	1855	Penn.	Selma	Farmer.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—*Continued.*

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Stiffler, John	27	1837	Penn.	Selma	Farmer.
Stiffler, J. F.	27	1837	Penn.	Selma	Farmer.
Shepp, Rachel H.	30	1842	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Shroyer, M. B.	3	1835	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Shroyer, N. J.	3	1838	Indiana	Selma	Farmer.
Saffer					
Truitt, J. C.	20	1851	Indiana	Selma	Farmer and Prop. Steam Saw-Mill.
Winget, H. M. C.	14	1848	Penn.	Selma	Farmer.
Winget, John	14	1848	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Whitney, M.	20	1831	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Williams, George	...	1839	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Nathan	6	1877	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Bishop, John	19	1840	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Buffington, A.	3	1829	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Dragoo, W.	33	1833	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Franklin, G. W.	9	1830	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Galbraith, John	16	1840	Penn.	Muncie	Retired.
Helvie, G. A.	15	1848	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Hamilton, S.	33	1830	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Hammer, Lucinda	34	1832	Ohio	Muncie	
Hammer, J.	34	1873	Tennessee	Muncie	Farmer.
Holbert, J.	4	1850	Maryland	Muncie	Farmer.
Kirp, Henry	10	1855	Ohio	Muncie	Proprietor of Peoples Lime Market; kiln on Granville pike near Bridge, Muncie.
Legg, C. W.	13	1833	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Mock & Sons	14	1845	Ohio	Muncie	Manufacturers of the Mock Corn Planter and Drill combined.
Meeker, J.	13	1832	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
McGraw, A. J.	31	1848	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Michener, E. M.	5	1862	Penn.	Muncie	Farmer.
Moore, Parker	13	1851	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
McCrillus, E. C.	4	1871	New York	Muncie	
McCrillus, W. E.	4	1871	New York	Muncie	
McCrillus, C. C.	4	1871	New York	Muncie	Physician.
McCrillus, F. S.	4	1871	New York	Muncie	
Neely, Mary A.	9	1839	Penn.	Muncie	Farming.
Pershing, D. R.	9	1876	Penn.	Muncie	Gardener.
Priest, Frederick	1	1840	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Powers, B. P.	34	1823	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Petty, W. M.	7	1855	Indiana	Muncie	Breeder of Short-Horned Cattle, and Thoroughbred Horses.
Ribble, Christ.	14	1830	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Smith, John	14	1829	Vermont	Muncie	Retired Farmer.
Smith, E. P.	15	1865	New Jersey	Muncie	Manufacturer of Tile and Brick.
Stradling, James	7	1837	Penn.	Muncie	Farmer.
Shafer, George	8	1832	Germany	Muncie	Farmer.
Stradling, E. H.	34	1857	Indiana	Muncie	Teacher.
Wilson, Alex	4	1837	New York	Muncie	Farmer and Carpenter.
Walling, W.	14	1832	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Walterhouse, T. S.	17	1859	New York	Muncie	Lawyer.
Wilson, Thomas	11	1833	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Williamson, Jas.	17	1830	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Weir, Eli	31	1839	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Williams, John	33	1838	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer and Milkman.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Addison, E. T.	8	1868	Virginia	New Burlington	Farmer.
Cunningham, S.	8	1857	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Cunningham, M. A.	33	1854	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Cecil, Z. W.	5	1831	Ohio	New Burlington	Farmer.
Cecil, J. B.	5	1852	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Cecil, S. K.	32	1857	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Cecil, George	32	1832	Ohio	Selma	Farmer.
Cunningham, B. G.	4	1850	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Cunningham, A. B.	4	1845	Penn.	Selma	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Chalfant, George	20	1840	Ohio	New Burlington	Farmer.
Dragoo, P.	19	1831	Penn	Blainton	Retired Farmer.
Dragoo, L.	19	1831	West Va.	Blainton	Farmer.
Fulton, J.	8	1841	Ohio	New Burlington	Farmer.
Felton, R.	6	1859	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Fletcher, D.	14	1830	Ohio	Blountsvil[illegible]	Farmer.
Hutchings, J.	17	1834	Indiana	New Burli[illegible]	Farmer.
Helm, P. A.	2	1838	Indiana	Windson	Trustee and Farmer.
Jump, S. V.	8	1833	Delaware	New Burlingto[illegible]	Physician and Surgeon.
Jordan, W. A.	23	1847	Indiana	Blountsville	Farmer.
Keesling, G. W.	3	1842	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Keesling, L.	34	1834	Indiana	Selma	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Linville, J.	17	1833	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Linville, B.	18	1829	N. Carolina	New Burlington	Farmer.
Marshall, M.	21	1836	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Rees, John	31	1829	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Rees, I. W.	16	1846	Indiana	New Burlington	Farmer.
Scott, W. A.	3	1832	Virginia	New Burlington	Farmer.
Williams, William	4	1866	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Brandon, J. T	18	1850	Indiana	Middletown	Farmer and Teacher.
Bronenberg, M	1	1843	Indiana	Daleville	Farmer.
Beck, Jac	12	1854	Ohio	Daleville	Justice of the Peace.
Cornelius, W. W	7	1864	New Jersey	Daleville	Ex-Trustee and Attorney.
Clevenger, Job	24	1839	New Jersey	Richwoods.	Farmer.
Coffman, Samuel	36	1842	Indiana	Richwood	Thresher.
Cromer, Josiah	21	1857	Penn	Crossroads.	Farmer.
Dusang, J. H	7	1834	Ohio	Daleville	Druggist,
Dillon, J	7	1873	Indiana	Daleville	Physician.
Davis, Samuel	13	1829	Indiana	Richwood	Farmer and County Commissioner.
Gray, J. M	7	1838	Tennessee	Daleville	Merchant.
Helvie, C. E	7	1857	Indiana	Daleville	Merchant.
Hurley, J. J	13	1841	Indiana	Daleville	Farmer.
Hupp, J. G	13	1844	Indiana	Daleville	Farmer.
Jones, J. H	36	1831	Indiana	Yorktown	Farmer and Carpenter.
Moffett, J. F	7	1839	Indiana	Daleville	Auctioneer and Teacher.
Moffett, W. H	11	1844	Indiana	Richwood	Farmer.
Moffett, L	11	1835	Tennessee	Richwood	Farmer.
Moffett, J. T	13	1850	Indiana	Daleville	Farmer.
Perdue, James	24	1834	Indiana	...	Farmer.
Rader, H	7	1837	Virginia	Daleville	Blacksmith.
Richman, Jac	9	1836	Virginia	Daleville	Farmer.
Reed, H. H	36	1853	Indiana	Richwood	Farmer.
Richman, H	31	1836	Virgina	Daleville	Farmer.
Richmond, G	33	1868	Ohio	Daleville	Farmer.
Richmond, J	33	1868	Ohio	Daleville	Farmer.
Summers T	12	1832	Ohio	Richwood	Farmer.
Strickler, S. J	16	1840	Indiana	Middletown	Farmer.
Shirey, J. M	23	1852	Virginia	Middletown	Farmer.
Sunderland, Sam'l	11	1836	Ohio	Richwood	Farmer.
Summers, W. N	12	1854	Indiana	Richwood	Farmer.
Schlegel, H. C	36	1859	Germany	Daleville	Farmer.
Stewart, E. R	2	1843	Ohio	Yorktown	Farmer.
Shoemaker, John	6	1836	Penn	Daleville	Farmer.
Van Meter, David	21	1825	Ohio	Middletown	Farmer.
Van Meter, J. P	20	1827	Indiana	Middletown	Farmer.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Branson, N	9	1834	Ohio	Muncie	Retired Farmer.
Banta, A. M	13	1876	Indiana	Macedonia.	Miller and Farmer.
Carmichael, V. G	35	1845	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer and Teacher.
Driscoll, J	12	1841	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Fleming, A. J	9	1863	Virginia	Cowan	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Fleming, G. W	19	1830	Virginia	Oakville	Farmer.
Fleming, N. J	19	1880	Indiana	Oakville	Farmer.
Gibson, A	34	1827	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Gibson W	35	1838	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Gibson J	12	1835	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Harrold, M	16	1837	Kentucky	Cowan	Retired Farmer and Ex-County Commissioner.
Harris, M. R	15	1825	Indiana	Cowan	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Houck George	9	1855	Ohio	Cowan	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
Hartly, M	10	1844	Indiana	Cowan	Tile Manufacturer and Justice of Peace.
Hiatt, W. J	14	1840	Ohio	Cowan	Farmer.
Hiatt, S. A	14	1851	Indiana	Cowan	Farmer.
Himer, George W	...	1865	Indiana	Cowan	Teacher.
Heath, S. W	...	1852	Indiana	Cowan	Teacher.
Jones, J	17	1865	Indiana	Cowan	Farmer and Dealer in Stock.
Kisling, Daniel	1	1830	Virginia	New Burlington.	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Lennox I	35	1830	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Mencer, F. M	6	1864	Ohio	Richwood	Farmer.
McKimmey, J. W.	18	1832	Indiana	Richwood	Farmer.
McDonald, Joseph	...	1852	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Rees, D	36	1838	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Sharp, William	7	1833	Indiana	Richwood	Farmer and dealer in Fine Stock.
Shaw, D	33	1837	N. Carolina.	Muncie	Farmer.
Trowbridge, D. L	9	1842	Kentucky	Cowan	Physician and Surgeon.
Tuttle, D. M	16	1839	Indiana	Cowan	Farmer, Stock-Raiser.
Turner, Robert	12	1830	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
West, Samuel	4	1830	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Watson, J	10	1844	Ohio	Cowan	Farmer.
West, J. S	33	1840	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer and Teacher.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Braddock, M. C	23	1870	Penn	Wheeling	Farmer and Justice of the Peace.
Beuoy, Randolph	9	1834	Indiana	NewCumbeld	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Broyles, Anderson	24	1838	Virginia	New Corner	Farmer.
Campbell, A	26	1852	Indiana	Wheeling	Minister and Farmer.
Clark. John	36	1874	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Dunn, J. C	11	1839	Indiana	Wheeling	Miller.
Heal, David	11	1829	Ohio	Wheeling	Farmer and Notary Public.
Hannon, J. W	33	1858	Virginia	New Corner	Farmer and Minister.
Howard, I. J	7	1865	Ohio	NewCumberland	Farmer.
Ice, F	13	1838	Virginia	Cologne	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Jones, Jacob	7	1840	Penn	Cologne	Farmer.
Knight, S	25	1834	Ohio	Wheeling	Farmer.
Lewis, B. W	10	1836	Indiana	Wheeling	Farmer.
Maynard, W	29	1841	Ohio	New Corner	Farmer,
Sharp, Thompson	33	1832	Indiana	New Corner	Farmer and Justice.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

Name.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	Nativity.	P. O. Address.	Business.
Black, A	8	1837	Ohio	Granville	Farmer, and Dealer in Grain and Lumber, and General Milling.
Black, W	4	1834	Ohio	Granville	Farmer.
Bergdoll, B	11	1834	Virginia	Albany	Farmer.
Burden, N	13	1835	New Jersey	Albany	Farmer.
Bergdoll, S	23	1832	Virginia	Albany	Farmer.
Bell, Thomas L	9	1854	Ohio	Albany	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Bunch, R. A	...	1877	Indiana	Sharon	Physician and Surgeon.
Bergdoll, Samuel.	6	1848	Indiana	Granville	Farmer.
Evans, Charles A.	26	1871	Indiana	Albany	Farmer.
Goings, D	16	1833	Virginia	Albany	Farmer.
Holloway, T. R	12	1832	Ohio	Albany	Farmer.
Harshman, J	6	1862	Maryland	Granville	Farmer.
Jones, G. W	22	1844	Virginia	Sharon	Farmer and Trustee.
Murray, A. P	...	1869	Indiana	Albany	Physician and Surgeon.
Maxwell, R. A	...	1866	N. Carolina	Albany	Manfr. Wagons, Buggies; Blacksmith Repairing a Specialty.
Munsey, S. E	...	1854	Virginia	Albany	Physician and Surgeon.
Routledge, J	3	1869	England	Albany	Farmer.
Reed, William	30	1873	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Strong, A. B	1	1834	Ohio	Albany	Farmer.
Strong, R. T	3	1846	Indiana	Albany	Farmer.
Shroyer, A	26	1837	Virginia	Selma	Farmer.
Strong, S. R	25	1836	Indiana	Albany	Farmer.
Simmons, S	25	1837	Indiana	Parker	Farmer and Manufacturer of Tile.
Stafford, G. A	6	1835	Indiana	Granville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Strong, J. W	12	1834	Ohio	Albamy	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Whitehair, M. S	23	1873	Virginia	Albany	Farmer.
Woolverton, A	1	1834	Ohio	Albany	Farmer.

NILES TOWNSHIP.

Abbott, George	22	1847	Ohio	Granville	Farmer.
Anderson, J. W	33	1870	Ohio	Granville	Farmer.
Barley, John	28	1848	Virginia	Granville	Farmer.
Bossman, N	23	1848	Indiana	Dunkirk	Farmer.
Bales, C	11	1851	Ohio	Dunkirk	Farmer.
Black, E	17	1845	Ohio	Eaton	Farmer.
Black, J. W	17	1845	Indiana	Eaton	Farmer.
Beal, John	11	1852	Ohio	Dunkirk	Farmer.
Brammer, R	8	1836	Ohio	Dunkirk	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Crooks, C	...	1857	Ohio	Granville	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Fudge, J. S	22	1864	Ohio	Albany	Farmer.
Frank, M	13	1870	Ohio	Dunkirk, Jay Co	Farmer.
Graham, E	...	1865	Ohio	Granville	Retired Farmer.
Hance, A. D	30	1844	Ohio	Granville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
McDonald, S	21	1867	Ohio	Eaton	Farmer, Trustee and Mail Route Agent.
Moore, David	21	1837	New Jersey	Granville	Farmer.
Michael, George	14	1851	Ohio	Dunkirk	Farmer. Formerly Co. I, 44th Ohio Volunteers.
Maitlen, R	24	1836	Ohio	Dunkirk	Farmer.
Peterson, D. N	21	1865	Ohio	Granville	Farmer and Ex-Trustee.
Peterson, Eli	32	1868	Ohio	Granville	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Peterson, J. F	32	1866	Ohio	Granville	Farmer.
Smith, B. F	28	1858	Virginia	Granville	Farmer, and Dealer in Stock and County Commissioner.
Saunders, J	22	1837	Ohio	Granville	Farmer.
Stafford, J. R	34	1846	Indiana	Albany	Farmer and Teacher.
Vincent, M	35	1845	Indiana	Albany	Farmer and Stock-Dealer.
Wingate, J. W	35	1852	Delaware	Albany	Farmer and Carpenter.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Babb, David	24	1840	Ohio	Eaton	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Brandt, David	...	1841	Ohio	Eaton	Merchant and Trader.
Brandt & Carter	...	...	...	Eaton	Dealers in Dry Goods and General Merchandise.
Carter, Charles	26	1847	Penn	Eaton	Farmer and Propr. Fouring-mill and Saw-mill.
Carter, G. W	...	1846	Ohio	Eaton	Propr. Stone Quarry.
Case, E. B	35	1865	Indiana	Shideler	Tile Manufacturer.
Delong, Rebecca	19	1831	Ohio	Eaton	Farming.
Delong, J. Harvey	19	1862	Indiana	Eaton	Farming.
Delong, Charlie L.	19	1865	Indiana	Eaton	Farming.
Delong, Carrie M	19	1867	Indiana	Eaton	Farming.
Delong, Lemon	19	1869	Indiana	...	
Foorman, Eli.	...	1854	Indiana	Eaton	Dealer in Drugs and Stationery.
Ginn, Liberty	18	1830	Ohio	Wheeling	Farmer and Stock-Raiser.
Ginn, J. C	...	1845	Indiana	Eaton	Physician and Surgeon.
Hamilton, J	...	1834	Ohio	Wheeling	Farmer.
Hamilon, E	7	1848	Indiana	Wheeling	Farmer.
Hyland, M	22	1863	Ireland	Eaton	Propr. Flouring-mill and Woolen Factory.
Hyland, J	22	1863	Indiana	Eaton	Propr. Flouring-mill and Woolen Factory.
Johnson, Thomas	19	1839	Penn	Wheeling	Farmer.
Keller, Mrs. S. E	...	1849	Ohio	Eaton	Propr. Central House.
Long, William A	...	1837	Ohio	Eaton	Farmer.
McClaine, John	13	1836	Virginia	Eaton	Farmer.
Morris, R. M	...	1870	Delaware	Eaton	Gen'l Blacksmithing, Shoeing, etc.
Shannon, S	36	1837	Ohio	Granville	Farmer and Stock-Dealer.
Thomas, S. W	...	1861	Virginia	Eaton	Dealer in Hardware, Iron Nails, Crockery, Glass and Tin Ware, Stoves, Pumps, etc.
Van Buskirk, Mrs. E. M	...	1866	Indiana	Eaton	Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Younts, W. H	...	1856	Ohio	Eaton	Attorney at Law.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Campbell, D.	20	1832	Ohio	Yorktown	Farmer.
Darter, H. H.	5	1856	Indiana	Reed Station	Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, and all kinds of Lumber.
Dragoo, B. S.	2	1844	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Dippel, C.	9	1856	Germany	Yorktown	Farmer and Blacksmith.
Horne, John	...	1848	Scotland	Yorktown	Trustee of Township, Physician and Surgeon.
Hancock, Sarah J.	8	1835	Indiana	Yorktown	Farmer.
Jones, John	17	1828	Virginia	Yorktown	Farmer and Weaver.
Koontz, J. Harvey.	...	1832	Indiana	Yorktown	Farmer and Merchant.
Kilgore, Mary G.	29	1831	Ohio	Yorktown	Farming.
Kilgore, D.	29	1841	Indiana	Yorktown	Farmer and Attorney at Law.
Kilgore, Mary E.	...	1875	Indiana	Yorktown	
McKinley, J.	10	1835	Ohio	Yorktown	Farmer.
McKinley, A.	10	1835	Ohio	Yorktown	Farmer.
Mann, C. D.	20	1875	W. Virginia	Yorktown	Farmer.
Mann, Mary J.	20	1875	W. Virginia	Yorktown	
Montgomery, J. H.	3	1868	Penn	Yorktown	Teacher.
McKimmey, J.	24	1832	N. Carolina	Muncie	Farmer.
Puckett, E. J.	5	1873	Indiana	Reed Station	Physician and Surgeon.
Proctor, J. C.	13	1865	Virginia	Muncie	Farmer.
Parkison, G. W.	16	1839	Ohio	Yorktown	Dealer in Stock, and Farmer.
Perdine, A. C.	25	1829	N. Carolina	Muncie	Farmer.
Russell, H.	2	1861	New York	Muncie	Farmer.
Russell, Sarah	2	1861	Ohio	Muncie	
Slack, G. W.	...	1837	Penn	Yorktown	Physician and Surgeon and Farmer.
Sater, J. E.	4	1877	Ohio	Reed Station	Farmer.
Snodgrass, B. D.	4	1863	Ohio	Reed Station	Physician and Surgeon.
Snodgrass, G. B.	4	1846	Indiana	Reed Station	Farmer.
Stewart, J. A.	25	1844	Ohio	Daleville	Farmer.
Taylor, J. L.	20	1826	Indiana	Yorktown	Minister and Farmer.
Williamson, Mrs. L.	14	1838	Indiana	Yorktown	Farmer.
Williams, N. P.	25	1854	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer.
Williams, I. J.	25	1840	Indiana	Muncie	Farmer and Dealer in Stock.
Wellington, J. R.	7	1868	Ohio	Reed Station	Minister and Farmer.
Yingling, A. & D. M	22	1864	Penn	Yorktown	Manufr. Woolen Goods, Saw and Planing Mill.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Cates, Lewis	2	1856	Indiana	Shideler	Farmer.
Cates, Harvey	2	1851	Indiana	Shideler	Farmer.
Green, A. J.	14	1830	Ohio	Royerton	Physician.
Hamilton, Henry.	26	1830	W. Va.	Muncie	Farmer.
Lovet, Edmond F.	4	1842	Indiana	Shideler	Farmer.
McClellan, Wm. A.	20	1848	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Royer, John	14	1865	Penn	Royerton	Farmer.
Shideler, J. K.	14	1837	Ohio	Royerton	Physician.
Strohm, John	22	1841	Penn	Royerton	Farmer.
Snider, Alex.	15	1835	Ohio	Royerton	Farmer.
Williams, Duncan	29	1836	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer and Township Trustee.
Willson, John A.	25	1845	Penn	Muncie	Farmer and Stock Dealer.
Williamson, Jas.	25	1835	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Section.	Date of Settlem't	NATIVITY.	P. O. Address.	BUSINESS.
Benadum, Allen	11	1850	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Brown, Benjamin.	24	1828	Indiana	Harrison	Farmer.
Barclay, Salathiel.	9	1854	Ohio	Harrison	Farmer.
Crampton, Mahlon	1	1853	Ohio	Anthony	Farmer and Assessor.
Crum, John	36	1826	Ohio	Muncie	Retired Farmer.
Coffin, Isaac	22	1840	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer.
Dewees, Alfred	4	1868	Ohio	New Corner	Farmer.
Drumm, Enoch	24	1859	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Ex-Trustee.
Ferguson, Josiah.	4	1844	Virginia	New Corner	Farmer.
Gayman, Isaiah	27	1847	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer, Stock Raiser and J. P.
Iseley, Jacob	21	1837	Ohio	Harrison	Farmer.
Jones, O. P.	31	1832	Ohio	Gilman	Farmer.
Jones, F. M.	31	1855	Indiana	Gilman	Teacher.
Jones, Jacob W.	30	1851	Indiana	Harrison	Farmer.
Lee, Samuel	27	1841	Ohio	Muncie	Farmer and Stock Raiser.
McCreery, Thomas	3	1838	Ohio	New Corner	Farmer.
McNett, Samuel F.	6	1873	Ohio	New Corner	Farmer.
Miller, John	1	1879	Ohio	Alexandria	Farmer.
Miller, J. W.	20	1840	Ohio	Harrison	Farmer and Stock Dealer, and Proprietor of store at Gilman.
Moore, Anderson.	...	1843	Indiana	Alexandria	Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing.
Nottingham, J. B.	...	1852	Indiana	Muncie	Teacher.
Null, Christian	16	1841	Ohio	Harrison	Farmer and Ex-Assessor.
Parker, John	36	1828	Indiana	Gilman	Farmer.
Quick, Joseph A.	20	1867	Indiana	Harrison	Farmer and Ex-Trustee.
Rector James	11	1837	Ohio	Anthony	Farmer and Trustee.
Stephenson, Chas.	13	18[illegible]4	W. Va.	Harrison	Farmer.
Shaw, Thomas	20	1832	Ohio	Harrison	Farmer.
Stout, Isaac	...	1829	Indiana	Harrison	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, and Postmaster.
Stout & Co.	...	...	...	Harrison	Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing and Gents' Furnishing.
Trout, Washington	5	1849	Ohio	New Corner	Farmer.
Weir, John	36	1836	Penn	Muncie	Farmer and Stock Raiser.

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